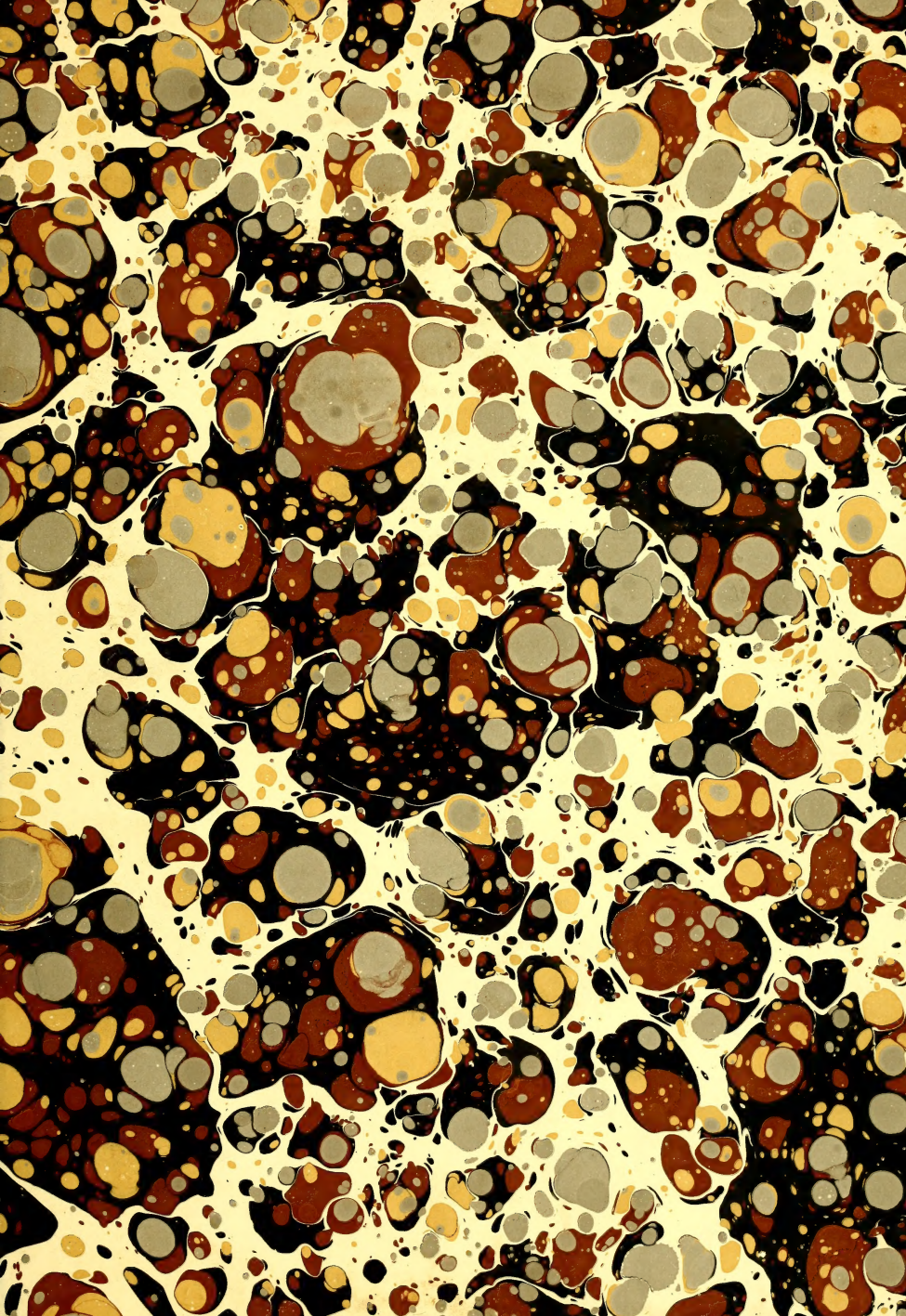

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THE

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

COMPLETE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

A WORK REPLETE WITH

INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT,

AND ACCOMPANIED WITH SUCH EMBELLISHMENTS

As have not hitherto appeared in any PUBLICATION in EUROPE.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

LONDON:

Printed for F. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate-ſtreet. 1776.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is univerſally allowed, that no ſpecies of literary compoſition is ſo productive of amuſement and inſtruction as Biography: and it is matter of aſtoniſhment, that a Magazine, ſolely biographical, has not hitherto been offered to the Public. We are naturally intereſted in the actions and characters of great and illuſtrious men, eſpecially thoſe of our own country: the atchievements of illuſtrious perſons enforce the practice of thoſe virtues which are moſt conducive to the proſperity of a ſtate, as well as to private individuals: they excite in us a generous emulation, and animate us to the moſt laudable purſuits. The life of a Walſingham or a Burleigh may ſtimulate the aſpiring youth to acquire political knowledge; that of a Tillotſon or a Sherlock may lead him through the pleaſant but elaborate paths of divinity: a Coke, a Hale, or a Hardwicke, will ſhew what dignities, honours, and advantages await thoſe who are alike diſtinguiſhed by their knowledge of the Law, or their integrity in the application of that knowledge. The hero may be animated to the purſuit of military and naval honours, by the heroic atchievements of a Monk, a Marlborough, a Wolfe, a Drake, an Anſon, and a Hawke; and the immortal labours of a Bacon, a Milton, a Newton, a Locke, a Shakeſpeare, a Thomſon, and a Young, may excite the youth to aſpire after ſcientific and poetical eminence.

This Work is indeed intended to convey inſtruction by the channel of amuſement; and, as faithful hiſtorians, while we are emblazoning the virtues, we ſhall not conceal thoſe errors which tend to convince us that the moſt ſtriking characters are not without allay. It is not our intention to confine ourſelves ſolely to virtuous characters: the lives of wicked men, whoſe ſtation or abilities have rendered their actions ſufficiently important to be properly introduced in a work of this nature, may be peruſed with advantage. A juſt repreſentation of the deformity of vice, will infallibly teach us to deſpiſe her, and excite in us a love of virtue.

While

While we are endeavouring to do juſtice to the characters of the moſt eminent men, we do not mean to be inattentive to female excellence: the hiſtories of thoſe ladies, who have been ornaments to their own age, and patterns worthy the imitation of future ages, ſhall enrich our performance.

We ſhall equally avoid a dry unintereſting narrative (calculated chiefly to add to the bulk and expence of books of this nature) and ſuch a conciſe unſatisfactory account as may be conſidered as the ſketch or ſkeleton of a life; and as we mean to publiſh a Number regularly the Firſt of every Month, till the whole is completed, the purchaſer may amuſe himſelf monthly with the peruſal of it, and at the concluſion have the Work bound to enrich his Library; the whole being to be comprized in Four Volumes in Quarto.

Though we flatter ourſelves that this performance will deſerve and receive the encouragement of the public, from the utility of the plan, the manner of its execution, the elegance of the paper, plates, and type; we cannot omit obſerving, that the frame which incloſes one of the heads, accompanying each Number, is worth four times the ſum that is demanded for the whole Magazine: this frame too is gilt with burniſhed gold, and glazed with the beſt crown glaſs:—however aſtoniſhing this may appear to the reader, he will be infinitely more aſtoniſhed, when he becomes poſſeſſed of the firſt or any ſucceeding Number.

We propoſe not only to give the Lives of thoſe celebrated Perſonages who are deceaſed, but alſo Memoirs of the Lives of the moſt eminent living Characters. As this Performance is printed in alphabetical order, the Heads, which will be given monthly, cannot always accompany the Hiſtory of the Perſon repreſented; we ſhall, therefore, at the concluſion, give directions to the Binder for placing the Copper-plates.

THE

THE

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE:

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ABBOT (GEORGE) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of James I. was the ſon of Maurice Abbot, of Guildford, in Surry, in which town he was born in the year 1562, and educated in grammar-learning at the free-ſchool there. While his mother was pregnant with him, ſhe is ſaid to have had a dream, which being thought to be an omen, really proved a means of his advancement: ſhe fancied ſhe was told in her ſleep, that if ſhe could eat a pike, the child ſhe had conceived would be a ſon, and ariſe to great preferment. Not long after this, in taking a pail of water out of the river Wey, which ran by her houſe, ſhe accidentally caught a pike, which ſhe accordingly ate. This ſtory being reported to ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, they offered to ſtand ſponſors for the child, and afterwards ſhewed him many marks of favour, both while at ſchool, and at the univerſity. Young Abbot was removed, in 1578, to Baliol-college, in Oxford. Having completed his courſe of academical learning, and taken his degrees in arts and divinity, he was, in 1599, inſtalled dean of Wincheſter. The next year he was choſen vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, which high office he afterwards executed at two different times with the greateſt applauſe. In 1609 he was conſecrated biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry; and, about a month after, tranſlated to the biſhopric of London; and from thence, April 9, 1611, to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury. On the 23d of June following he was ſworn of the privy council.

He was indebted for his advancement to the recommendation of George Hume, earl of Dunbar; though lord Clarendon repreſents him as very unfit for the ſee of Canterbury at that time, when the Calviniſts and Nonconformiſts grew ſo formidable to the eſtabliſhed church: ſince Abbot "conſidered the Chriſtian religion no otherwiſe than as it abhorred and reviled popery, and valued thoſe men moſt who did that the moſt furiouſly; whereas, for the ſtrict obſervation of the diſcipline of the church, or the conformity to the articles or canons of it, he made little inquiry, and took leſs care: and having made very little progreſs in the ancient and ſolid ſtudy of divinity, he adhered only to the doctrine of Calvin, and for his ſake did not think ſo ill of the diſcipline as he ought to have done: but if men forbore a public reviling and railing at the hierarchy

and eccleſiaſtical government, let their opinions and private practice be what it would, they were not only ſecure from any inquiſition of his, but acceptable to him, and, at leaſt, equally preferred by him." But whatever exceptions might be made to the archbiſhop on this account, his zeal for the proteſtant cauſe, over Europe in general, induced him, upon the elector Palatine's being choſen king of Bohemia, in 1619, to exert all his intereſt with the court of England for ſupporting that election.

In July 1621, a calamitous accident befel him in the lord Zouch's park at Bramzill, in Hampſhire: as he was ſhooting at a deer with a croſs-bow, the keeper coming up unwarily too forward, was ſtruck with the arrow under his left arm, and died about an hour after. The king being informed of this misfortune, and apprehenſive that ſcandal might enſue, wrote a letter to ſeveral biſhops, judges, and others, to examine the caſe, who were of opinion, that a reſtitution, or diſpenſation, might be given to the archbiſhop, to prevent any exceptions to his character, which was accordingly granted him. However, this ſhocking accident made ſo deep an impreſſion upon his grace, that he ever after faſted once a month, viz. on a Tueſday, the day on which it happened, and ſettled an annuity of twenty pounds upon the widow of the unhappy man.

The archbiſhop's political conduct and principles had long rendered him obnoxious to the court, which at laſt ended in his diſgrace; for on the 9th of October, 1627, he was ſequeſtered from his office and juriſdiction, and his authority transferred to Mountain, biſhop of London, Neile, biſhop of Durham, Buckeridge, biſhop of Rocheſter, Howſon, biſhop of Oxford, and Laud, biſhop of Bath and Wells; and himſelf was confined to his houſe at Ford. The occaſion of this rigour towards him was his refuſal to licenſe a ſermon, preached by one Dr. Sibthorp, at the aſſizes at Northampton, wherein it was aſſerted, that the king only had the power of making laws; and that when princes command things which their ſubjects cannot perform, becauſe they are inconſiſtent with the laws of God or Nature, or impoſſible, yet they are bound to undergo the puniſhment, without either reſiſting, or railing, or reviling, and yield a paſſive obedience, where they cannot exhibit an active one: and that there was no other caſe but one of theſe three, wherein a ſubject can excuſe himſelf with paſſive obedience, ſince in all others he is bound to active obedience. This doctrine Mr. Collier himſelf obſerves to be "arbitrary enough in all conſcience; and were it purſued through its conſequences, would make Magna Charta, and the other laws for ſettling property, ſignify little." However, Sibthorp was by ſome courtiers commended for his loyalty, and his ſermon reported to the king as a ſerviceable diſcourſe. Upon this his majeſty ſent it to the archbiſhop, with a command to licenſe it; who being ſhocked with the paſſages above cited, beſides other exceptions, refuſed to comply. This highly exaſperated the king, who immediately ordered him to be ſuſpended; but in the latter end of the year 1628, he was reſtored to his liberty and juriſdiction, being ſent for to court, and received from his barge by the archbiſhop of York and the earl of Dorſet, and by them ſolemnly introduced to the king, who gave him his hand with a particular countenance of favour, bidding him not fail the council-table twice a week. He died at his palace of Croydon, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1633, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age, and was intered in Trinity-church at Guildford.

Lord Clarendon deſcribes him in very ſevere terms, as a man of very moroſe manners, and a very ſour aſpect, which in that time was called gravity, and totally ignorant of the true conſtitution of the church of England, and the ſtate and intereſt of the clergy. But Dr. Welwood repreſents him to much greater advantage, as a perſon of wonderful temper and moderation, who in all his conduct ſhewed an unwillingneſs to ſtretch the act of uniformity beyond what was abſolutely neceſſary for the peace of the church; or the prerogative of the crown, any further than conduced to the good of the ſtate. However,

not

not being well formed for a court, though otherwiſe of conſiderable learning and genteel education, he either could not, or would not, ſtoop to the humour of the times; and ſometimes, by an unſeaſonable ſtiffneſs, gave occaſion to his enemies to repreſent him as not well inclined to the prerogative, or too much addicted to a popular intereſt, and therefore not fit to be employed in matters of government. He was extremely averſe to the doctrines of the Arminians, which will account for a very injurious character which he wrote of the great Hugo Grotius, one of their ableſt patrons.

"Archbiſhop Abbot, ſays Mr. Granger, recommended himſelf to king James by his prudent behaviour in Scotland, in relation to the union of the churches of that kingdom; and by his Narrative of the Caſe of Sprot, who was executed in 1608, for having been concerned in the Gowry conſpiracy. As the reality of that dark deſign had been called in queſtion, he endeavoured, by this Narrative, to ſettle the minds of the people in the belief of it. He was a prelate of great learning and piety, but was eſteemed a puritan in doctrine, and, in diſcipline, too remiſs for one placed at the head of the church. He had a conſiderable hand in the tranſlation of the New Teſtament now in uſe." He wrote an Expoſition of the Prophet Jonah, a brief Deſcription of the whole World, and ſeveral other tracts.

ABBOT (Robert) elder brother to the former, and in learning much his ſuperior, was born at Guildford in 1560, and educated at Baliol college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. Upon the acceſſion of king James I. he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to that prince. In 1609, he was made maſter of Baliol-college, and, about three years after, regius profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Oxford. Here he ſignalized himſelf by his lectures upon the king's ſupreme power, which he defended againſt Bellarmine and Suarez; a ſervice which was ſo acceptable to his majeſty, that he raiſed him in 1615 to the ſee of Saliſbury. He applied to the duties of his function with great diligence and aſſiduity, viſiting his whole dioceſe in perſon, and preaching every Sunday; but his ſedentary life, and cloſe application to his ſtudies, brought on him the gravel and ſtone, of which he died on the 2d of March, 1617, in the fifty eighth year of his age.

The moſt celebrated of his writings, which are chiefly controverſial, was his book De Antichriſto. King James commanded his own Paraphraſe on the Apocalypſe to be printed with the ſecond edition of this work, a compliment which his majeſty never paid to any other author in the nation. Abbot alſo wrote an anſwer to Eudæmon Johannis's Apology for Henry Garnet; the Mirror of Popiſh Subtilties; the true ancient Roman Catholic; a Treatiſe on the Sacrament, and other works. His brother, Maurice Abbot, was lord mayor of London in 1638.

ABERNETHY (John) an eminent diſſenting miniſter, ſon of Mr. John Abernethy, a diſſenting miniſter in Colraine, was borne on the 19th of October, 1680. At the age of nine years he was ſeparated from his parents, his father being obliged to attend ſome public affairs in London; and his mother, to ſhelter herſelf from the mad fury of the Iriſh rebels, retiring to Derry: a relation who had him under his care, having no opportunity of conveying him to her, took him with him to Scotland, by which means he eſcaped the hardſhips he muſt have ſuffered at the ſiege of Derry, where Mrs. Abernethy loſt all her other children. He afterwards ſtudied at the univerſity of Glaſgow, till he took the degree of maſter of arts; and in 1708, was choſen miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Antrim, where he continued about twenty years, till he was choſen miniſter of the congregation in Wood-ſtreet, Dublin, where his preaching was much admired. He was diſtinguiſhed by his candid, free, and generous ſentiments, and died of the

the gout in December 1740, in the ſixtieth year of his age. He publiſhed a volume of Sermons on the Divine Attributes; and after his death the ſecond volume was publiſhed by his friends, which was ſucceeded by two other volumes on different ſubjects: all of which have been greatly admired.

ADAMS (Sir Thomas) diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his prudence and piety, his acts of munificence, his loyalty and his ſufferings. He was born at Wem, in Shropſhire, in 1586, educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, and bred a draper in London, and by his wiſdom and integrity was gradually raiſed to the higheſt offices in the city, and was frequently returned a burgeſs in parliament; but being a loyaliſt was not permitted to ſit there. He was lord-mayor in 1645, when his houſe was ſearched with the expectation of finding king Charles I. and the next year he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, where he continued ſeveral years.

During the exile of king Charles II. he lent him ten thouſand pounds; and in the ſeventy-third year of his age was deputed by the city their commiſſioner to Breda, whither he went with general Monk, to congratulate and attend king Charles to England. In conſideration of his ſignal ſervices, that king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and a few days after his reſtoration, advanced him to the dignity of a baronet of England.

Sir Thomas gave his houſe at Wem, in Shropſhire, for a free-ſchool, which he liberally endowed. He founded an Arabic profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, with a ſalary of forty pounds per annum, and was at the expence of printing the Goſpels in the Perſian language, and tranſmitting them to that kingdom. His beneficence appeared on a variety of occaſions, he being always ready to relieve the diſtreſſed. This worthy magiſtrate died Feb. 24, 1667, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. After his death a ſtone was extracted from his bladder, which weighed above twenty-five ounces, and is ſtill preſerved in the laboratory of Cambridge.

ADDISON (Lancelot) the ſon of a clergyman of the ſame name, was born at Mouldiſmeaburne, in the pariſh of Croſby Ravenſworth, in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1633. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and at the reſtoration of king Charles II. was appointed chaplain of the garriſon of Dunkirk; but that fortreſs being delivered up to the French in 1662, he returned to England, and was ſoon after made chaplain to the garriſon of Tangier, where he remained ſeven years, and was greatly eſteemed: in 1670 he returned to England, and was made chaplain in ordinary to the king; but his chaplainſhip of Tangier being taken from him on account of his abſence, he found himſelf ſtraitened in his circumſtances, when he ſeaſonably obtained the rectory of Milſton, in Wiltſhire, worth about one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. He afterwards became a prebendary of Sarum, took his degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford, and in 1683 was made dean of Litchfield, and the next year archdeacon of Coventry. His life was exemplary; his converſation pleaſing and greatly inſtructive; and his behaviour as a gentleman, a clergyman, and a neighbour, did honour to the place of his reſidence. He wrote, 1, A Short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco: 2, The preſent Hiſtory of the Jews: 3, A Diſcourſe on catechizing: 4, A modeſt Plea for the Clergy: 5, An Introduction to the Sacrament: 6, The firſt State of Mahometiſm; and ſeveral other pieces.

This worthy divine died on the 20th of April, 1703, and left three ſons, 1ſt, Joſeph, whoſe life we ſhall give in the next article: 2d, Gulſton, who died while governor of Fort St. George: 3d, Lancelot, maſter of arts, and fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford; and one daughter, firſt married to Dr. Sartre, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and afterwards to Daniel Combes, Eſq.

R.t Hon.ble JOSEPH ADDISON.

ADDISON (JOSEPH) Eſquire, who was a very great ornament to the age and country he lived in, and to the cauſe of polite literature in general, was the ſon of the Rev. Launcelot Addiſon, and was born at Milſton near Ambroſbury, in the county of Wilts, of which place his father was then rector, on the firſt of May, 1672, and not being thought likely to live, was baptized on the ſame day, as appears from the church regiſter.

It is matter of aſtoniſhment, that in the account given of Mr. Addiſon, in Wood's Hiſtory of the Oxford writers, his true age ſhould be ſet down, and yet that it ſhould eſcape Mr. Tickell. This is of ſome importance, becauſe it changes the whole chronology of his life, and that too in favour of the author. He became a demy of Magdalen college in Oxford, by merit, at the age of ſeventeen. Is not the bare relation of this the higheſt panegyric on Mr. Addiſon? It was here he became acquainted with Mr. Sacheverell, who was exactly of his own age, and of a very promiſing genius too, ſince we find a tranſlation of part of the firſt Georgic of Virgil, inſerted in the Examen Poeticum, for the year 1693, the ſame volume in which Mr. Addiſon's firſt Engliſh verſes appeared; and as Mr. Addiſon's verſes were addreſſed to Mr. Dryden, ſo Mr. Sacheverell's tranſlation was dedicated to him. Thoſe who remembered Mr. Addiſon at college, affirmed, that his temper was the ſame it appeared ever afterwards; that is to ſay, his abilities were exceeded by nothing but his modeſty.

He was early ſent to ſchool under the care of the Rev. Mr. Naiſh, at Ambroſbury. He was afterwards removed to a ſchool at Saliſbury, taught by the Rev. Mr. Taylor; and after that to the Charter-houſe, where he was under the tuition of the learned Dr. Ellis, and where he contracted an intimacy with Mr. Steele, afterwards Sir Richard, which continued inviolable till his death.

He was not above fifteen when he went to the univerſity of Oxford, where he was entered of Queen's college, in which his father had ſtudied. He applied himſelf at this time with ſuch diligence to claſſical learning, that he acquired an elegant Latin ſtyle before he arrived at that age in which lads uſually begin to write good Engliſh.

A paper of his verſes in that tongue accidentally fell, in the year 1687, into the hands of Dr. Lancaſter, dean of Magdalen college, who was ſo well pleaſed with them, that he immediately procured their author's election into that houſe, where he took his degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts.

His Latin poetry, in the courſe of a few years, was exceedingly admired in both the univerſities, and juſtly gained him the reputation of a great poet before his name was ſo much as known in town.

It is not very certain at what age our author wrote ſome of the Latin poms which have been publiſhed; however, they were certainly written very early, and they ſtill retain that high eſteem which was firſt conceived of them. They were publiſhed in the ſecond volume of Muſarum Anglicanarum Analecta, ſeu Poemata quædam melioris notæ, ſeu hactenus inedita, ſeu ſparſim edita. They were eight in all, but very probably they are not placed in the order of time in which they were written.

1. Pax Gulielmi Auſpiciis Europæ reddita, 1697; i. e. Peace under the Auſpices of William reſtored to Europe. 2. Barometri Deſcriptio; i. e. A Deſcription of the Barometer. 3. ΠΤΓΜΑΙΟΓΕΡΑΝΟΜΑΧΙΑ, ſive Prælium inter Pigmæos & Grues commiſſum; i. e. A Battle between the Pigmies and the Cranes. 4. Reſurrectio delineata ad altare Coll. Magd. Oxon. i. e. A Poem upon the Reſurrection, being a Deſcription of the Painting over the Altar in Magdalen college at Oxford. 5. Sphæriſterium; i. e. the Bowling-green. 6. Ad D. D. Hannes inſigniſſimum Medicum & Poetam; i. e. To Dr. Hannes, an excellent Phyſician and Poet, an Ode. 7. Machinæ geſticulantes, Anglice, A Puppet-ſhow. 8. Ad inſigniſſimum Virum

D. T. Burnettum, Sacræ Theoriæ Telluris Authorem: i. e. To the celebrated Dr. Thomas Burnet, Author of the Theory of the Earth, an Ode. Theſe poems have been tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. George Sewell, of Peter-houſe, Cambridge; Mr. Newcomb, and Nicholas Amhurſt, Eſq. both of Oxford.

He was twenty two years of age before he publiſhed any thing in the Engliſh language, and then came abroad a copy of verſes addreſſed to Mr. Dryden, which procured him immediately, and that very deſervedly, from the beſt judges in that nice age, a great reputation, being as correct and perfect as any thing which even himſelf afterwards produced.

Some little ſpace intervening, he ſent into the world a tranſlation of the fourth Georgic of Virgil (omitting the ſtory of Ariſtæus) exceedingly commended by Mr. Dryden. He wrote alſo that diſcourſe on the Georgics which is prefixed to them, by way of preface, in Mr. Dryden's tranſlation, and is allowed to be one of the juſteſt pieces of criticiſm in our own, or in any other language.

It would be equally tedious and impertinent to dwell on every little performance publiſhed by our author. It is a kind of charity to illuſtrate the beauties of an obſcure author, but to us it appears a ſort of detraction, to ſuppoſe that the worth of any of Mr. Addiſon's poems ſhould be unknown to our readers: we will therefore confine ourſelves to ſuch parts of his works as have any circumſtances relating to them which ought to be preſerved, as a kind of hiſtorical commentary, for the uſe rather of poſtery than of the preſent times.

Mr. Tickell, in his preface to the works of Mr. Addiſon, expreſſes a kind of ſurprize, that Mr. Dryden, who ſo readily owned the verſion of the fourth Georgic ſent him by Mr. Addiſon, ſhould not take notice of his having communicated the Eſſay on the Georgics, ſince it came from the ſame hand.

Sir Richard Steele took occaſion to vindicate Mr. Dryden, by ſhewing, firſt, that the Eſſay upon the Georgics, is the ſame with the preface prefixed to thoſe poems in Mr. Dryden's tranſlation of Virgil's works; which, ſecondly, is owned to have come from a friend, whoſe name is not mentioned, becauſe he deſired to have it concealed.

If any one ſhould enquire, why Mr. Addiſon was willing the world ſhould know he tranſlated one of Virgil's Georgics, and at the ſame time deſired to conceal his writing what Mr. Dryden placed as a preface to his tranſlation of the Georgics, it will be no difficult thing to ſatisfy him. The verſion was what many people had done, and any body might do; but the eſſay was an untried ſtrain of criticiſm, which bore a little hard on the old profeſſors of that art, and therefore was not ſo fit for a young man to take upon himſelf. In this light Mr. Dryden's juſtice, and Mr. Addiſon's prudence, are alike conſpicuous. The former was above aſſuming unjuſtly the praiſe of other people's writings; and the latter was remarkable for keeping ſo ſtrict a rein upon his wit, that it never got the ſtart of his wiſdom.

Among all our author's poems, there is not one which is more properly an original, than the account of the greateſt Engliſh poets, to Mr. Henry Sacheverell; nor will a judicious reader find more pleaſure in reading any of his works, than in peruſing this. The judgment of a great poet on the writings of his predeceſſors, written in the dawn of his days, when he, doubtleſs, ſpoke more freely than he would afterwards have done, muſt always be conſidered as a curioſity.

We ſhould not, however, have ſtopped at this poem, had it not been to quote ſome lines from it, which, if carefully conſidered, ſeem to carry in them ſome memoirs of our author's life.

Towards the concluſion of the poem, he ſays:

Congreve,

Congreve, whoſe fancy's unexhauſted ſtore
Has given already much, and promis'd more;
Congreve ſhall ſtill preſerve thy fame alive,
And Dryden's Muſe ſhall in his friend ſurvive.

I'm tir'd with rhyming, and wou'd fain give o'er,
But juſtice ſtill demands one labour more;
The noble Montagu remains unnam'd,
For wit, for humour, and for judgment fam'd;
To Dorſet he directs his artful Muſe
In numbers, ſuch as Dorſet's ſelf might uſe.
How negligently graceful he unreins
His verſe, and writes in looſe familiar ſtrains;
How Naſſau's godlike acts adorn his lines,
And all the hero in full glory ſhines!
We ſee his armies ſet in juſt array,
And Boyne's dy'd waves run purple to the ſea.
Nor Simois, choak'd with men, and arms, and blood,
Nor rapid Xanthus' celebrated flood,
Shall longer be the poet's higheſt themes,
Tho' gods and heroes fought promiſcuous in their ſtreams:
But now to Naſſau's ſecret councils rais'd,
He aids the hero whom before he prais'd.

Two remarks may be made on theſe lines: the firſt, that Mr. Congreve, about this time, had introduced Mr. Addiſon to the acquaintance of the chancellor of the Exchequer, as Sir Richard Steele informs us; the other, that Mr. Sacheverell had not yet any qualms about the Revolution, otherwiſe his friend would not have wrote to him in theſe terms. This is very honourable for our author, ſince it makes it clear, that, when he differed afterwards with this gentleman, he did not differ from himſelf, but adhered to thoſe principles which Sacheverell had deſerted.

The following year he began to have higher views, which diſcovered themſelves in a poem to king William, on one of his campaigns, addreſſed to the lord-keeper Sir John Somers.

That judicious ſtateſman received this mark of a young author's attachment with great humanity; took Mr. Addiſon thenceforward into the number of his friends, and gave him, upon all occaſions, ſignal proofs of a ſincere eſteem.

He had been frequently ſolicited, while at the univerſity, to enter into holy orders, which he ſeemed once reſolved on, probably in reſpect to his father; but his great modeſty inclining him to doubt of his own abilities, he receded from his choice, and, having ſhewn an inclination to travel, his patron, out of zeal for his country, as well as reſpect to Mr. Addiſon, procured him from the crown an annual penſion of three hundred pounds, which enabled him to make a tour to Italy in the latter end of 1699.

Mr. Addiſon's conduct, with reſpect to the prieſthood, hath occaſioned ſome diſpute. Let us ſupport, however, what already is advanced, that he had once made a kind of reſolution to go into orders. His own words will beſt prove this: he concludes the poem to Mr. Sacheverell thus:

I've done at length; and now, dear friend, receive
The laſt poor preſent that my Muſe can give.

I leave

I leave the arts of poetry and verſe
To them that practiſe them with more ſucceſs:
Of greater truths I'll now prepare to tell,
And ſo, at once, dear friend and Muſe farewell.

Mr. Tickell, ſpeaking of theſe lines, after telling us that he founded this reſolution on the importunities of his father, adds the following account of his abandoning that deſign.

"His remarkable ſeriouſneſs and modeſty, which might have been urged as powerful reaſons for his chuſing that life, proved the chief obſtacles to it. Theſe qualities, by which the prieſthood is ſo much adorned, repreſented the duties of it as too weighty for him, and rendered him ſtill more worthy of that honour which they made him decline."

Sir Richard Steele, ſpeaking to Mr. Congreve of this paſſage, ſays,

"Theſe, you know very well, were not the reaſons which made Mr. Addiſon turn his thoughts to the civil world; and, as you were the inducement of his becoming acquainted with my lord Hallifax, I doubt not but you remember the warm inſtances that noble lord made to the head of the college, not to inſiſt upon Mr. Addiſon's going into orders: his arguments were founded upon the general pravity and corruption of men of buſineſs, who wanted liberal education; and I remember, as if I had read the letter yeſterday, that my lord ended with a compliment, that, however he might be repreſented as no friend to the church, he would never do it any other injury than keeping Mr. Addiſon out of it. The contention for this man, in his early years, among the people of the greateſt power, Mr. Secretary Tickell, the executor for his fame, is pleaſed to aſcribe to a ſerious viſage and modeſty of behaviour."

This laſt remark is equally ill-natured and ill-founded. Sir Richard introduces Mr. Addiſon's viſage; but the ſeriouſneſs Mr. Tickell ſpoke of, was the quality of his mind. The gentleman accounts for Mr. Addiſon's quitting his reſolution; the knight talks of the pains other people took to prevent his following it: both the accounts might be true, but there was no neceſſity for inſerting either in our account of his life; though it would have been wrong not to have acquainted the reader with ſo remarkable a paſſage.

His Latin poems, dedicated to Mr. Montagu, then chancellor of the exchequer, were printed, before his departure, in the Muſæ Anglicanæ; and were as much admired abroad as they could poſſibly be at home, particularly by the great Boileau, who ſpoke of them in very obliging terms, and who was known to be both an able judge, and one incapable of partiality.

We learn from Mr. Tickell this circumſtance in relation to Boileau: it is therefore proper the reader ſhould ſee his own words.

"His country owes it to him (Mr. Addiſon) that the famous Monſieur Boileau firſt conceived an opinion of the Engliſh genius for poetry, by peruſing the preſent he made him of the Muſæ Anglicanæ. It has been currently reported, that this famous French poet, among the civilities he ſhewed Mr. Addiſon on that occaſion, affirmed, That he would not have written againſt Perrault, had he before ſeen ſuch excellent pieces written by a modern hand.

"Such a ſaying would have been impertinent, and unworthy Boileau, whoſe diſpute with Perrault turned chiefly upon ſome paſſages in the antients, which he reſcued from the miſinterpretations of his adverſary.

"The true and natural compliment made by him was, That thoſe books had given him a very new idea of the Engliſh politeneſs; and that he did not queſtion, but there were excellent compoſitions in the native language of a country that poſſeſſed the Roman genius in ſo eminent a degree."

honour that ever was done thereto, was the putting the ſoliloquy of Cato, which is perhaps the nobleſt thing in our language, into a Latin dreſs, which might have been read with admiration, even by the critics in the court of Auguſtus. Fame has attributed this to the late biſhop Atterbury, and as it were ſuperlatively fine, the world thought fame in the right, and ſo it proved.

Her majeſty queen Anne was not the laſt in doing juſtice to our author, and his performance. She was pleaſed to ſignify an inclination of having it dedicated to her; but the author publiſhed it without a dedication, becauſe, as it is ſaid, he had propoſed to dedicate it elſewhere, and by this method he thought to avoid offending either his duty or his honour. If in the ſubſequent part of his life his leiſure had been greater, we are told he would have written another tragedy, intituled, The Death of Socrates. But the honours due to what he had already performed, deprived poſterity of this promiſed labour.

Upon the death of queen Anne, the lords juſtices appointed Mr. Addiſon their ſecretary, which took him off from a deſign he had formed, of compoſing an Engliſh Dictionary, on the plan of a famous Italian one. There were ſome thoughts of making him ſecretary of ſtate at that time, but he was anxious to decline it, and accepted a ſecond time, under the earl of Sunderland, the poſt of ſecretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland: he held it, however, but a very little time; for on the earl's being removed, he was made one of the lords of Trade.

In 1716, he married the counteſs of Warwick; and on the firſt breaking out of the rebellion, he publiſhed the Freeholder, which is a kind of political Spectator.

The Freeholder is particularly mentioned, becauſe it was a work written by Mr. Addiſon, entirely, and upon his own plan. Some indeed have ſuppoſed, that he was aſſiſted in this work by Mr. Phillips; but there ſeems to be no foundation for this report, ſince neither Mr. Tickell ſays any thing of it, nor does it appear from the papers themſelves, that they were written by different hands.

There is one thing to be ſaid with reſpect to the Freeholder, which as it will be certainly ſaid by poſterity, I can ſee no reaſon why it ſhould not be ſaid here: The Freeholder is, without queſtion, the moſt indubitable proof of the uſe a man of true wit, and reaſonable application, may be of to any adminiſtration. The numerous pieces of Sir Roger L'Eſtrange, were all calculated to make the people laugh, or to put them in a paſſion. Dr. Welwood's periodical papers were all politics, and, conſequently, too dry for the generality of readers.

During the reign of the queen, polemic writings were not only ſharp, but bitter, and their authors ſtudied rather to make their adverſaries feel the quickneſs of their reproaches, than to perſuade them by ſound arguments, much leſs to invite them, by moderate and gentle applications, to their different humours and ways of thinking. The Freeholder hath avoided all theſe faults, and, with an inexhauſtible fund of humour, mingles ſometimes the graveſt reaſonings, and at others the kindeſt expoſtulations. Beautiful deſcriptions, exquiſite allegories, viſions almoſt more than human, and, in fine, whatever might pleaſe, whatever could move, whatever ſeemed fitteſt to attract, is to be found in thoſe inimitable eſſays; and it may be ſaid without fear of being contradicted by any man who reads them, that they are the beſt turned papers, with a view for the purpoſe for which they were written, that were ever penned.

Mr. Addiſon certainly wrote them in conſequence of his principles, out of a deſire of removing prejudices, and from a ſtrong inclination to ſettle the government, and ſerve his country. The appointing him ſecretary of ſtate therefore, was but doing him juſtice for ſo extraordinary and well-timed a ſervice, which more than ballanced that deficiency, which he objected againſt his own preferment, his being no ſpeaker in the Houſe of Commons.

There were juſt fifty five papers in all; the firſt was publiſhed on the twenty-third of December, 1715, and the laſt on the twenty-ninth of June, 1716. In April 1717, his majeſty king George I. was pleaſed to appoint our author one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate. His health, which had been before impaired by an aſthmatic diſorder, ſuffered exceedingly by an advancement ſo much to his honour, being alſo attended with great fatigue. He bore it, however, with great patience, till finding, or rather ſuſpecting, that it might be prejudicial to the public buſineſs, he reſigned his office. Having thus procured for himſelf a vacancy from buſineſs, he grew better, and his friends were in hopes that his health would have been thoroughly re-eſtabliſhed. In his leiſure moments he applied himſelf ſteadily to a religious work, which he had begun long before, the firſt part of which, ſcarce finiſhed, is preſerved and printed in his works. He likewiſe intended to have paraphraſed ſome of the Pſalms of David; but a long and painful relapſe broke all his deſigns, and deprived the world of this excellent perſon, on the ſeventeenth of June 1719, when he was entering the forty-eighth year of his age. He died at Holland-houſe, near Kenſington, and left behind him an only daughter, by the counteſs of Warwick. After his deceaſe, Mr. Tickell, who had the author's commands and inſtructions, collected and publiſhed his works in four volumes in quarto. In this edition there are ſeveral pieces, not mentioned before, of which it is neceſſary we ſhould ſpeak. The firſt in the order of time is the Diſſertation upon Medals. In November, 1707, there came abroad a pamphlet under the title of The preſent State of the War, and the Neceſſity of an Augmentation conſidered. It is now printed among Mr. Addiſon's works, and I believe no body who reads it will doubt that it is his. The ſpirit in which it is writ, the weighty obſervations contained therein, on the ſtrength and intereſt of foreign nations, and the comprehenſive knowledge ſhewn of all things relating to our own, evince it the work of no ordinary hand. The Whig Examiner came out on the fourteenth of September, 1710, for the firſt time. There were five papers in all attributed to Mr. Addiſon. Theſe are by much the ſevereſt things he ever wrote. Dr. Sacheverell, Mr. Prior, and many other perſons, are very harſhly treated in them. The Examiner had done the ſame thing on the part of the Tories, and the avowed deſign of their paper was to make repriſals. The Drummer was firſt publiſhed without any author's name, but with a preface prefixed by Sir Richard Steele, wherein he tells us, that it had been ſome years in the hands of the author, and after peruſal, he thought ſo well of it, that he perſuaded him to make ſome additions and alterations, and let it appear on the ſtage. He owns that it was not well received, or, at leaſt, not ſo well as deſerved, which he accounts for by obſerving, that the ſtrokes therein are too delicate for every taſte in a popular aſſembly; and he adds, that his brother ſharers were of opinion, that it was like a picture, in which the ſtrokes were not ſtrong enough to appear at a diſtance.

Mr. Tickell publiſhing Mr. Addiſon's works in 1721, omitted this comedy, which Sir Richard Steele ſo much reſented, that he quickly after publiſhed a ſecond edition of it, with an epiſtle to Mr. Congreve thereto prefixed. In this epiſtle he aſſerts, that he recommended the play to the ſtage, and carried it to the preſs: he likewiſe tells us the price it was ſold at, viz. fifty guineas. He refers himſelf to his former preface, for a proof of his zeal on that occaſion, which he obſerves could flow from nothing elſe than his affection for the author. For as to the ſhare any one elſe had in it, he is very poſitive it very little exceeded that of an amanuenſis.

Since his death the following pieces have been aſcribed to our author: Diſſertatio de inſignioribus Romanorum poetis, i. e. A Diſſertation upon the moſt eminent Roman poets. This is ſuppoſed to have been written about 1692, and is allowed to contain many uſeful obſervations, yet nobody has hitherto ventured to decide, whether it is, or is not,

Mr;

Mr. Addiſon's. A Diſcourſe on ancient and modern Learning; the time when it was written uncertain, but probably as early as the former. It was preſerved amongſt the manuſcripts of the lord Somers, which, after the death of Sir Joſeph Jekyl, being publickly ſold, this little piece came to be printed in 1739, and was as well received as it deſerved. To theſe we muſt add, The Old Whig, No. 1. and 2, pamphlets written in defence of the Peerage bill, 1719.

We have endeavoured to do ſome juſtice to our author's character, and eſpecially to that diſtinguiſhing part of it, the eaſe and readineſs with which he wrote, notwithſtanding the accuracy and correctneſs of all his writings. This, perhaps, will be thought beſt ſupported by proof, which we ſhall give. The following epigram (which is not inſerted in his works) was written when he was a member of the Kit-Cat-Club, extempore, and yet it has not only wit, but correctneſs to recommend it.

On the Lady MANCHESTER.

When haughty Gallia's dames that ſpread
O'er their pale cheeks an artful red,
Beheld this beauteous ſtranger there,
In native charms, divinely fair;
Confuſion in their looks they ſhew'd,
And with unborrowed bluſhes glow'd.

A farther proof of the extraordinary facility, with which he produced even the moſt perfect of his performances, may be taken from what Sir Richard Steele ſays of his Cato; he tells us, that the laſt act was written in leſs than a week's time. "For this, continues he, was particular in this writer, that when he had taken his reſolution, or made his plan for what he deſigned to write, he would walk about a room and dictate it into language, with as much freedom and eaſe as any one could write it down; and attend to the coherence and grammar of what he dictated."

The author of a celebrated poem, intituled Faction Diſplayed, who was juſtly celebrated for giving an ingenious turn to his ill-nature, began an early war upon our author. In that poem he makes his patron Montague, there characteriſed by the name of Bathillo, deſcribe him thus:

On Addiſon we ſafely may depend,
A penſion never fails to gain a friend;
Thro' Alpine Hills he ſhall my name reſound,
And make his patron known in claſſic ground.

Mrs. Manly, in her ſequel to the Atalantis, gives our author's character at large, under the name of Maro: what ſhe ſays of him, is every way to his advantage, were it not for this ill natured apoſtrophe on ſeeing him in Sergius's gallery. "O pity, that politics and ſordid intereſt ſhould have carried him out of the road of Helicon, ſnatched him from the embraces of the Muſes, to throw into an old withered ſtateſman's arms, &c."

This withered ſtateſman, whom he had before called Sergius, is the ſame lord Halifax mentioned by the foregoing writer. But the ſevereſt attack that ever Mr. Addiſon felt, was from the following verſes, bright and piercing as lightning, and as fatally blaſting.

Peace

Peace to all such! but were there one whose fires
True genius kindles, and fair fame inspires;
Blest with each talent, and each art to please,
And born to write, converse, and live with ease:
Shou'd such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
View him with scornful, yet with jealous eyes,
And hate for arts, that caused himself to rise;
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer:
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame, or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend;
Dreading e'en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging, that he n'er obliged:
Like Cato, gives his little senate laws,
And sits attentive to his own applause:
While wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep, if Atticus were he?

An author in Mist's Journal, gives the following account of this transaction: "Mr. Addison raised this author, i. e. Pope, from obscurity, obtained him the acquaintance and friendship of the whole body of our nobility, and transferred his powerful interest with those great men to this rising bard, who frequently levied by that means unusual contributions on the public---No sooner was his body lifeless, but this author, reviving his resentment, libelled the memory of his departed friend; and, what was still more heinous, made the scandal public."

In answer to this, it is said, that the whole is false, that Mr. Addison never introduced Mr. Pope to any nobleman, or procured him the subscription of one gentleman; as to the libel, persons of integrity are appealed to, who saw and approved the foregoing verses, in no wise a libel, but a friendly rebuke, sent in the author's own hand to Mr. Addison himself, and never made public by him, till they were printed by Curll and others. There is, indeed, a letter of the bishop of Rochester's extant, wherein these verses are highly commended, but this is seven years after Mr. Addison's death; and there is another letter of Mr. Pope's to Mr. Craggs, written near four years before Mr. Addison's death, wherein most of the same thoughts appear in prose.

As a writer, we need not say any more of Mr. Addison: as a man, it is impossible to say too much: he was in every respect truly valuable. In private life he was amiable, in public employment honourable; a zealous patriot; faithful to his friends, and stedfast to his principles; and the noble sentiments which every where breathe through his Cato, are no more than emanations of that love for his country, which was the constant guide of all his actions. But last of all let us view him as a Christian, in which light he will appear still more exalted than in any other. And to this end nothing, perhaps, can more effectually lead us, than the relating an anecdote concerning his death, in the words of a celebrated writer, who, in a pamphlet written almost entirely to introduce this little story, speaks of him in the following manner: "After a long and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life:

but with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend: he came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent. After a decent and proper pause, the youth said, "Dear Sir! you sent for me: I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred."—May distant ages (proceeds this author) not only *hear* but *feel* the reply! Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "See in what peace a Christian can die."---He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired." The pamphlet from which this is quoted is entitled, Conjectures on Original Composition; and although published anonymous, was written by Dr. Edward Young. Nor can I with more propriety close my character of Mr. Addison, than with this gentleman's observations on the just mentioned anecdote. After telling us that it is to this circumstance Mr. Tickell refers in these lines,

He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

Dr. Young thus proceeds: "Had not this poor plank been thrown out, the chief article of his glory would probably have been sunk for ever, and later ages had received but a fragment of his fame.---A fragment glorious indeed, for his ginius how bright! but to commend him for composion, though immortal, is detraction now, if there our encomium ends. Let us look farther to that concluding scene, which spoke human nature not unrelated to the divine. To that let us pay the long and large arrear of our greatly posthumous applause."

A little farther he thus terminates this noble encomium: "If powers were not wanting, a monument more durable than those of marble, should proudly rise in this ambitious page to the new and far nobler Addison, than that which you and the public have so long and so much admired: nor this nation only, for it is Europe's Addison as well as ours; though Europe knows not half his titles to her esteem, being as yet unconscious that the *dying* Addison far outshines her Addison immortal."

As Mr. TICKELL has written a most excellent POEM on the DEATH of Mr. ADDISON, we may with the greatest propriety insert it here. It is inscribed

To the Right Honourable the Earl of WARWICK.

IF, dumb too long, the drooping Muse hath stay'd,
And left her debt to Addison unpaid;
Blame not her silence, Warwick, but bemoan,
And judge, oh! judge, my bosom by your own.
What mourner ever felt poetic fires!
Slow comes the verse that real woe inspires:
Grief unaffected suits but ill with art,
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart.
Can I forget the dismal night that gave
My soul's best part for ever to the grave!
How silent did his old companions tread,
By midnight lamps, the mansions of the dead;
Thro' breathing statues, then unheeded things,
Thro' rows of warriors, and thro' walks of kings!

What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire,
The pealing organ, and the pauſing choir;
The duties by the lawn-rob'd prelate pay'd;
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd!
While ſpeechleſs o'er thy cloſing grave we bend,
Accept theſe tears, thou dear departed friend:
Oh! gone for-ever, take this long adieu,
And ſleep in peace, next thy lov'd Montagu!
To ſtrew freſh laurels let the taſk be mine,
A frequent pilgrim, at thy ſacred ſhrine,
Mine, with true ſighs, thy abſence to bemoan,
And grave with faithful epitaphs thy ſtone.
If e'er, from me, thy lov'd memorial part,
May ſhame afflict this alienated heart;
Of thee forgetful if I form a ſong,
My lyre be broken, and untun'd my tongue,
My griefs be doubled, from thy image free,
And mirth a torment, unchaſtis'd by thee.
Oft let me range the gloomy iſles alone,
(Sad luxury! to vulgar minds unknown)
Along the walls where ſpeaking marbles ſhow
What worthies form the hallow'd mould below:
Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;
In arms who triumph'd; or in arts excell'd;
Chiefs, grac'd with ſcars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for ſacred freedom ſtood;
Juſt men, by whom impartial laws were given;
And ſaints, who taught, and led the way to heav'n.
Ne'er to theſe chambers, where the mighty reſt,
Since their foundation, came a nobler gueſt;
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliſs convey'd
A fairer ſpirit, or more welcome ſhade.
In what new region, to the juſt aſſign'd,
What new employments pleaſe th' unbody'd mind!
A winged *Virtue*, thro' th' ethereal ſky,
From world to world unweary'd does he fly?
Or curious trace the long laborious maze
Of Heav'ns decrees, where wond'ring angels gaze?
Does he delight to hear bold ſeraphs tell
How Michael battel'd, and the dragon fell?
Or, mixt with milder cherubim, to glow
In hymns of love, not ill eſſay'd below?
Or doſt thou warn poor mortals left behind,
A taſk well ſuited to thy gentle mind?
Oh! if ſometimes thy ſpotleſs form deſcend,
To me thy aid, thou guardian genius, lend!
When rage miſguides me, or when fear alarms,
When pain diſtreſſes, or when pleaſure charms,
In ſilent whiſp'rings purer thoughts impart,
And turn from ill a frail and feeble heart:

Lead thro' the paths thy virtue trod before,
'Till bliſs ſhall join, nor death can part us more.
That awful form (which, ſo ye heav'ns decree,
Muſt ſtill be lov'd, and ſtill deplor'd by me)
In nightly viſions ſeldom fails to riſe,
Or, rous'd by fancy, meets my waking eyes.
If buſineſs calls, or crowded courts invite,
Th' unblemiſh'd ſtateſman ſeems to ſtrike my ſight;
If in the ſtage I ſeek to ſoothe my care,
I meet his ſoul, which breathes in Cato there;
If penſive to the rural ſhades I rove,
His ſhape o'ertakes me in the lonely grove:
'Twas there of juſt and good he reaſon'd ſtrong,
Clear'd ſome great truth, or rais'd ſome ſerious ſong;
There patient ſhow'd us the wiſe courſe to ſteer,
A candid cenſor, and a friend ſevere;
There taught us how to live; and (oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die.
Thou hill, whoſe brow the antique ſtructures grace,
Rear'd by bold chiefs of Warwick's noble race,
Why, once ſo lov'd, when e'er thy bower appears,
O'er my dim eye-balls glance the ſudden tears!
How ſweet were once thy proſpects freſh and fair,
Thy ſloping walks, and unpolluted air!
How ſweet the glooms beneath thy aged trees,
Thy noon-tide ſhadow, and thy evening breeze!
His image thy forſaken bowers reſtore;
Thy walks and airy proſpects charm no more;
No more the ſummer in thy glooms allay'd,
Thy evening breezes, and thy noon-day ſhade.
From other ills, however fortune frown'd,
Some refuge in the muſe's art I found:
Reluctant now I touch the trembling ſtring,
Bereft of him who taught me how to ſing:
And theſe ſad accents, murmur'd o'er his urn,
Betray that abſence, they attempt to mourn.
Oh! muſt I then (now freſh my boſom bleeds,
And Craggs, in death, to Addiſon ſucceeds)
The verſe, begun to one loſt friend, prolong,
And weep a ſecond in th' unfiniſh'd ſong!
Theſe works divine, which on his death-bed laid
To thee, O Craggs, th' expiring ſage convey'd,
Great, but ill-omen'd monument of fame,
Nor he ſurviv'd to give, nor thou to claim.
Swift after him thy ſocial ſpirit flies,
And cloſe to his, how ſoon! thy coffin lies.
Bleſt pair! whoſe union future bards ſhall tell
In future tongues: each other's boaſt! farewel.
Farewel! whom join'd in fame, in friendſhip try'd,
No chance could ſever, nor the grave divide.

THO. TICKELL.

The minuteſt PARTICULARS relative to ſo great a MAN as Mr. ADDISON, are intereſting to the Reader, we have therefore procured his laſt WILL and TESTAMENT, extracted from the REGISTRY of the PREROGATIVE COURT of CANTERBURY.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Joſeph Addiſon, now of the pariſh of Kenſington, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; being of ſound and diſpoſing mind and memory, yet conſidering the uncertainty of this mortal life, do think it neceſſary to make and ordain this my laſt Will and Teſtament, which is as followeth. Imprimis: I give and bequeath unto my dear and loving wife, the counteſs of Warwick and Holland, her heirs, executors, and aſſigns, all and ſingular my real and perſonal eſtate, whatſoever, and whereſoever, of which I am now ſeized or poſſeſſed, or intitled unto, upon this condition, that my ſaid dear wife ſhall, out of my ſaid eſtates, pay, within half a year after my deceaſe, the ſum of five hundred pounds to my ſiſter, Mrs. Combes; and the yearly ſum of fifty pounds to my mother, now living at Coventry, during her life, by half-yearly payments, viz. at Michaelmas and Lady-day; the firſt of the ſaid payments to be made at the firſt of the ſaid feaſts that ſhall happen next after my deceaſe: and I do make and ordain my ſaid dear wife executrix of this my laſt will; and I do alſo appoint her to be guardian of my dear child, Charlotte Addiſon, until ſhe ſhall attain her age of one and twenty, being well aſſured that ſhe will take due care of her education and maintenance, and provide for her, in caſe ſhe live to be married. Item: I do hereby revoke all former Wills by me made. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this fourteenth day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord king George, and in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and nineteen.

JOSEPH ADDISON.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by the ſaid Joſeph Addiſon, to be his laſt Will, in the preſence of us, who have, in his preſence, and by his order, ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes thereunto.

THOMAS MARRIOTT.
THOMAS JUDD.
WILLIAM NICOLSON.

Probatum fuit hujuſmodi Teſtamentum apud London 20th Junii, 1719, coram venerabili viro Exton Sayer, legum doctore, ſurrogato juramento pronobilis et honorandæ feminæ Charlottæ comitiſſæ de Warwick et Hollandiæ, relictæ dicti defuncti et executricis in dicto Teſtamento nominat cui, &c. debene, &c. Jurat.

JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY STEVENS,
GEO. GOSTLING, Jun. } Deputy Regiſters.

ADRIAN IV. was the only Engliſhman that ever ſat in Peter's chair. His original name was Nicholas Brekeſpere, or Breakſpear. He was born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's. His father having left his family, and taken the habit of the monaſtery of St. Alban's, Nicholas was obliged to ſubmit to the loweſt offices in that houſe for daily ſupport. After ſome time, he deſired to take the habit in that monaſtery, but was rejected by the abbot Richard. "He was examined (ſays Mattew Paris) and being found inſufficient, the abbot civilly enough ſaid to him, "Wait, my ſon, and go to

to ſchool a little longer, till you are better qualified." But if the character given of young Breakſpear by Pitts be a juſt one, the abbot was certainly to be blamed for rejecting a perſon who would have done great honour to his houſe: "He was (ſays that author) a handſome and comely youth, of a ſharp wit and ready utterance, circumſpect in all his words and actions, polite in his behaviour, neat and elegant, full of zeal for the glory of God, and that according to ſome degree of knowledge; ſo poſſeſſed of all the moſt valuable endowments of mind and body, that in him the gifts of heaven exceeded nature; his piety exceeded his education, and the ripeneſs of his judgment and his other qualifications exceeded his age." Having met with this repulſe, he reſolved to try his fortune in another country, and accordingly went to Paris, where, though in very poor circumſtances, he applied himſelf to his ſtudies with great aſſiduity, and made a wonderful proficiency. But having ſtill a ſtrong inclination to a religious life, he left Paris, and removed to Provence, where he became a regular clerk in the monaſtery of St. Rufus. He was not immediately allowed to take the habit, but paſſed ſome time by way of trial, in recommending himſelf to the monks by a ſtrict attention to all their commands. This behaviour, together with the beauty of his perſon, and prudent converſation, rendered him ſo acceptable to the fraternity, that, after ſome time, they intreated him to take the habit of the canonical order *. Here he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his learning, and ſtrict obſervance of the monaſtic diſcipline, that, upon the death of the abbot, he was choſen ſuperior of that houſe. He did not long enjoy this abbacy; for the monks being tired of the government of a foreigner, brought accuſations againſt him before pope Eugenius III. who, after having examined their complaint, and heard the defence of Nicholas, declared him innocent. His holineſs, however, permitted the monks to chooſe another ſuperior; but being ſenſible of the great merit of Nicholas, and thinking he might be ſerviceable to the church in a higher ſtation, he created him cardinal-biſhop of Alba, in 1146.

In 1148, Eugenius ſent him as his legate to Denmark and Norway, where, by his fervent preaching and diligent inſtructions, he converted thoſe barbarous nations to the Chriſtian faith; and we are told, that he erected the church of Upſal into an archiepiſcopal ſee. At his return to Rome, he was received by the pope and cardinals with great marks of honour: and pope Anaſtaſius IV. who ſucceeded Eugenius, happening to die at this time, Breakſpear was unanimouſly raiſed to the holy-ſee in November, 1154, and he took the name of Adrian. When the news of his promotion reached England, king Henry II. ſent Robert, abbot of St. Alban's, and three biſhops, to Rome, to congratulate him on his election; upon which occaſion Adrian granted very conſiderable privileges to the monaſtery of St. Alban's †. Next year king Henry having ſolicited the pope's

* Gul. Nubrig. de Reb. Angl. lib. ii. c. 6.

† Abbot Robert being left at Beneventum with the pope, thought he had now a favourable opportunity of endeavouring to recover ſome dignities and privileges of his abbey, which had been invaded by the biſhop of Lincoln. He had brought with him ſeveral preſents for his holineſs, and among the reſt three rich mitres, and ſome ſandals, the workmanſhip of Chriſtina, prioreſs of Markgate. Adrian accepted of the mitres and ſandals, on account of their excellent workmanſhip, but refuſed the other preſents, ſaying, in a jocular manner, "I will not accept of your gifts, becauſe, when I deſired to take the habit in your monaſtery, you rejected me." "Sir, (ſaid the abbot) we could by no means receive you, it being repugnant to the will of God, whoſe Providence reſerved you for greater things." The pope replied, "I thank you for this polite and obliging anſwer:" and added, "Deareſt abbot, aſk boldly whatever you deſire, I ſhall always be ready to ſerve St. Alban, who am myſelf his diſciple." Some days after, abbot Robert being in private converſation with the pope, made grievous complaints concerning the various oppreſſions of the biſhop of Lincoln, which ſo moved his holineſs, that he granted to the church of St. Alban's the ſingular privilege of being exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction, excepting that of the ſee of Rome, with many other valuable liberties and immunities. MATTHEW PARIS.

conſent that he might undertake the conqueſt of Ireland, Adrian very readily complied, and ſent him a bull for that purpoſe, of which the following is a tranſlation: "Adrian, biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to his moſt dear ſon in Chriſt, the illuſtrious king of England, ſends greeting, and apoſtolical benediction. Your magnificence is very careful to ſpread your glorious name in the world, and to merit an immortal crown in Heaven, whilſt, as a good Catholic prince, you form a deſign of extending the bounds of the church, of inſtructing ignorant and barbarous people in the Chriſtian faith, and of reforming the licentious and immoral; and the more effectually to put this deſign in execution, you deſire the advice and aſſiſtance of the holy ſee. We are confident that, by the bleſſing of God, the ſucceſs will anſwer the wiſdom and diſcretion of the undertaking. You have informed us, dear ſon, of your intended expedition into Ireland, to reduce that people to the obedience of the Chriſtian faith; and that you are willing to pay for every houſe a yearly acknowledgment of one penny to St. Peter, promiſing to maintain the right of thoſe churches in the fulleſt manner. We, therefore, being willing to aſſiſt you in this pious and laudable deſign, and conſenting to your petition, do grant you full liberty to make a deſcent upon that iſland, in order to enlarge the borders of the church, to check the progreſs of immorality, and to promote the ſpiritual happineſs of the natives: and we command the people of that country to receive and acknowledge you as their ſovereign lord, provided the rights of the churches be inviolably preſerved, and the Peter-pence duly paid; for indeed it is certain, and your highneſs acknowledges it, that all the iſlands which are enlightened by Chriſt, the ſun of righteouſneſs, and have embraced the doctrines of Chriſtianity, are unqueſtionably St. Peter's right, and belong to the holy Roman church. If, therefore, you reſolve to put your deſigns in execution, be careful to reform the manners of that people, and commit the government of the churches to able and virtuous perſons, that the Chriſtian religion may grow and flouriſh, and the honour of God, and the preſervation of ſouls be effectually promoted; ſo ſhall you deſerve an everlaſting reward in Heaven, and leave a glorious name to all poſterity." His indulgence to this prince was ſo great, that he even conſented to abſolve him from the oath he had taken, not to ſet aſide any part of his father's will*.

Adrian, in the beginning of his pontificate, boldly withſtood the attempts of the Roman people to recover their ancient liberty under the conſuls, and obliged thoſe magiſtrates to abdicate their authority, and leave the government of the city to the pope. In 1155, he drove the heretic Arnold of Breſſe, and his followers, out of Rome. The ſame year he excommunicated William, king of Sicily, who ravaged the territories of the church, and abſolved that prince's ſubjects from their allegiance.

About the ſame time Frederic, king of the Romans, having entered Italy with a powerful army, Adrian met him near Sutrium, and concluded a peace with him. At this interview Frederic condeſcended to hold the pope's ſtirrup whilſt he mounted on

* Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, had, by the empreſs Maud, three ſons, Henry, Geoffrey, and William. This prince, being ſenſible that his own dominions would of courſe deſcend to his eldeſt ſon Henry, and that the kingdom of England, and duchy of Normandy, would likewiſe fall to him in right of his mother, thought fit to deviſe the earldom of Anjou to his ſecond ſon Geoffrey; and to render this the more valid, he exacted an oath of the biſhops and nobility, not to ſuffer his corps to be buried, till his ſon Henry had ſworn to fulfil every part of his will. When Henry came to attend his father's funeral, the oath was tendered to him, but for ſome time he refuſed to ſwear to a writing, the contents of which he was unacquainted with. However, being reproached with the ſcandal of letting his father lie unburied, he at laſt took the oath with great reluctance: but after his acceſſion to the throne, upon a complaint to pope Adrian, that the oath was forced upon him, he procured a diſpenſation from his holineſs, abſolving him from the obligation he had laid himſelf under; and, in conſequence thereof, he diſpoſſeſſed his brother Geoffrey of the dominions of Anjou, allowing him only a yearly penſion for his maintenance.—Gul. Nubrig. de Reb. Angl. lib. ii. cap. 7.

horſeback.

horſeback. After which, his holineſs conducted that prince to Rome, and in St. Peter's church placed the imperial crown on his head, to the great mortification of the Roman people, who aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, and killed ſeveral of the Imperialiſts.

The next year a reconciliation was effected between the pope and the Sicilian king; that prince taking an oath to do nothing further to the prejudice of the church, and Adrian granting him the title of king of the two Sicilies.

This pope built and fortified ſeveral caſtles, and left the papal dominions in a more flouriſhing condition than he found them. But, notwithſtanding all his ſucceſs, he was extremely ſenſible of the diſquietudes attending ſo high a ſtation, and complained thereof to his countryman John of Saliſbury *. He died September 1, 1159, in the fifth year of his pontificate, and was buried in St. Peter's-church, near the tomb of his predeceſſor Eugenius. There are extant ſeveral letters, and ſome homilies, written by pope Adrian IV.

AGARD, (ARTHUR) a learned and induſtrious antiquarian, was born at Toſton, in Derbyſhire, in the year 1540. He was bred to the law, and, in 1570, was appointed deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, which poſt he enjoyed forty-five years. His fondneſs for Engliſh antiquities induced him to make many large collections, and his office gave him an opportunity of acquiring great ſkill in that branch of literature. A conformity of taſte brought him acquainted with the celebrated Sir Robert Cotton, and moſt of the learned and eminent men in the kingdom. In his time, as Mr. Wood informs us †, an illuſtrious aſſembly of learned and able perſons was formed, who ſtiled themſelves a ſociety of antiquarians, and Mr. Agard was one of the moſt conſpicuous members. Mr. Hearne publiſhed the eſſays compoſed by that ſociety: thoſe of Mr. Agard's, printed in that collection, are as follows: 1. Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, State, Manner, Perſons, and Proceedings of the High-court of Parliament in England. 2. On this queſtion, Of what Antiquity Shires were in England? In this eſſay various ancient manuſcripts are cited; and Mr. Agard ſeems to think king Alfred was the author of this diviſion: it was delivered before the ſociety in Eaſter term, 33 Eliz. 1591. 3. On the dimenſions of the lands of England. In this he ſettles the meaning of theſe words, ſolin, hida, carucata, jugum, virgata, ferlingata, ferlinges, from ancient manuſcripts and authentic records in the Exchequer. 4. The Authority, Office, and Privileges of Herault's (Heralds) in England. He is of opinion, that this office is of the ſame antiquity with the inſtitution of the garter. 5. Of the Antiquity and Privileges of the Houſes, or Inns of Court, and of Chancery. In this he obſerves, that in more antient times, before the making of Magna Charta, our lawyers were of the clergy: that in the time of Edward I. the law came to receive its proper form; and that in an old record, the Exchequer was ſtiled the mother-court of all courts of record. He ſuppoſes that at this time lawyers began to have ſettled places of abode, but affirms he knew of no privileges. 6. Of the diverſity of names of this iſland. In this we find, that the firſt Saxons who landed in this iſland came here under the command of one Aelle, and his three ſons, in 435; and that the reaſon why it was called England rather than Saxonland, was becauſe the Angles, after this part of the iſland was totally ſubdued, were more numerous than the Saxons.

Mr. Agard made the Doomſday-book his peculiar ſtudy: he compoſed a large and learned work to explain it, under the title of Tractatus de uſu et obſcuribus verbis

* He aſſured him, "That all the former hardſhips of his life were mere amuſement to the misfortunes of the popedom; that he looked upon St. Peter's chair as the moſt uneaſy ſeat in the world; and that his crown ſeemed to be clapped burning on his head.

† Athenæ Oxonienſes, Vol. I.

libr.

libri de Doomſday, i. e. A Treatiſe of the Uſe and true Meaning of the obſcure Words in the Doomſday-book, which was preſerved in the Cotton library, under Vitellius N. IX. He alſo ſpent three years in compiling a book for the benefit of his ſucceſſors in office: it conſiſted of two parts, the firſt containing a catalogue of all the records in the four treaſuries belonging to his majeſty; the ſecond, an account of all leagues and treaties of peace, intercourſes, and marriages with foreign nations. This he depoſited with the officers of his majeſty's receipt, as a proper index for ſucceeding officers. By his will he directed, that eleven other manuſcript treatiſes of his, relative to Exchequer matters, ſhould, after a ſmall reward paid to his executor, be delivered up to the office. All the reſt of his valuable collections, containing at leaſt twenty volumes, he bequeathed to his friend Sir Robert Cotton. After having paſſed a life of honour and tranquillity, he died on the 22d of Auguſt, 1615, aged ſeventy-five years, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

AIDAN, biſhop of Lindisfarne, or Holy-iſland, was originally a monk of the monaſtery of Hii, or Jona, one of the iſlands called Hebrides. Oſwald, king of Northumberland, being a prince zealouſly attached to the Chriſtian religion, was deſirous to redeem his ſubjects from their paganiſm and idolatry; he therefore ſent to Scotland (where he himſelf, in his exile, had imbibed the doctrines of Chriſtianity) for ſome perſon to inſtruct his ſubjects. The Scottiſh clergy immediately diſpatched a miſſionary; but this eccleſiaſtic being of a rigid and ſevere temper, was very diſagreeable to the Engliſh, ſo that finding himſelf unſucceſsful in his miſſion, he returned to Scotland, and reported in the ſynod, that the Engliſh were a barbarous untractable people, bigoted to paganiſm, and that it was impoſſible to render them any ſervice. Aidan, who was preſent, turning to the prieſt, told him, he had not taken a proper method; that he had been too rigid in his behaviour to the Engliſh, and had not ſufficiently conformed himſelf to their weakneſs and prejudices; that he had not followed the apoſtolical rule of "feeding them with the milk of the mildeſt doctrine," till they might be ſtrengthened and enabled to reliſh the more perfect and ſublime precepts of the Goſpel. This ſpeech was highly applauded by the aſſembly, and it was unanimouſly reſolved that Aidan deſerved the honour of the epiſcopal character, and was the beſt qualified to convert the Engliſh; whereupon he was immediately conſecrated, and ſent upon that employment. On his arrival at Oſwald's court, he prevailed upon the king to remove the epiſcopal ſee from York to Lindisfarne, or Holy-iſland. He was very ſucceſsful in his preaching, and in this was greatly aſſiſted by the king, who, during his reſidence in Scotland, having acquired a ſufficient knowledge in the Scotch language, he himſelf became Aidan's interpreter, and explained his diſcourſes to the nobility and the reſt of his court. Several of Aidan's countrymen came alſo to his aſſiſtance, and preached with great zeal over all Oſwald's dominions. By theſe means Chriſtianity made a conſiderable progreſs, and churches were built in ſeveral places; lands were granted by the king for the ſupport of monaſteries, and many of the Engliſh put themſelves under the diſcipline of thoſe religious ſocieties.

After the death of Oſwald, who was ſlain in battle, Aidan continued to govern the church of Northumberland under Oſwin and Oſwy, who reigned jointly. Bede relates the following ſtory concerning Oſwin and Aidan: Oſwin had given Aidan a fine horſe; ſome time after the biſhop happening to meet a poor man upon the road, who aſked alms, diſmounted, and gave him the horſe with all the rich furniture. The king, hearing of this, was diſpleaſed, and the next time the biſhop came to dine with him, accoſted him in theſe words: "My lord, why did you make ſo little of my favour, as to give away my horſe to a beggar? if you were determined to ſet him on horſeback, could not

you have furniſhed him with one of leſs value? or, if he wanted any other relief, you might have ſupplied him in another manner, and not have parted ſo eaſily with the preſent you received from me." The biſhop replied, "Your majeſty ſeems not fully to have conſidered the matter, otherwiſe you would not ſet a greater value on the ſon of a mare than on a ſon of God." At this time no more paſſed, and they ſat down to dinner. Not long after, the king coming from hunting, when Aidan was at court, he threw aſide his ſword, and falling at the biſhop's feet, deſired he would not take amiſs what he had ſaid about the horſe, aſſuring him, at the ſame time, that he would never again venture to cenſure his charity. The biſhop being concerned at ſeeing the king in that poſture, raiſed him up, and deſired him not to be uneaſy about the affair. Aidan now appeared melancholy, and wept much. Being aſked the cauſe of his tears by one of his prieſts, he told him that he foreſaw Oſwin's life would be but ſhort, "For in my life (ſaid he) I never ſaw ſo humble a prince before: his temper is too heavenly to dwell long among us; and, indeed, the nation does not deſerve the bleſſing of ſuch a governor." The biſhop proved a true prophet, for the king was ſoon after treacherouſly ſlain. Aidan was ſo afflicted at his death, that he ſurvived him but twelve days. He died in Auguſt, 651, and was buried in his church of Lindisfarne.

Bede gives him an excellent character: "Things have I written (ſays he) concerning the perſon and character of the aforeſaid prelate, giving due praiſe to his worthy actions, and tranſmitting, as an example to poſterity, his concern for peace, his brotherly love, his moderation and humility, his freedom from reſentment, avarice, pride, or vainglory, his readineſs both to obey and teach the divine precepts, his diligence in reading and watching, his true ſacerdotal authority in reſtraining the haughty and powerful, and at the ſame time his clemency and good-nature in ſupporting and defending the weak and poor. In ſhort, to conclude, as much as we have been able to learn from thoſe who perſonally knew him, he endeavoured to act up to the rules of the evangeliſts, apoſtles, and prophets, and performed every part of his duty to the utmoſt of his abilities." Eccl. Hiſt. Angl.

AILMER, or ÆTHELMERE, earl of Cornwall and Devonſhire, founded the abbey of Cerne in Dorſetſhire, that of Eyneſham in Oxfordſhire, and the priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire: but when Sweyn, king of Denmark, in the year 1013, over-ran the greateſt part of England, he meanly left king Ethelred, ſubmitted himſelf to the Daniſh monarch, and gave him hoſtages. When Canute, the ſon of Sweyn, invaded England, and was bravely oppoſed by Edmund Ironſide, the ſon of Ethelred, this earl, with ſeveral others, joined the Danes againſt their natural prince, and by this means principally occaſioned the ruin of the Saxons. He died, however, ſoon after; and his ſon Ethelward, earl of Cornwall, following his father's example, Canute, who had reaped the benefit of their treaſons, finding him no longer uſeful, cauſed him to be put to death.

AINSWORTH (Henry) an eminent Engliſh nonconformiſt divine, who flouriſhed in the latter end of the ſixteenth, and beginning of the ſeventeenth century. In the year 1590 he joined the Browniſts, and by his adherence to that ſect he ſhared in their perſecutions. He was well verſed in the Hebrew language, and wrote many excellent Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, which gained him great reputation. They were printed in 1627, and reprinted in 1639. The title runs thus: "Annotations upon the five Books of Moſes, the Book of Pſalms, and the Song of Songs, or Canticles, wherein the Hebrew Words and Sentences are compared with, and explained by, the ancient Greek and Chaldee Verſions, and other Records and Monuments of the Hebrews; but

chiefly by Conference with the Holy Scriptures, Moſes his Words, Laws, and Ordinances, the Sacrifices, and other legal Ceremonies heretofore commanded by God to the Church of Iſrael, are explained; with an Advertiſement touching ſome Objections made againſt the Sincerity of the Hebrew Text, and Allegation of the Rabbins in theſe Annotations; as alſo Tables, directing unto ſuch principal Things as are obſerved in the Annotations upon each ſeveral Book."

The Browniſts having fallen into great diſcredit in England, they were involved in many freſh difficulties and troubles, ſo that Mr. Ainſworth at length quitted his country, and fled to Holland, whither moſt of the nonconformiſts, who had incurred the diſpleaſure of queen Elizabeth's government, had taken refuge. At Amſterdam Mr. Johnſon and he erected a church, of which Ainſworth was the miniſter. In conjunction with Johnſon, he publiſhed, in 1602, A Confeſſion of Faith of the People called Browniſts; but being men of violent ſpirits, they ſplit into parties about ſome points of diſcipline, and Johnſon excommunicated his own father and brother: the preſbytery of Amſterdam offered their mediation, but he refuſed it. This divided the congregation, half whereof joining with Ainſworth, they excommunicated Johnſon, who made the like return to that party. The conteſt grew at length ſo violent, that Johnſon and his followers removed to Embden, where he died ſoon after, and his congregation diſſolved. Nor did Mr. Ainſworth and his adherents live long in harmony, for in a ſhort time he left them, and went to Ireland; but when the heat and violence of his party ſubſided, he returned to Amſterdam.

His learned productions were eſteemed even by his adverſaries, who, while they refuted his extravagant tenets, paid a proper deference to his abilities, particularly Dr. Hall, biſhop of Exeter, who wrote with great force of argument againſt the Browniſts: but nothing could have any effect upon him, or make him return home, he therefore died in exile. His death was ſudden, and not without ſuſpicion of violence; for it is reported, that having found a diamond of great value, he advertiſed it: and when the owner, who was a Jew, came to demand it, he offered him any gratuity he would deſire; but Ainſworth, though poor, requeſted only of the Jew, that he would procure him a conference with ſome of his rabbis, upon the prophecies of the Old Teſtament relating to the Meſſiah, which the Jew promiſed: but not having intereſt to obtain ſuch a conference, it was thought he contrived to get Ainſworth poiſoned. He was certainly a man of profound learning, and deeply read in the works of the rabbis. He had a ſtrong underſtanding, quick penetration, and wonderful diligence. He publiſhed occaſionally ſeveral treatiſes, many of which made a conſiderable noiſe in the world.

AIRAY (Henry) provoſt of Queen's-college, in Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that univerſity, flouriſhed at the end of the ſixteenth, and the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He was born in Weſtmoreland, and educated by the care, and under the patronage of Bernard Gilpin, well known by the appellation of The Northern Apoſtle. He was a conſtant and zealous preacher at Oxford, eſpecially at St. Peter's in the Eaſt. His principal work is a Courſe of Lectures on St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Philippians. "He was one of thoſe Calviniſts, ſays the Rev. Mr. Granger, who wrote againſt bowing at the name of Jeſus; and was for his learning, gravity, and piety, greatly admired and revered by thoſe of his perſuaſion. Chriſtopher Potter, his couſin german, was the editor of his works." He died in October, 1616, aged fifty-ſeven years.

ALABASTER (William) an Engliſh divine, was born at Hadley, in the county of Suffolk. He received his education in the univerſity of Cambridge, and was one of the beſt Latin poets of his age. He was alſo particularly eminent for his ſkill in the Greek

Greek and Oriental languages. He attended the earl of Eſſex as his chaplain in the expedition to Cadiz. When he was abroad, he began to entertain ſome thoughts of changing his religion, which aroſe from his being dazzled with the pomp of the Romiſh churches, and the reſpect which ſeemed to be paid to the prieſts. Whilſt he was wavering in his mind, there were certain perſons who took advantage of this diſpoſition of his, and of the complaints which he made of not being advanced according to his merit, in England, ſo that they ſoon prevailed upon him to embrace the popiſh religion. But after he had joined that communion, he found nothing to anſwer his expectations. He was ſoon diſguſted, nor could he reconcile himſelf to the diſcipline of a church, which made no account of the degrees he had before taken; and it is probable too, that he could not approve of the worſhip of creatures, which he had been accuſtomed to look upon with horror. He therefore returned to England, and reſumed his former religion. He obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, and was ſoon after made rector of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire. He was well ſkilled in the Hebrew-tongue, and ſtrangely infatuated with the Cabala. He gave a proof of his fondneſs for myſtical interpretations, in the ſermon he preached at his taking the degree of doctor of divinity, when he choſe for his text the words, "Adam, Seth, Enos," and endeavoured to prove that each of theſe words contained a hidden myſtery. His method of explaining the Scriptures was by no means agreeable to the Roman catholics. Francis Garaſſe, the Jeſuit, thus cenſured him upon this account: "The expoſition of Alabaſter (ſays he) is ſtill more remote from common ſenſe; for he proceeds entirely upon rabbinical fancies, which are pleaſant indeed, if they were as ſolidly founded as ſubtilly invented. He ſays in his Apparatus, that Jonas and our Saviour continued exactly three days and three nights, the one in the bowels of the earth, and the other in the whale's belly, in the following manner: 'Jonas, ſays he, was carried to the centre of the world, as himſelf declares; *Ad extrema montium deſcendi, terræ vectes circumdederunt me*, i. e. I went down to the bottoms of the mountains, the bars of the earth encompaſſed me. Now as he was in that place, he had day and night at the ſame time; for looking towards our hemiſphere, he had the day in his face, and the night at his back, and the next morning the reverſe; ſo that though he continued but a day and a half, it muſt be conſidered as three days, ſince we muſt double the ſpace of time, becauſe he had at once what we have ſucceſſively. Thus our Saviour being in the bowels of the earth, had, like Jonas, day and night at once, ſince his ſoul went down to the centre of the earth, that it might have day on one ſide, and night on the other, and by this means he completed the term of his continuance, without violating the ſtrictneſs of truth.' I ſay, (continues Garaſſe) that this invention does an injury to the Holy Scripture, as it is ſo forced and ſophiſtical, and ſo exactly reſembles the chimeras of the rabbins, and therefore this book of Alabaſter was juſtly condemned at Rome." Bonfrerius is no leſs ſevere upon Alabaſter in regard to his explications. As a poet, however, he was in much greater eſteem: he wrote a Latin tragedy, intitled Roxana, which, when acted at Trinity-college, in Cambridge, was attended with a very remarkable accident, for a lady was ſo terrified at the laſt words, *ſequar! ſequar!* which were pronounced in the moſt frantic and horrid tone, that, it is ſaid, ſhe loſt her ſenſes, and never recovered them again. It is indeed poſſible, that an impaſſioned countenance, a wild and agitated geſture, and a frightful tone of voice, might have had ſuch an effect upon a weak woman, and eſpecially as ſhe was ignorant of the drama which was acting before her. Dr. Alabaſter died in April, 1640.

The moſt conſiderable of his works is his Lexicon Pentaglotton, in which he was employed many years. His piece intitled Motives of Converſion, was publiſhed upon his embracing the catholic religion. His Apparatus in Revelationem Jeſu Chriſti, was printed at Antwerp, in 1607. Andrew Rivet thus ſpeaks of this performance. "In

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the year 1607, an Engliſh papiſt, one William Alabaſter, publiſhed an Apparatus upon the Revelation of Chriſt, in which he profeſſes to diſcover a new and admirable method of unravelling the myſteries of the prophecies by explaining the Scripture by itſelf. He therein attempts a new Cabala, by which he deduces any thing from every thing, and by changing, or inverting, or ſeparating, and disjoining the letters or ſyllables of the Hebrew, or by inventing a new method of numbers in them, and giving a ſenſe contrary to the rules of grammar, by different names and words, he perverts the whole Scripture. And he is ſo fond of this invention, that though he frequently profeſſes that he does not deſign to prejudice the Latin tranſlation, yet when he ſees that his own ſenſe cannot be extorted from it by any means, he is not afraid to ſay in plain words, p. 61, that God has expreſſed the myſteries of Chriſt, and the Chriſtian religion, in the Hebrew text, under ſuch a form of expreſſion, as offers to the reader, at firſt ſight, a carnal ſenſe, and ſuch as is foreign to the divine mind: and that God would have it thus, that no tranſlation ſhould be read in the Chriſtian church but what was formed upon the letter of the Hebrew text, that by this means divine knowledge might not be obvious to every prophane perſon. But afterwards the ſame author, through his whole work, endeavours to give ſuch a ſcheme of this divine knowledge from the internal ſenſe of the Scripture, as he pretends that neither the holy fathers, nor even the papiſts themſelves, who knew every thing, ever thought of ſuch an explanation of any paſſage in the Bible."

ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLYN, (William) cardinal-prieſt of the Romiſh church, and a celebrated writer in its defence, was born at Roſſal, in Lancaſhire, in the year 1532. In 1547, he was entered at Oriel-college, Oxford, where he had for his tutor Philip Morgan, a very famous man, and a zealous papiſt, under whom he ſtudied philoſophy with ſuch ſucceſs, that he was unanimouſly elected fellow of his college in 1550. The ſame year he alſo took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1556 he was choſen principal of St. Mary's-hall, and one of the proctors of the univerſity; and in 1558 was made canon of York. But on queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne he loſt all hopes of preferment, and therefore retired to Louvain, in the Spaniſh Netherlands, where an Engliſh college was erected, of which he became the chief ſupport. Here he began to write in defence of the catholic religion, and his firſt production was on the ſubject of Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead, in which rhetoric, of which he was a great maſter, held the place of argument. The conſtant application he gave to his ſtudies ſoon brought him into a bad ſtate of health, and the phyſicians were of opinion that nothing would recover him but his native air. On this account only, though his going to England was attended with great danger, he embarked for that kingdom in 1565. He went firſt, as the doctors had adviſed him, into Lancaſhire, and there, without paying any regard to his ſafety, laboured to the utmoſt of his power to propagate the catholic religion. For this purpoſe he wrote and diſperſed ſeveral little pieces; but ſo ſtrict a ſearch was made after him, that he was forced to retire out of that county into the neighbourhood of Oxford, where he wrote an apology for his party, under the title of Brief Reaſons concerning the Catholic Faith. He was obliged to fly from hence to London, and, not long after, with ſome difficulty, made his eſcape to Flanders, in 1568. He went to Mechlin, in the duchy of Brabant, where he read lectures on divinity with great applauſe; thence he removed to Douay, where he was made doctor of divinity: he had alſo the canonry of Cambray beſtowed upon him, as a reward for his zeal in the ſervice of the catholic church. Some time after, he was appointed canon of Rheims, whither he removed the ſeminary which had been ſettled at Douay; for Don Lewis de Requerens, governor of the Netherlands, had obliged the Engliſh fugitives to withdraw out of his government.

Dr. Alan having wrote various treatiſes in defence of the doctrines and practices of the Romiſh church, was now eſteemed the champion of his party. In his own country, however, he was regarded as a moſt dangerous enemy of the ſtate; all correſpondence with him was deemed treaſon, and Thomas Alfield was executed for bringing certain books of his into England. It was thought to be owing to the inſtigation of Dr. Alan, and ſome fugitive Engliſh noblemen, that Philip II. undertook to invade and conquer England. In order to facilitate this, pope Sixtus V. was prevailed upon to renew the excommunication thundered againſt queen Elizabeth by Pius V. About this time too Sir William Stanley baſely betrayed the town of Daventer to the Spaniards, and went, with his whole regiment of twelve hundred men, into their ſervice. Rowland York, who had been entruſted with a ſtrong fort in the ſame country, acted in the like infamous manner. Dr. Alan, however, wrote a treatiſe in defence of this ſcandalous proceeding: it was printed in Engliſh, in the form of a letter, and afterwards in Latin, with the following title, Epiſtola de Daventriæ proditione. For this, and other ſervices, he was created cardinal on the 28th of July, 1587, by the title of St. Martin in Montibus; and ſoon after the king of Spain gave him an abbey of great value in the kingdom of Naples.

In April, 1588, Alan publiſhed the work which rendered him ſo infamous in his own country. It conſiſted of two parts, the firſt explaining the pope's bull for the excommunication and deprivation of queen Elizabeth; the ſecond, exhorting the nobility and people of England to deſert her, and take up arms in favour of the Spaniards. Many thouſand copies of it were printed at Antwerp, to be put on board the Armada, that they might be diſperſed all over England; but on the failing of this enterprize, all theſe books were deſtroyed. One of them, as ſoon as printed, having been tranſmitted by ſome of the lord treaſurer's ſpies to the Engliſh council, queen Elizabeth ſent Dr. Dale into the Low Countries, to complain thereof to the prince of Parma. After the deſtruction of the Armada, Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, who had been three years in priſon, under a charge of high treaſon, was brought to his trial; and it being proved that he held a correſpondence with cardinal Alan, he was found guilty by his peers, but was afterwards pardoned.

In 1589, the king of Spain promoted Alan to the archbiſhopric of Mechlin. He ſpent the remainder of his life at Rome.

The Engliſh miniſtry had always ſpies upon him; for it appears by lord Burleigh's papers, that he had exact accounts of every ſtep the cardinal took. In the laſt years of his life he is ſaid to have altered his ſentiments, and to have been extremely concerned for the pains he had taken to promote the invaſion of England by the Spaniards. Mr. Watſon tells us, that when he perceived the Jeſuits intended nothing but the deſtruction of his native country, he wept bitterly, and this behaviour drew upon him the ill-will of that powerful ſociety. He died October 6, 1594, in the ſixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the Engliſh college at Rome, where a monument is erected to his memory, with an inſcription. Beſides the works of his already mentioned, he wrote ſeveral other pieces.

ALBAN (St.) was born at Verulam, now St. Alban's, and flouriſhed towards the end of the third century. He is famous for being the firſt Chriſtian who ſuffered martyrdom in Britain, and is therefore uſually ſtiled the protomartyr of this iſland. In his youth he took a journey to Rome, in company with Amphibalus, a monk of Caer-Leon, and ſerved ſeven years as a ſoldier under the emperor Dioclefian. At his return home he ſettled in Verulam, and, through the example and inſtructions of Amphibalus, renounced the errors of paganiſm, in which he had been educated, and became a convert

to the Chriſtian religion. He was beheaded during the tenth and laſt general perſecution, A. D. 303. The ſtory and circumſtances relating to his martyrdom, according to Bede, are as follows: being yet a pagan (or at leaſt it not being known that he was a Chriſtian) he entertained Amphibalus in his houſe; the Roman governor having been informed of this, ſent a party of ſoldiers to apprehend Amphibalus, but Alban putting on the habit of his gueſt, preſented himſelf in his ſtead, and was carried before that magiſtrate. The governor having aſked him of what family he was? Alban replied, "To what purpoſe do you enquire of my family? if you would know my religion, I am a Chriſtian." Then being aſked his name, he anſwered, "My name is Alban, and I worſhip the only true and living God, who created all things." The magiſtrate replied, "If you would enjoy the happineſs of eternal life, delay not to ſacrifice to the great gods." Alban anſwered, "The ſacrifices you offer are made to devils, neither can they help the needy, nor grant the petitions of their votaries." This behaviour ſo enraged the governor, that he ordered him immediately to be beheaded. In his way to execution, it is ſaid, he was ſtopped by a river, over which was a bridge ſo thronged with ſpectators, that it was impoſſible to croſs it; when the ſaint approaching the brink, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, the ſtream miraculouſly divided, and afforded a paſſage for himſelf and a thouſand other perſons. This miracle converted the executioner upon the ſpot, who threw away his drawn ſword, and falling at St. Alban's feet, deſired he might have the honour to die with him, or rather for him. This ſudden converſion of the headſman occaſioning a delay in the execution, till another perſon could be got to perform the office, St. Alban went up to a neighbouring hill, where he prayed for water to quench his thirſt, and a fountain ſprung up under his feet: here he received the crown of martyrdom, on the 23d of June. The executioner is ſaid to have been a ſignal example of divine vengeance; for as ſoon as he gave the fatal ſtroke, his eyes dropped out of his head.

We may ſee the opinion of Mr. Milton, in regard to this narrative, in his Hiſtory of England; his words are theſe, ſpeaking of St. Alban: "The ſtory of whoſe martyrdom, ſoiled and worſe martyred with the fabling zeal of ſome idle fancies, more fond of miracles than apprehenſive of the truth, deſerves no longer digreſſion." Vol. I. p. 24.

Between four and five hundred years after St. Alban's death, Offa, king of the Mercians, built a very large and ſtately monaſtery to his memory; and the town of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire, takes its name from our protomartyr.

ALCOCK (JOHN) doctor of laws, and biſhop of Ely, in the reign of king Henry VII. was born at Beverly, in Yorkſhire, and educated at Cambridge. He was firſt advanced to the deanery of Weſtminſter, and afterwards to the office of maſter of the rolls. In 1471 he was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter; in 1476 tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter; and, in 1486, to that of Ely, in the room of Dr. John Morton, preferred to the ſee of Canterbury. This prelate was ſo highly eſteemed by king Henry, that he appointed him lord preſident of Wales, and afterwards lord high chancellor of England. He founded a ſchool at Kingſton upon Hull, and a chapel on the ſouth-ſide of the church, in which his parents were buried. He built the beautiful and ſpacious hall belonging to the epiſcopal palace at Ely, and made conſiderable improvements in all his other palaces. He alſo founded Jeſus college in Cambridge, for a maſter, ſix fellows, and as many ſcholars. This houſe was formerly a nunnery, dedicated to St. Radigund; and, as Godwin tells us, the building being greatly decayed, and the revenues reduced almoſt to nothing, the nuns had all forſaken it, except two, whereupon biſhop Alcock procured a grant from the crown, and converted it into a college. But Camden and others inform us, that the nuns of that houſe were ſo notorious for their incontinence,

incontinence, that king Henry VII. and pope Julius II. consented to its dissolution. Bale accordingly calls this nunnery, "Spiritualium meretricum cœnobium," i. e. A community of spiritual harlots.

Bishop Alcock was a prelate of singular learning and piety, and wrote several pieces, among which are the following: 1. Mons Perfectionis: i. e. The Mount of Perfection. 2. In Psalmos penitentiales: i. e. On the penitential Psalms. 3. Homiliæ vulgares: i. e. Vulgar Homilies. 4. Meditationes piæ: i. e. Pious Meditations. He died October 1, 1500, and was buried in the chapel he had built at Kingston upon Hull.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, (Flaccus) abbot of Canterbury, was one of the most learned men of the eighth century. He was born in Yorkshire, or, as others say, not far from the city of London. He had his education first under the venerable Bede, and was afterwards under the tuition of Egbert, archbishop of York, who appointed him keeper of the library which he founded in that city. Alcuinus flourished about the year 780, was deacon of the church of York, and at last abbot of the monastery of Canterbury. In 793 he went to France, being invited thither by Charlemagne, to confute the heresy of Felix, bishop of Urgel. He was highly esteemed by that prince, who not only honoured him with his friendship and confidence, but became his pupil, and was instructed by him in rhetoric, logic, mathematics, and divinity. The year following he attended Charlemagne to the council of Franckfort, and upon his recommendation was admitted a member of that body. This prince gave him likewise the abbies of Ferrara, St. Jodocus, and St. Lupus. In 796 he desired leave to retire from secular affairs, but his request was not complied with. In 798 he wrote against the bishop of Urgel, and confuted his errors in seven books. In 799 he was invited by Charlemagne to accompany him in his journey to Rome; but excused himself on account of old age and infirmities.

In the year 801, Charlemagne being returned from Italy, and newly declared emperor, Alcuinus attended him to congratulate him upon this occasion, and importuned him so earnestly for leave to retire from court, that he at length obtained his request, and accordingly went to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, which the emperor had lately given him. Here he passed the remainder of his life in study and devotion, and in instructing the youth in the school which he had founded in that city, though the emperor in vain endeavoured to recall him to court by repeated letters.

He died at Tours, on Whitsunday, in the year 804, and was buried in the church of St. Martin, where a Latin epitaph, of his own composition, was inscribed upon his tomb. He was a priest of extensive learning, and the most amiable character; understood the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages extremely well; was an excellent orator, philosopher, mathematician, and, according to William of Malmsbury, the best English divine after Bede and Adelm. France was greatly indebted to him for her flourishing state of learning in that and the following ages. A German poet, cited by Camden, mentions this circumstance in the following lines:

Quid non Alcuino, facunda Lutetia, debes?
Instaurare bonas ibi qui feliciter artes,
Barbariemque procul solus depellere cæpit.

No smaller tokens of esteem from France
Alcuinus claims, who durst himself advance
Single against whole troops of ignorance;

'Twas

'Twas he tranſported Britain's richeſt ware,
Language, and arts, and kindly taught them there.

He wrote a great number of books, ſeveral of which are extant. His ſtile is elegant and ſprightly, and his language very pure, conſidering the age in which he lived. His works were collected together, and publiſhed in one folio volume, by Andrew du Cheſne, at Paris, in 1617. They are divided into three parts: the firſt contains his Tracts upon Scripture; the ſecond thoſe upon Doctrine, Diſcipline, and Morality; and the third, his hiſtorical Treatiſes, Letters, and Poems.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, biſhop of Sherborn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, is generally allowed to have been the ſon of Kenred, or Kenter, brother of Ina, king of the Weſt-Saxons. He was born at Caer-Bladon, now Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire. He received part of his education abroad in France and Italy, and part at home under Maildulphus, an Iriſh Scot, who had built a ſmall monaſtery where Malmſbury now ſtands. After the death of Maildulphus, Aldhelm, by the help of Eleutherius, biſhop of Wincheſter, erected a ſtately monaſtery there, and was himſelf the firſt abbot of it. When Hedda, biſhop of the Weſt-Saxons, died, the kingdom was divided into two dioceſes, viz. Wincheſter and Sherborn; and king Ina promoted Aldhelm to the latter, comprehending Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall. He was conſecrated at Rome by pope Sergius I. and we are told by Godwin, that he had the courage to reprove his holineſs for having a baſtard. Aldhelm, by the directions of a dioceſan ſynod, wrote a book againſt the miſtake of the Britons concerning the celebration of Eaſter, a performance which brought over many of them to the catholic uſage in that point. He likewiſe wrote a piece, partly in proſe, and partly in hexameter verſe, in praiſe of virginity, dedicated to Ethelburga, abbeſs of Barking, and publiſhed among Bede's Opuſcula; beſides ſeveral other treatiſes, which are mentioned by Bale and William of Malmſbury, the latter of whom gives him the following character as a writer: "The language of the Greeks, ſays he, is cloſe and conciſe, that of the Romans ſplendid, and that of the Engliſh pompous and ſwelling: as for Aldhelm, he is moderate in his ſtyle, and ſeldom makes uſe of foreign terms, and never without neceſſity; his catholic meaning is cloathed with eloquence, and his moſt vehement aſſertions adorned with the colours of rhetoric: if you read him with attention, you would take him for a Grecian by his acuteneſs, a Roman by his elegance, and an Engliſhman by the pomp of his language."

The monkiſh writers, according to cuſtom, have aſcribed ſeveral miracles to Aldhelm; and they tell us, that he uſed frequently to put his virtue to a dangerous trial, by lying all night with a young woman; which, they ſay, he performed without the leaſt violation of chaſtity. He is ſaid to have been the firſt Engliſhman who ever wrote in Latin; and, as he himſelf tells us in one of his treatiſes on metre, was the firſt who introduced poetry into England. "Theſe things, ſays he, have I written concerning the kinds and meaſures of verſe, collected with much labour, but whether uſeful I know not; though I am conſcious to myſelf I have a right to boaſt as Virgil did:

Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita ſuperſit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Muſas.

I firſt, returning from th' Aonian hill,
Will lead the Muſes to my native land.

William

William of Malmſbury informs us, that the people in Aldhelm's time were half barbarians, and little attentive to religious diſcourſes, in conſequence of which the holy man, placing himſelf upon a bridge, would frequently ſtop them, and ſing ballads of his own compoſition; by which means he gained the favour and attention of the populace, and inſenſibly mixing grave and religious things with thoſe of a jocular kind, he ſucceeded better than he could have done by auſterity alone. It is ſaid that he preferred muſic to all other earthly delights, and that he performed on all ſorts of inſtruments. Aldhelm lived in great eſteem till his death, which happened on the 25th of May, 709.

ALDRED, archbiſhop of York in the reigns of Edward the Confeſſor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, was a monk of Wincheſter, afterwards abbot of Taviſtock, and in 1046, was promoted to the ſee of Worceſter. He travelled to Jeruſalem, and after his return was ſent on an embaſſy to the emperor Henry I. In 1061, he was tranſlated to the ſee of York; after which, he built a common-hall to ſerve as a dining-room for the canons, finiſhed Beverley-hall, begun by his predeceſſor, and rebuilt the cathedral at Glouceſter, which had been deſtroyed by the Danes. Immediately after the deceaſe of his patron king Edward, he aſſiſted Harold to obtain the crown; and when William the Norman had ſucceeded in his invaſion, and Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, had refuſed to crown him, Aldred fell in with the ſtream, and performed the ceremony. His behaviour to that monarch, on the following occaſion, ſhowed him capable not only of properly vindicating his own rights, but of the higheſt degree of prieſtly arrogance.

As the archbiſhop's ſervants were one day bringing a large quantity of proviſions to his palace at York, they were ſtopped on the road by the high-ſheriff of the county, who demanded to whom they belonged; and being informed they were the archbiſhop's ſervants, who were conveying thoſe proviſions for his uſe, he, deſpiſing the prelate, ordered his officers to ſeize the carriages and proviſions, and convey them to the king's granary in York caſtle. The archbiſhop receiving intelligence of this, ſent ſeveral of his clergy and citizens to the high-ſheriff to demand reſtitution, and threaten him with excommunication upon his refuſal; but he diſregarding his threats, the archbiſhop haſtened to London, and, attended by a train of biſhops and other eccleſiaſtics, repaired to Weſtminſter, where the king was then in council. The monarch no ſooner caſt his eyes upon the prelate, than he roſe up, as uſual, to ſalute him, which the latter put by with his croſier, and without taking any notice of the king's ſtanding, or of his crowd of courtiers, cried, "Hear me, William: when thou wert an alien, and God had permitted thee, for our ſins, and through much blood, to reign over us, I anointed thee king, and placed the crown upon thy head with a bleſſing; but now, becauſe thou deſerveſt it not, I will change that bleſſing into a curſe againſt thee, as a perſecutor of God and his miniſters, and a breaker and contemner of thoſe oaths and promiſes which thou madeſt to me before the altar of St. Peter." William, aſtoniſhed at theſe menaces, threw himſelf at the archbiſhop's feet, and humbly entreated to know by what offence he had deſerved ſo ſevere a ſentence. The noblemen preſent were greatly irritated at his ſuffering the king to lie proſtrate without raiſing him; but the archbiſhop turning to them, cried, "Let him alone, gentlemen, let him lie; he does not lie at my feet, but at St. Peter's." After ſome time, however, he thought fit to raiſe the king, and acquainted him with his errand. The Conqueror was too much terrified to deny his requeſt; he gave him valuable preſents, and diſpatched an expreſs to the high-ſheriff for the reſtitution of his goods, which were punctually reſtored. Archbiſhop Aldred died on the tenth of September, 1069.

ALDRICH (Henry) an eminent Engliſh philoſopher and divine, flouriſhed towards the cloſe of the ſeventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. He was born at Weſtminſter in the year 1647, and educated under the famous Dr. Buſby. In act-term, 1662, he was admitted at Chriſt-church college, in Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of arts, May 31, 1666, and that of maſter, April 3, 1669. Soon after he entered into holy-orders, and on the 15th of February, 1681, was inſtalled canon of Chriſt-church, and the March following took the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. He had a great ſhare in the controverſy with the papiſts, during the reign of king James II*. and biſhop Burnet ranks him amongſt thoſe eminent clergymen, "who examined all the points of popery with a ſolidity of judgment, a clearneſs of arguing, a depth of learning, and a vivacity of writing, far beyond any thing that had before that time appeared in our language."

Dr. Aldrich had rendered himſelf ſo conſpicuous, that at the Revolution, when J. Maſſey, the popiſh dean of Chriſt-church, fled beyond ſea, his deanery was conferred upon him, and he was inſtalled the 17th of June, 1689. In this ſtation he behaved in the moſt exemplary manner; he zealouſly promoted learning, religion, and virtue, in the college wherein he preſided; and it owes much of its beauty to his ingenuity, for he was the deſigner of the beautiful ſquare called Peckwater-quadrangle, which is eſteemed an excellent piece of architecture. In imitation of his predeceſſor biſhop Fell, he annually publiſhed a piece of ſome antient Greek author, as a preſent to the ſtudents of his houſe. He wrote likewiſe a ſyſtem of logic †, and ſome other pieces. The reviſing of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion was committed to his care, jointly with Dr. Sprat.

Beſides the preferments already mentioned, Dr. Aldrich was rector of Wem, in Shropſhire, and choſen prolocutor of the convocation in 1702. This worthy divine died on the 14th of December, 1710, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age. Having never been married, he appropriated moſt of his income to works of hoſpitality and beneficence.

ALEXANDER (William) earl of Sterling, an eminent ſtateſman and poet of Scotland, was born in 1580, and lived in the reigns of king James I. and king Charles I. He gave early ſpecimens of a riſing genius. After having received a liberal education, he travelled with the duke of Argyle as his tutor or companion. Upon his return from foreign parts, he repaired to Scotland, where he paſſed ſome time in a rural retirement, and finiſhed his Aurora, a poetical complaint on the unſucceſsful addreſs he had made to his miſtreſs; for before he went abroad, when he was but fifteen years of age, he had ſeen ſome beauty, by whom he had been ſo captivated, that neither the amuſement of travelling, nor the ſight of ſo many fair foreigners, as he calls the river Loir to witneſs he had there met with, could remove his affection. At his return, he renewed his courtſhip, and wrote above an hundred love-ſonnets; till matrimony diſpoſing of his miſtreſs to another perſon, he alſo married, as a remedy for his paſſion. The lady who proved ſo cruel to him, was, it ſeems, married to an old man; for Alexander tells us, that ſhe had matched her morning to one in the evening of his age: that he himſelf would now change the myrtle-tree for the laurel, and the bird of Venus for that of Juno: that the

* He publiſhed two pieces on this occaſion: 1. A Reply to two Diſcourſes lately printed at Oxford, concerning the Adoration of our bleſſed Saviour in the holy Euchariſt. Dr. Walker, the author of the two Diſcourſes, having wrote Animadverſions upon the Reply, Dr. Aldrich publiſhed, 2. A Defence of the Oxford Reply.

† It was printed under the title of Artis logicæ Compendium, Oxon. 1691, and reprinted ſeveral times ſince, with variations and additions. He alſo printed Elements of Geometry, in Latin; but it was probably for the uſe of ſome of his friends, for it was never publiſhed.

torch of Hymen had burnt out the darts of Cupid; and that he had thus ſpent the ſpring of his age, which his ſummer muſt redeem.

He now removed to the court of king James VI. where he applied himſelf to the more ſolid and uſeful ſpecies of poetry. He endeavoured to form himſelf upon the plan of the ancient Greek and Roman tragedies, and accordingly we find a tragedy of his publiſhed upon the ſtory of Darius, at Edinburgh, in 1603. The year following it was reprinted at London, with ſome verſes prefixed in praiſe of the author. At the end of this edition there are alſo added two poems of his, the one congratulating his majeſty upon his entry into England, and the other upon the inundation of Doven, where the king uſed to recreate himſelf with the diverſion of hawking. The ſame year his Aurora was printed at London, dedicated to Agnes Douglas, counteſs of Argyle; and his Paræneſis, to prince Henry. In this laſt piece he gives many excellent inſtructions, and ſhews that the happineſs of a prince depends on making choice of truly worthy, diſintereſted, and public-ſpirited counſellors: he ſets forth how the lives of eminent men may be read to the greateſt advantage; he developes the characters of vicious kings, diſplays the glory of martial atchievements; and hopes, if the prince ſhould ever make an expedition into Spain, that he might attend him, and be his Homer to ſing his exploits there.

In the year 1607, his dramatic performances, intitled, The Monarchic Tragedies, were publiſhed, containing, beſides Darius abovementioned, Crœſus *, the Alexandræan Tragedy, and Julius Cæſar †. They are dedicated to king James, in a poem of thirteen ſtanzas; and his majeſty is ſaid to have been pleaſed with them, and to have called him his philoſophical poet. John Davis of Hereford, in his book of epigrams publiſhed in the year 1611, has one to our author, in praiſe of his tragedies: in this he ſays, that Alexander the Great had not gained more glory with his ſword, than this Alexander had acquired by his pen. Michael Drayton ſpeaks of him too with great affection and eſteem.

In 1613, Alexander wrote a poem called Doomſday, or the great Day of Judgment, which is divided into twelve books. The ſame year he was ſworn in one of the gentlemen-uſhers of the preſence to prince Charles; and the king appointed him maſter of the Requeſts, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; ſo that he now appeared more in the character of a ſtateſman than a poet. He projected the ſettlement of a colony at Nova-Scotia, to be carried on at his own expence, and of ſuch adventurers as would be engaged in the undertaking. His majeſty gave him a grant of that country in 1621, and intended to have created an order of baronets, for encouraging and ſupporting ſo noble a work, but he died before this was carried into execution. His ſon Charles I. was ſo fond of the ſcheme, that, ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, he appointed Sir William Alexander lieutenant of Nova Scotia, and founded the order of knights-baronet in Scotland, who were to contribute their aid to that plantation and ſettlement, upon the conſideration of each having a liberal portion of land allotted him there. The number of theſe baronets was not to exceed one hundred and

* This is the moſt affecting of all our author's pieces. The plot is borrowed from Herodotus, Juſtin, and Plutarch, with an epiſode in the fifth act from Xenophon's Cyropædia. The ſcene lies in Sardis.

† This is much the moſt regular dramatic piece of Alexander, at leaſt in reſpect to the unity of action, yet he has run into the very ſame fault which Shakeſpeare had done before him, viz. the not cloſing the piece with the moſt natural and affecting cataſtrophe, viz. the death of Cæſar. Shakeſpeare, however, has made a noble uſe of his conſpirators, and has drawn the characters of Antony, Brutus, and Caſſius, in a manner that affords delight, even though there was no abſolute neceſſity of continuing the ſtory; but this author has rendered them ſo cold and languid, that the reader is apt to wiſh he had ſacrificed them all at once to the manes of the murdered emperor. *Companion to the Play-houſe*, vol. i.

fifty,

fifty, and they were to be endowed with ample privileges, and pre-eminence before all knights called equites aurati: but none of them were to be created baronets, either of Scotland or Nova Scotia, till they had fulfilled the conditions propoſed by his majeſty, and till they were confirmed to the king by his lieutenant there. The patents were ratified in parliament; but after Sir William ſold Nova Scotia to the French, they were made ſhorter, and granted in general terms, with all the privileges of former baronets; and it is now an honourable title in Scotland, conferred at the king's pleaſure, without limitation of numbers.

This ſcheme and enterprize of Sir William Alexander was greatly exclaimed againſt; and Sir Thomas Urquhart, his own countryman, has particularly cenſured him upon this account. "It did not ſatisfy his ambition, (ſays he) to have a laurel from the Muſes, and be eſteemed a king among poets, but he muſt be a king of ſome new-found land, and, like another Alexander indeed, ſearching after new worlds, have the ſovereignty of Nova Scotia! He was born a poet, and aimed to be a king; therefore would he have his royal title from king James, who was born a king, and aimed to be a poet. Had he ſtopped there it had been well, but the flame of his honour muſt have ſome oil wherewith to nouriſh it; like another king Arthur he muſt have his knights though nothing limited to ſo ſmall a number."

In the year 1626, the king appointed Sir William ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland; and in September, 1630, created him a peer of that kingdom, by the title of viſcount Sterling; and in leſs than three years after, he created him earl of Sterling, by letters patent, dated June 14, 1633. His lordſhip diſcharged the office of ſecretary with the moſt unblemiſhed reputation, for near fifteen years, even to his death, which happened on the 12th of February, 1640. "His poetry, ſays Mr. Granger, for purity and elegance is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived."

ALEYN, ALLEN, or ALLEYN, (EDWARD) a celebrated Engliſh comedian in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. and founder of the college at Dulwich, in the county of Surry. He was born at London, on the 1ſt of September, 1566, as appears from a memorandum of his own writing. Dr. Fuller ſays, in his Worthies of England, that he was bred a ſtage-player; that his father would have given him a liberal education, but Edward was not inclined to a ſerious courſe of life. He was, however, a youth of an excellent capacity, a chearful temper, a tenacious memory, and a ſweet elocution, and in his perſon of a ſtately port and aſpect; all which advantages might well induce a young man to take to the theatrical profeſſion. By ſeveral authoriſties we find, he muſt have been on the ſtage ſome time before the year 1592, for at this period he was in high favour with the town, and greatly applauded by the beſt judges, particularly by Ben Johnſon, who has borne teſtimony to his merit in the following verſes:

If Rome ſo great, and in her wiſeſt age,
Fear'd not to boaſt the glories of her ſtage,
As ſkilful Roſcius and great Æſop; men
Yet crown'd with honours, as with riches then,
Who had no leſs a trumpet to their name,
Than Cicero, whoſe very breath was fame:
How can ſo great example die in me,
That, Alleyn, I ſhould pauſe to publiſh thee?
Who, both their graces, in thyſelf haſt more
Outſtripp'd, than they did all who went before:

And

And, preſent worth, in all doſt ſo contract,
As others ſpake, but only thou doſt act;
Wear this renown: 'tis juſt that who did give
So many poets life, by one ſhould live.

JOHNSON'S Epigrams, N. 89.

Haywood, in his prologue to Marloe's Jew of Malta, calls him Proteus for ſhapes, and Roſcius for a tongue. He uſually performed the capital parts in the moſt excellent dramatic pieces, and was one of the original actors in Shakeſpeare's plays; in ſome of Ben Johnſon's he was alſo a principal performer: but what characters he perſonated in either of theſe poets is difficult now to determine, owing to the inaccuracy of their editors, who did not print the names of the players oppoſite to the characters they performed, as the modern cuſtom is; but gave one general liſt of actors to the whole ſet of plays, as in the old folio edition of Shakeſpeare; or divided one from the other, ſetting the Dramatis Perſonæ before the plays, and the catalogue of performers after them, as in Johnſon's.

It may appear ſomewhat ſurpriſing, how one of Mr. Alleyn's profeſſion ſhould be enabled to erect ſuch an edifice as Dulwich college, and to endow it ſo liberally for the maintenance of ſo many perſons. In anſwer to this, it muſt be obſerved, that he had ſome paternal fortune, which, though ſmall, might lay a foundation for his future affluence; and it is to be preſumed, that the profits he received from acting, to one of his provident and managing diſpoſition, and one who, by his excellence in playing, drew after him ſuch crouds of ſpectators, muſt have conſiderably improved his fortune: beſides, he was maſter of a play-houſe built at his own expence, by which he is ſaid to have amaſſed conſiderable wealth *. He was alſo keeper of the king's wild beaſts, or maſter of the royal bear-garden, which was frequented by vaſt crouds of ſpectators, and the profits ariſing from theſe ſports are ſaid to have amounted to five hundred pounds per annum. He was thrice married, and the portions of his two firſt wives (they leaving him no iſſue to inherit) might probably contribute to this benefaction. Such kind of donations have been frequently thought to proceed more from vanity and oſtentation

* This was the Fortune play-houſe, near White-croſs ſtreet, by Moorfields. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of this place, that in digging the foundation of this houſe, there was found a conſiderable treaſure, ſo that it is probable the whole, or the greateſt part of it, might fall to Mr. Alleyn. At this time they always acted by day-light, and had neither ſcenes nor actreſſes. Sir William Davenant opened the duke of York's theatre in 1662, with his play of the ſiege of Rhodes, and then it was that ſcenes firſt appeared. About the ſame time two women-players were firſt introduced, who grew ſo expert, not only in their own parts, but in thoſe of the actors, that before the end of king Charles IId's reign, ſome plays, particularly the Parſon's Wedding, were acted entirely by women. At the time of the Fortune play-houſe, there were four other companies, who all got money, and lived in reputation. Mr. Langbaine, in anſwer to the queſtion, How five companies could then be maintained by the town, when in his time two could hardly ſubſiſt? has made the following reply: "That though the town was then, perhaps, not much more than half as populous, yet then the expences were ſmall, there being no ſcenes; and better order kept amongſt the company than came, which made very religious people think a play an innocent diverſion for an idle hour or two; the plays themſelves being then more inſtructive and moral: whereas of late the play-houſes are ſo extremely peſtered with vizard maſks, and their trade occaſioning continual quarrels and abuſes, that many of the more civilized part of the town are uneaſy in the company, and ſhun the theatre as they would a houſe of ſcandal. It is an argument of the worth of the plays and players of the laſt age, and eaſily inferred that they were much beyond ours in this, to conſider that they could ſupport themſelves merely from their own merit, the weight of the matter, and the goodneſs of the action, without ſcenes and machines: whereas the preſent plays, with all their ſhow, can hardly draw an audience, unleſs there be the additional invitation of a ſignior Fideli, a monſieur l'Abbé, or ſome ſuch foreign regale expreſſed in the bills." LANGBAINE's *Hiſtoria Hiſtrionica*.

than real piety; but this of Mr. Alleyn has been aſcribed to a very ſingular cauſe, for the devil has been ſaid to be the firſt promoter of his deſign. Mr. Aubrey ſays, the tradition was, that Mr. Alleyn playing a dæmon, with ſix others, in one of Shakeſpeare's plays, he was, in the midſt of the play, ſurpriſed by an apparition of a real devil acting his part among the reſt of the dæmons, which ſo operated on his fancy, that he made a vow to leave off acting, and ſpend his fortune in endowing a college.

Mr. Alleyn began the foundation of this college in the year 1614, under the direction of the celebrated Inigo Jones; and the buildings, gardens, &c. were finiſhed in 1617, in which he is ſaid to have expended about ten thouſand pounds. After the college was built, he met with ſome difficulty in obtaining a charter for ſettling his lands in mortmain; for he propoſed to endow it with eight hundred pounds per annum, for the maintenance of one maſter, one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be clergymen, and the fourth a ſkilful organiſt; alſo ſix poor men, and as many women, beſides twelve poor boys, to be educated till the age of fourteen, or ſixteen, and then apprenticed to ſome trade or calling. The obſtruction he met with aroſe from the lord chancellor Bacon, who would have prevailed upon king James to ſettle part of thoſe lands for the ſupport of two academical lectures; and he wrote a letter to the marquis of Buckingham, dated from York-houſe in the Strand, Auguſt 18, 1618, entreating him to uſe his intereſt with his majeſty for that purpoſe.

The letter is as follows: "I now write to give the king an account of a patent I have ſtayed at the ſeal: it is of licence to give in mortmain eight hundred pound land, tho' it be of tenure in chief, to Alleyn that was the player, for an hoſpital. I like well that Alleyn playeth the laſt act of his life ſo well; but if his majeſty give away thus to amortize his tenures, his court of wards will decay, which I had well hoped ſhould improve. But that which moved me chiefly is, that his majeſty now lately did abſolutely deny Sir Henry Savile for two hundred pounds, and Sir Edward Sandys for one hundred pounds, to the perpetuating of two lectures, the one in Oxford, the other in Cambridge, foundations of ſingular honour to his majeſty, and of which there is great want; whereas hoſpitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit the leſs. If his majeſty do like to paſs the book at all, yet if he would be pleaſed to abridge the eight hundred pounds to five hundred pounds, and then give way to the other two books for the univerſity, it were a princely work; and I would make an humble ſuit to the king, and deſire your lordſhip to join in it, that it might be ſo *".

Mr. Alleyn's ſollicitation was, however, at laſt complied with, and he obtained the royal licence, giving him full power to eſtabliſh his foundation, by his majeſty's letters patent under the great ſeal, bearing date at Weſtminſter the 21ſt of June, 1619; by virtue whereof he did, in the chapel of the ſaid new hoſpital at Dulwich, called the college of God's gift, on the 13th of September following, publickly read and publiſh a quadrupartite writing in parchment, whereby he created and eſtabliſhed the ſaid college: he then ſubſcribed it with his name, and fixed his ſeal to ſeveral parts thereof, in preſence of ſeveral honourable perſons, and ordered copies of the writings to four different pariſhes.

Thoſe honourable perſons were Francis lord Verulam, lord chancellor; Thomas earl of Arundel, earl marſhal of England; Sir Edward Cecil, ſecond ſon to the earl of Exeter; Sir John Howland, high-ſheriff of Suſſex and Surry; Sir Edward Bowyer, of Camberwell; Sir Thomas Grymes, of Peckham; Sir John Bodly, of Stretham; Sir John Tonſtal, of Caſhalton; and divers other perſons of great worth and reſpect. The pariſhes in which the ſaid writings were depoſited, were St. Botolph's without Biſhop's-

* Works of Francis lord Bacon, vol. iv. fol. 1740. p. 685.

gate,

gate, St. Giles's without Cripple-gate, St. Saviour's in Southwark; and the parish of Camberwell in Surry.

The contents or heads of the said statutes, or quadrupartite writings, containing the laws and rules of this foundation, are as follow: 1. A recital of king James's letters patent. 2. Recital of the founder's deed quadrupartite. 3. Ordination of the master, warden, &c. 4. Ordination of the assistant members, &c. 5. The master and warden to be unmarried, and always to be of the name of Alleyn or Allen. 6. The master and warden to be twenty-one years of age at least. 7. Of what degree the fellows to be. 8. Of what degree the poor brothers and sisters to be. 9. Of what condition the poor scholars are to be. 10. Of what parishes the assistants are to be. 11. From what parishes the poor are to be chosen, and the members of this college. 12. The form of their election. 13. The warden to supply when the master's place is void. 14. The election of the warden. 15. The warden to be bound by recognizance. 16. The warden to provide a dinner for the college upon his election. 17. The form of admitting the fellows. 18. The manner of electing the scholars. 19. Election of the poor of Camberwell. 20. The master and warden's oath. 21. The fellows oath. 22. The poor brothers and sisters oath. 23. The assistants oath. 24. The pronunciation of admission. 25. The master's office. 26. The warden's office. 27. The fellows office. 28. The poor brothers and sisters office. 29. That of the matron of the poor scholars. 30. The porter's office. 31. The office of the thirty members. 32. Of residence. 33. Orders of the poor and their goods. 34. Of obedience. 35. Orders for the chapel and burial. 36. Orders for the school and scholars, and putting them forth apprentice. 37. Order of diet. 38. The scholars surplices and coats. 39. Time for viewing expences. 40. Public audit and private sitting days. 41. Audit and sitting chambers. 42. Of lodgings. 43. Orders for the lands and woods. 44. Allowance to the master and warden of diet for one man a piece, with the number and wages of the college servants. 45. Disposition and division of the revenues. 46. Disposition of the rent of the Blue-house. 47. The poor to be admitted out of other places, in case of deficiency in the parishes prescribed. 48. The disposition of forfeitures. 49. The statutes to be read over four several times in the year. 50. The disposition of certain tenements in St. Saviour's parish, Southwark.

Mr. Alleyn himself was the first master of his college, so that to make use of the words of Mr. Haywood, one of his cotemporaries, "He was so mingled with humility and charity, that he became his own pensioner, humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and cloaths which he had bestowed on others." We have no reason to think he ever repented of this distribution of his substance, but, on the contrary, that he was entirely satisfied, as appears from the following memorial in his own writing, found among his papers: "May 26, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common-pleas bar, of all our lands to the college: blessed be God, that has given us life to do it." His wife died in 1623; and about two years afterwards he married Constance Kinchtoe, who survived him, and received remarkable proofs of his affection, at least it would appear so by his will, wherein he left her considerably. He died on the 25th of November, 1626, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his new college, where there is a tomb-stone over his grave, with an inscription.

ALFRED the Great, king of England, was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, and was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 849. He distinguished himself, during the reign of his brother Ethelred, in several engagements with the Danes, and upon his death succeeded to the crown, in the year 871, and the twenty-second of his age. The Danes had already penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, and all the sea-ports were filled with their

their fleets. Before Alfred had been a month upon the throne, he was obliged to take the field againſt theſe formidable enemies, and a deſperate battle was fought at Wilton, to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh. But it was not in the power of misfortune to abate the king's diligence; he took ſuch meaſures for repairing the damage he had ſuſtained, that he was in a little time enabled to hazard another engagement; and the Danes, who had been roughly handled in the laſt battle, dreading his courage and activity, propoſed terms of peace, which he did not think proper to refuſe. They, by this treaty, agreed to relinquiſh the kingdom; but, inſtead of complying with their engagement, they only removed from one place to another, burning and deſtroying wherever they came.

Alfred, thus oppoſed to an enemy whom no ſtationary force could reſiſt, no treaty could bind, found himſelf unable to repel the efforts of theſe ravagers, who were conſtantly reinforced, under every loſs, by freſh ſhoals of their adventurous countrymen. Some of his ſubjects, therefore, left their country, and retired into Wales; while others ſubmitted to the conquerors, and purchaſed their lives at the expence of their freedom. In this univerſal defection, Alfred vainly attempted to remind them of the duty they owed their country and their king; but finding his remonſtrances ineffectual, he was obliged to ſubmit to the wretched neceſſity of the times. Accordingly he aſſumed a diſguiſe the moſt likely to conceal him, not reſigning either his hopes or courage; but waiting for a fit opportunity to recover his throne, and reſtore liberty to his oppreſſed ſubjects. After having properly diſpoſed of his family, and ſettled a method of communication with ſome truſty friends, he engaged himſelf in the ſervice of his own cow-herd. The wife of the herdſman was ignorant of the rank of her royal gueſt, and ſeeing him one day buſy by the fire ſide, in trimming his bow and arrows, ſhe deſired him to take care of ſome cakes that were baking at the fire, while ſhe was employed in other domeſtic affairs; but Alfred, whoſe thoughts were otherwiſe engaged, forgot the cakes, and the woman, on her return, finding them burnt, chid the king very ſeverely, telling him, that he was always willing enough to eat her hot cakes, though he was ſo negligent in turning them. The patient prince entreated her pardon, and promiſed to be more careful for the future.

He ſoon, however, left this ſtation, and, with his wife, and ſome valuable friends, found a ſafe retreat in the iſle of Athelney, in Somerſetſhire, which was ſecured by vaſt moraſſes around it, and acceſſible only by one, and that an obſcure paſſage.

The following ſtory will convince us of the extremities to which Alfred was reduced in his retreat, as well as give a ſtriking proof of his charitable diſpoſition. A beggar came to his little caſtle there, and requeſted alms. When his wife informed him, that they had only one ſmall loaf remaining, which was inſufficient for themſelves and their friends, who were gone abroad in queſt of food, though with little hope of ſucceſs; the king replied, "Give the poor Chriſtian one half of the loaf; he that could feed five thouſand men with five loaves and two fiſhes, can certainly make that half of the loaf ſuffice for more than our neceſſities." The poor man was accordingly relieved: and this act of charity, which in a ſignal manner denotes the benevolence of the king's heart, was recompenſed by a providential ſtore of freſh proviſions, with which his people returned.

In this retreat Alfred lay concealed for a conſiderable time, when the news of a proſperous event called him thence. Ubba, the chief of the Daniſh commanders, had ravaged the country of Wales without oppoſition, and, in his return, inveſted the caſtle of Kenwith, into which Odun, earl of Devonſhire, had retired with a ſmall body of troops, at the approach of the Danes. This gallant nobleman, finding himſelf unable to ſuſtain a ſiege, and knowing there was no ſafety in ſurrendering to ſuch a cruel, perfidious enemy, repreſented to his followers, that they had nothing to depend upon but their valour, and propoſed that they ſhould cut their way through the beſiegers with their ſwords.

The

The propoſal being embraced, they ſallied out upon the Danes, and not only routed them with great ſlaughter, and ſlew Ubba, but alſo took their famous magic ſtandard, exhibiting the picture of a raven, which was wrought by Ubba's ſiſters, and revered as an hallowed enſign. Theſe three ſiſters, as the tradition went, wrought the enſign on purpoſe for this expedition, in revenge of their father Lodebroc's murder; it was made almoſt in an inſtant, being begun and finiſhed in a noontide, and was believed by the Danes to carry great fatality with it *. The influence of ſuperſtition is prodigious, and it may eaſily be conceived, that the loſs of this ſtandard had no inconſiderable effects on both ſides.

This victory re-animated the drooping ſpirits of the Engliſh, and Alfred took the advantage of their favourable diſpoſition, as well as the ſecurity of the enemy, who no longer kept within their entrenchments, but diſperſed themſelves in a careleſs manner over the whole face of the country. That he might be perfectly informed of the enemy's poſture, he entered their camp in perſon, in the habit of a harper, and remained with them three whole days, during which he ſtrolled about, and reconnoitred every particular of their œconomy and ſituation. He found them lulled in the moſt ſupine ſecurity, ſpending their time in riots and feaſting, without even appointing the common guards of a camp. Having made his obſervations, he returned to his retreat, and detached proper emiſſaries among his ſubjects, whom he appointed to meet him in arms

* In the Maſque of Alfred, written by Mr. Thomſon and Mr. Mallet, this ſtandard is thus poetically deſcribed ——Alfred ſays——

Is not yon pictur'd raven
Their famous magic ſtandard—emblem fit
To ſpeak the ſavage genius of the people ——
That oft has ſcatter'd on our troops diſmay
And feeble conſternation?

DEVON.

'Tis the ſame;
Wrought by the ſiſters of the Daniſh king,
Of furious Ivar, in a midnight hour:
While the ſick moon, at their enchanted ſong
Wrapt in pale tempeſt, labour'd thro' the clouds.
The Demons of Deſtruction then, they ſay,
Were all abroad, and mixing with the woof
Their baleful power: the ſiſters ever ſung,
"Shake, ſtandard, ſhake, this ruin on our foes!"

Theſe poets alſo thus deſcribe the iſle of Athelney, or (as it was then called) Æthelinga-ige, that is, the Iſle of Nobles.

This iſland is of ſtrength: Nature's own hand
Hath planted round a deep defence of woods,
The ſounding aſh, the mighty oak; each tree
A ſheltering grove: and choak'd up all between
With wild encumbrance of perplexing thorns,
And horrid brakes. Beyond this woody verge
Two rivers broad and rapid hem us in:
Along their channel ſpreads the gulphy pool,
And trembling quagmire, where deceitful green
Betrays the foot it tempts. One path alone
Winds to this plain; ſo roughly difficult,
This ſingle arm, poor ſhepherd as I am,
Could well diſpute it with twice twenty Danes.

at Brexton, in the foreſt of Selwood, where they aſſembled with great alacrity, under a prince whom they adored. From thence he began his march, in the week preceding Whitſuntide, towards the Danes, who lay encamped at Yattendun, on the ſkirts of Hampſhire; and, in the morning of the third day, was in ſight of the enemy, before they knew he had taken the field. Without giving them time to recover themſelves from their ſurpriſe, or range their troops in order of battle, he attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were immediately routed with great ſlaughter; and though the remains of them, amounting to a great number, fled for refuge into a fortified camp in the neighbourhood, they were unprovided for a ſiege, and in leſs than a fortnight obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. The victor, having taken hoſtages for the performance of articles, propoſed that they ſhould either quit the country, after promiſing, upon oath, that they would never return; or embrace the Chriſtian religion, and be contented with ſuch lands as he ſhould aſſign them. In ſhort, he ſettled a firm and laſting peace; and having delivered the kingdom from its late miſerable bondage, he applied himſelf, as a wiſe monarch, not only to ſecure the crown, but to cultivate his people, and eſtabliſh the moſt wholeſome laws.

London had been almoſt deſtroyed by the Danes: Alfred reſtored it to more than its ancient glory, appointed it the place where the ſtates ſhould aſſemble twice every year, and declared it the metropolis of England. He alſo repaired and built ſeveral other cities and conſiderable towns: and wiſely conſidering, that it was not only much more eaſy, but of much greater conſequence to prevent the landing of his enemies, than to drive them back when landed, he applied with the utmoſt aſſiduity to the improvement of his navy. He was ſenſible of the natural advantages of his iſland; and he improved thoſe advantages. The deſtruction of ſeveral Daniſh fleets ſufficiently evinced his wiſdom. He alſo repaired all the caſtles on the ſea-coaſts, and built a number of new fortifications.

No man could be a more abſolute monarch than Alfred: for, beſides that he was the legal inheritor of the crown, he had won it by his ſword, and enlarged his dominions beyond what any of his anceſtors poſſeſſed. But though thus abſolute, he ſoon convinced his people, that he deſired not to eſtabliſh a tyranny among them, or to infringe their liberties; for the welfare of whom he proved himſelf eminently concerned, by the laudable meaſures which he took to promote it. That he might form the beſt body of laws poſſible, he conſulted all the ancient laws, and from them compoſed a digeſt of ſuch as ſeemed moſt equitable and proper for his people. To him we owe many of thoſe advantages, which render our conſtitution dear to us; for inſtance, trials by juries. If we rely on Sir John Spelman's conjecture, his inſtitutions were the foundation of what is called the common-law; ſo ſtyled either on account of its being the common-law of all the Saxons, or becauſe it was common both to the Saxons and Danes. It is very obſervable, throughout his laws, how much a ſpirit of mercy diſcovers itſelf; and how great a regard is paid to the lives of his people: recourſe is not had to blood-ſhedding for every minute offence; a particular well worthy notice and imitation. It is alſo plain from his laws, that he looked upon himſelf as ſupreme head of the church in his own dominions, ſince he impoſes ſuch fines and puniſhments upon the clergy, as are inconſiſtent with a ſubmiſſion to the papal tyranny. But the kingdom was in a ſtate of ſuch confuſion that much more was neceſſary than the mere inſtitution of laws; proſecution and diſcovery of offenders were almoſt impoſſible. To remedy this, he divided the kingdom into ſhires, hundreds, and tythings; by which means the behaviour of every individual was known, and every offender eaſily brought to juſtice. The order of under-ſheriffs was appointed by him, as alſo the uſe of writs, for the means of juſt and ready proſecution of right.

"So ſtrange and ſudden a change (ſays Sir John Spelman) did theſe inſtitutions produce in the kingdom, that whereas before there was no travelling without arms, there was ſoon not only ſafe paſſage, but all places became ſo ſecure (as well they might, when the houſholders in every tything, or ſociety of ten men, ſtood pledges to the king for the good appearance of themſelves, and of all the head-boroughs in their tything) that when the king, for experience ſake, cauſed golden bracelets to be hung up in the croſs-ways, they ſeemed to deride the paſſenger, for no man durſt lay his hands on them. Virgins might ſafely travel any where alone. Nay, (ſaith Ingulfus) if one left his money all night in the highways, he might come the next morning and be ſure to find it all, whole and untouched. A marvellous effect of a notable ordinance, and ſuch perhaps as one would hardly believe either ſo ſuddenly to have enſued, or ſo far to have prevailed. But who can imagine, that ſo exact a diſtribution of people, under ſo ſtrict a ſubordination of government, ſhould produce leſs than an extraordinary effect?"

In conſequence of this diviſion of his kingdom, he framed a book, called the Book of Wincheſter, which contained a ſurvey of the kingdom, and of which the Doomſday book, ſtill preſerved in the Exchequer, is no more than a ſecond edition.

Notwithſtanding the proviſion of good laws, and the diviſion of the kingdom, by which the adminiſtration of juſtice was rendered eaſy, men were wanting, capable of adminiſtring juſtice; and there was a great ſcarcity of ſuch men, to the great chagrin and diſcontent of the king. Amidſt the late devaſtations and deſtructive war, little regard had been paid to the cultivation of the mind: the high and low were almoſt equally illiterate. Hence great part of the juſtice of the kingdom came, as it were by appeal, to be adminiſtered by the king himſelf: a burden which he bore with incredible patience and zeal, till by all due application, proper men were found to ſerve in the high offices of juſtice; into which he never would admit any man, who was not reaſonably qualified for them, nor gave hopes of future improvement. The conſequence was happy: a harveſt of able and worthy men ſprung up, to the great honour of the king, and the happineſs of the ſubject.

But the noble mind of Alfred was not ſatisfied with endeavours for the external welfare of his people: he perceived their manners were greatly corrupt, and well knowing, that the reformation is weak, which depends ſolely upon outward compulſion, he determined to apply all his efforts towards enlightening their ignorance, and cultivating their minds. He very well knew, that this was to be done principally by inſtruments appointed for that purpoſe, teachers of God's word, who by inſtruction, exhortation, and admonition, might bring about a perfect reformation. But religion, and religious knowledge, was in no better condition than the teachers of it; this was almoſt loſt, theſe were almoſt univerſally ignorant. To apply therefore as early and as effectual a remedy as the circumſtances would admit, he himſelf commenced teacher, in a manner which always has been of great utility, among an uncultivated people. He compoſed as well as collected parables, fables, proverbs, moral and ſacred ſongs. He was a poet of the firſt claſs for thoſe times; and, as the monk of Malmſbury aſſures us, no leſs elegant in his compoſitions than in his delivery of them. The effect of his wife and pious care was eminent; his inſtructions were received with high ſatisfaction, and conveyed ſo pleaſingly, that they made great impreſſions.

But while the king was thus providing for the inſtruction of his people, he did not omit all other methods to promote learning, and encourage pious men. His liberality was great to ſuch; he invited them into his kingdom from all parts; and though, upon his acceſſion to the throne, there was ſcarce a man in his kingdom who could tranſlate a Latin

Latin epiſtle, or underſtood the Latin ſervice, yet in a few years he furniſhed all his biſhoprics with men of learning, and, in general, competently inſtructed and qualified for ſo great a charge. For the promotion of good knowledge, as well as the preſervation of it, he cauſed many parts of the Scriptures, and ſeveral other uſeful books, to be tranſlated into the vulgar tongue: nay he himſelf, who was the moſt learned man in his kingdom, tranſlated ſeveral pieces, and among the reſt Gregory's Paſtoral, concerning the Duties of Biſhops and Prieſts, a copy of which he ſent to every biſhop's ſon, and in a preface to the biſhop of London, recommends an exact attention to the work.

The wiſdom and piety of the king looked ſtill further. He was deſirous of a ſupply of good and able men to diſcharge the duties of church and ſtate: and therefore he inſtituted ſchools in various parts of the kingdom, and founded an Univerſity at Oxford, for the perfecting his ſcholars in ſound learning. Three halls were founded there, for the different branches of Grammar, Philoſophy, and Theology, and a certain ſtipend ſettled for the maintenance of a profeſſor and twenty-ſix ſcholars in each, to be reſtricted under proper regulations, reſpecting their ſtudy and religious duties; regulations which have conſtantly prevailed, and have always rendered our Engliſh univerſities ſuperior to thoſe of different countries, where ſuch pious decency and ſtrict regularity is not obſerved.

But not attentive only to matters of religion or literature, he was no leſs careful to encourage induſtry. Artificers and manufacturers were invited from abroad by the greateſt encouragements: and his country was ſtored with men of abilities, in every trade and profeſſion; by which means the felicity, wealth, and good order of his people were remarkably advanced. His military diſcipline was no leſs admirable: we do not dwell upon it; but we muſt not omit to mention the militia, which he formed under ſuch wiſe regulations, that every ſingle man of his dominions underſtood the uſe of arms: and by means of beacons placed at proper diſtances, and lighted upon any alarm, a body of well-trained forces was ready to take up their arms, and aſſemble at the place of rendezvous, under the command of the lieutenant of the county, where the immediate ſervice was required. His ſucceſſes are a ſufficient proof of his abilities in war. There have been few greater ſoldiers than Alfred; he fought fifty-ſix ſet battles by ſea and land, and of theſe eight in one year. He was, however, ſo far from being of a cruel or ambitious temper, that he never willingly made war on any, or refuſed to grant peace whenever it was deſired. Nor was he leſs attentive to his naval than his military force. He was the firſt Engliſh king who ſeemed to aſſert the dominion of the ſea, and to be ſenſible of the happy ſituation of our iſland. As to the form of his ſhips, we are not abſolutely certain. It is however true, that he had veſſels for traffic, as well as war. He traded to the Eaſt Indies; and we are credibly informed, by authentic records, that this enterpriſing monarch even employed one Octher, a Dane, to diſcover the north-eaſt paſſage. Some account of his voyage remains to this day.

In the management of affairs of ſtate, he made uſe of the great council of the kingdom, conſiſting of biſhops, earls, the king's aldermen, and his chief thanes or barons. Theſe, in the firſt part of his reign, he convoked as occaſion ſerved: but when things were better ſettled, he made a law, that twice in the year at leaſt, an aſſembly ſhould be held at London. As to extraordinary affairs, and ſuch as would not admit of calling great councils, the king acted therein by the advice of thoſe biſhops, earls, and officers of the army, who happened to be about his perſon.

Thus great in war, and great in peace, he eſtabliſhed himſelf on the throne, and diſpenſed the moſt important bleſſings to his people. "Occupied as he was, ſays an hiſtorian, in this great work of laying the foundation of the Engliſh conſtitution, his attention

tion ſtooped even to the minuteſt circumſtance of his people's conveniency. He introduced the art of brick-making, and built his own houſes of thoſe materials, which being much more durable, ſightly, and ſecure from accidents, than timber, his example was followed, firſt by his nobles, and afterwards by the ſubjects in general, who vied with each other in expreſſing their reverence and affection for this illuſtrious monarch. He was, doubtleſs, an object of the moſt perfect eſteem and admiration; for excluſive of the qualities which diſtinguiſhed him as a warrior and legiſlator, his perſonal character was amiable in every reſpect."

ANDERSON (Sir Edmund) lord chief-juſtice of the Common-pleas in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born at Broughton, in Lincolnſhire. He received the firſt part of his education in the country, and went afterwards to Lincoln-college, in Oxford; from thence he was removed to the Inner-Temple, where he applied to the ſtudy of the law with great aſſiduity, and in due time was called to the bar: in the nineteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the queen's ſerjeants at law. Some time after, he was promoted to the bench; and, in 1581, being upon the Norfolk circuit, at Bury, he exerted himſelf againſt the famous Brown, the author of thoſe opinions which were afterwards maintained by a ſect called, from him, Browniſts. For this conduct of judge Anderſon, the biſhop of Norwich wrote a letter to the lord-treaſurer Burleigh, deſiring he might receive the thanks of the queen. In 1582, he was appointed lord chief-juſtice of the Common-pleas, and took his place there on the 4th of May, with great formality and ceremony. The year following he received the honour of knighthood. In 1586, he was choſen one of the commiſſioners for trying Mary queen of Scots; on the 12th of October, in the ſame year, he ſat in judgment upon her; and on the 25th of the ſame month, he ſat again in the Star-chamber, when ſentence was pronounced againſt that unfortunate queen. In 1587, he preſided at the trial of ſecretary Daviſon, who was charged with iſſuing the warrant for the execution of the queen of Scots, contrary to queen Elizabeth's command, and without her knowledge. After the hearing of the cauſe, Sir Roger Manwood, chief-baron of the Exchequer, gave his opinion firſt, wherein he extolled the queen's clemency, which he ſaid Daviſon had prevented from having its due effect, and therefore he was for fining him ten thouſand pounds and impriſonment during the queen's pleaſure. Lord chief-juſtice Anderſon ſpoke next; his deciſion in this nice point was, "That Daviſon had done *juſtum non juſte*; he had done what was right in an unlawful manner, otherwiſe he thought him no bad man." "This, ſays Mr. Granger, was excellent logic, for finding an innocent man guilty. It was drawn from the ſame mood and figure with the queen's order, and no order for Daviſon's ſigning the warrant. The lord chief-juſtice, who was otherwiſe no bad man himſelf, was obliged to find him guilty, upon pain of being deprived of his office *."

Lord chief-juſtice Anderſon greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the proceedings againſt thoſe who endeavoured to ſet up the Geneva diſcipline; and as he ſhewed great zeal on theſe occaſions, ſo in the caſe of Udal, a puritan miniſter, who was confined in the year 1589, and tried and condemned the year following, we find the chief-juſtice is ſeverely cenſured by Mr. Pierce. It is highly probable, that the judge himſelf was ſenſible of the ill-will his proceedings againſt the diſſenters drew upon him; but it does not appear that it gave him any great concern, ſince, in 1596, we have an account of his going to the northern circuit, where he behaved with the ſame rigour, declaring

* Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. i. p. 235.

in his charges, that ſuch perſons as oppoſed the eſtabliſhed church, oppoſed her majeſty's authority, and were therefore enemies to the ſtate, and diſturbers of the public peace; wherefore, of ſuch he directed the grand juries to enquire, that they might be puniſhed. He was, indeed, a very ſtrict lawyer, who governed himſelf entirely by ſtatutes: this he ſhewed on many occaſions, particularly at the trial of Henry Cuff, ſecretary to the earl of Eſſex, when the attorney-general charging the priſoner ſyllogiſtically, and Cuff anſwering him in the ſame ſtyle, lord chief-juſtice Anderſon ſaid, "I ſit here to judge of law, and not of logic;" and directed the attorney general to preſs the ſtatute of Edward III. on which Mr. Cuff was indicted. His ſteadineſs was ſo great, that he would not be driven from his purpoſe by any authority whatever. On the acceſſion of king James I. he was continued in his office, which he held upwards of twenty-three years, to the time of his death, which happened at London, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1605: his body was interred the 15th of September following, at Eyworth, in Bedfordſhire, with great funeral pomp. As to the writings of this great lawyer, beſides his readings, which are ſtill in manuſcript, his printed works are, 1ſt, Reports of many principal Caſes argued and adjudged in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, in the Common Pleas. 2d, Reſolutions and Judgments on the Caſes and Matters agitated in all the courts of Weſtminſter, in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

ANNESLEY (Arthur) earl of Angleſey, and lord privy-ſeal in the reign of king Charles II. was the ſon of Sir Francis Anneſley, bart. and was born at Dublin on the tenth of July, 1614. He continued in Ireland till he was ten years of age, when he was ſent to England. In the ſixteenth year of his age he was entered fellow-commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford; and, in 1634, removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he ſtudied the law with great aſſiduity, till his father ſent him to travel. Having made the tour of Europe, and continued ſome time at Rome, he returned to England in 1640, when he was elected knight of the ſhire for Radnor, in the parliament which ſat at Weſtminſter, in November, the ſame year; but the election being conteſted, he loſt his ſeat by a vote of the houſe that Charles Price, Eſq; was duly elected. In the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Anneſley inclined to the royal cauſe, and ſat in the parliament held at Oxford, in 1643, but afterwards became reconciled to the oppoſite party. He was ſent commiſſioner to Ulſter in the year 1645, where he managed affairs with ſo much dexterity and judgment, that the famous rebel Owen Roe O'Neal was diſappointed in his deſigns; and the popiſh archbiſhop of Tuam, who was the great ſupport of his party, and whoſe councils had been hitherto very ſucceſsful, was not only taken priſoner, but his papers were ſeized, and his foreign correſpondence diſcovered, whereby vaſt advantages accrued to the proteſtant intereſt. The parliament had ſent commiſſioners to the duke of Ormond, for the delivery of Dublin, but without ſucceſs; and the ſtate of affairs making it neceſſary to renew their correſpondence with him, they made choice of a ſecond committee, and Mr. Anneſley was placed at the head of this commiſſion. The commiſſioners arrived at Dublin, June 7, 1647, and they proved ſo ſucceſsful in their negotiations, that in a few days a treaty was concluded with the lord-lieutenant, which was ſigned on the 19th of that month, and Dublin was put into the hands of the parliament. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, then things began to take a different turn, by reſtoring the ſecluded members to their ſeats, February 21, 1660, Mr. Anneſley was choſen preſident of the council of ſtate, and was principally concerned in bringing about the Reſtoration. The ſame year king Charles II. raiſed him to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Anneſley, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks;

Bucks; and a ſhort time after, he was created earl of Angleſey. He had always a conſiderable ſhare in the king's favour, and was heard with great attention both at council and in the houſe of lords. In 1667, he was made treaſurer of the navy. On the 4th of February, 1671-2, his majeſty, in council, was pleaſed to appoint the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Angleſey, the lord Holles, the lord Aſhley Cooper, and Mr. ſecretary Trevor, to be a committee to peruſe and reviſe all the papers and writings concerning the ſettlement of Ireland, from the firſt to the laſt, and to make an abſtract thereof in writing; and accordingly, on the 12th of June, 1672, they made their report at large, which was the foundation of a commiſſion, dated Auguſt 1, 1672, to prince Rupert, the dukes of Buckingham and Lauderdale, the earl of Angleſey, the lords Aſhley and Holles, Sir John Trevor, and Sir Thomas Chicheley, to inſpect the ſettlements of Ireland, and all proceedings thereunto.

In the year 1673, the earl of Angleſey had the office of lord privy-ſeal conferred upon him. In October 1680, his lordſhip was charged by one Dangerfield, in an information delivered upon oath, at the bar of the houſe of commons, with endeavouring to ſtifle evidence in relation to the popiſh plot, and to promote the belief of a preſbyterian one. The uneaſineſs he received from this attack, did not prevent his ſpeaking his opinion freely of thoſe matters in the houſe of lords, particularly in regard to the Iriſh plot. In 1680, the earl of Caſtlehaven wrote Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Ireland, wherein he was at ſome pains to repreſent the Iriſh rebellion in the lighteſt colours poſſible, as if it had been at firſt far from being univerſal, and at laſt rendered ſo by the meaſures purſued by ſuch as ought to have ſuppreſſed the inſurrection. The earl of Angleſey having received theſe Memoirs from the author, thought fit to write ſome animadverſions upon them, in a letter to the earl of Caſtlehaven, wherein he delivered his opinion freely with reſpect to the duke of Ormond and his management in Ireland. The duke expoſtulated with the lord privy-ſeal on this ſubject, by letter, to which the earl replied. In 1682, the earl drew up a very particular remonſtrance, and preſented it to king Charles II. it was very warm and loyal, but did not meet with a favourable reception. This memorial was intitled, "The Account of Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, Lord Privy-ſeal to your moſt excellent Majeſty, of the true State of your Majeſty's Government and Kingdoms, April 27, 1682." In one part of it he ſays, "The fatal cauſe of all our miſchiefs, preſent or apprehended, and which may raiſe a fire, which may burn and conſume to the very foundations, is the unhappy perverſion of the duke of York (the next heir to the crown) in one point of religion; which naturally raiſes jealouſy of the power, deſigns, and practices of the old enemies of our religion and liberties, and undermines and emaſculates the courage and conſtancy even of thoſe and their poſterity, who have been as faithful to, and ſuffered as much for the crown, as any the moſt pleaſed or contented in our impending miſeries can pretend to have done." He concludes with theſe words: "Though your majeſty is in your own perſon above the reach of law, and ſovereign of all your people, yet the law is your maſter and inſtructor how to govern; and that your ſubjects aſſure themſelves, you will never attempt the enervating that law by which you are king, and which you have not only by frequent declarations, but by a ſolemn oath upon your throne, been obliged, in a moſt glorious preſence of your people, to the maintenance of; and that therefore you will look upon any that ſhall propoſe or adviſe to the contrary, as unfit perſons to be near you; and on thoſe who ſhall perſuade you it is lawful, as ſordid flatterers, and the worſt and moſt dangerous enemies you and your kingdoms have. What I ſet before your majeſty, I have written freely, and like a ſworn faithful counſellor, perhaps not like a wiſe man, with regard to myſelf, as they ſtand; but I have

I have discharged my duty, and shall account it a reward, if your majesty vouchsafe to read, what I durst not but write, and which I beseech God to give a blessing to."

The duke of Ormond was prevailed upon to exhibit a charge against the earl, on account of his reflections on the earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs. This produced a sharp contest between these two peers, which ended in the earl of Anglesey's losing his place of lord privy-seal; though even his enemies were forced to confess, that he was harshly and unjustly treated. After this disgrace, the earl remained principally at his country-seat at Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire, where he devoted his time to his studies, and meddled very little with public affairs. However, he got into favour again, in the reign of king James II. and it is generally believed he would have been appointed lord-chancellor of England, if not prevented by his death, which happened on the 6th of April, 1686, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was perfectly versed in the Greek and Roman history, and well acquainted with the spirit and policy of those nations. He had studied the laws of his country with such diligence, that he was esteemed a great lawyer. He wrote, besides the above-mentioned work, 1. Truth unveiled, in Behalf of the Church of England. 2. The Privileges of the House of Lords and Commons, argued and stated. 3. Memoirs, intermixt with moral, political, and historical Observations. 4. The History of the Troubles in Ireland, from the Rebellion in 1641 to the Restoration. 5. A Letter of Remarks upon Jovian, and some other works. He was a person of great abilities and uncommon learning. He was one of the first English peers who collected a fine library, which he did with great labour, and at a large expence. After his decease, all his books were exposed to sale. At this sale the discovery was made of the earl's famous memorandum, in the blank leaf of an Icon Basilike, according to which, it was not king Charles I. but bishop Gawden, who was the author of this performance, which produced a long controversy.

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. was born at Aost, a town at the foot of the Alps, in the year 1033. After having travelled for some time in France, he took the monastic habit in the abbey of Becc, in Normandy, of which Lanfranc, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was then prior. Three years after, when Lanfranc was made abbot of Caen, Anselm succeeded him in the priory of Becc; and upon the death of Herluin, abbot of that monastery, was promoted to the abbacy. In 1092, Anselm came over to England, and soon after his arrival, William Rufus nominated him to the see of Canterbury: but the abbot steadily refused the dignity, fell on his knees, wept, and intreated the king to chuse some other person; and on his finding William obstinate in forcing him to receive the pastoral staff, kept his fist so fast clinched, that it required the utmost violence of the by-standers to open it, and oblige him to accept that ensign of spiritual dignity. He was consecrated archbishop with great solemnity on the 4th of December, 1093. Soon after his consecration, the king having a design to take the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert, and endeavouring to raise what money he could for that purpose, Anselm made him an offer of five hundred pounds, which the king thinking too little, refused to accept, and the archbishop thereby fell under his majesty's displeasure. The next year, the king being ready to embark for Normandy, Anselm waited on him, and desired leave to convene a national synod; but William refused his request, and treated him very harshly, whereupon the archbishop and his retinue withdrew from court.

At

At this time there was a ſchiſm in the church between Urban and Clement, both of whom laid claim to the papal chair; and Anſelm had already acknowledged the former, though he knew that the king inclined towards Clement, and that a law had been enacted during the preceding reign, to prohibit all perſons from acknowledging any pope without the king's conſent. Great diſputes alſo aroſe on Anſelm's perſiſting in his reſolution of going to Rome to receive the pall from pope Urban, the king abſolutely refuſing to let him leave the kingdom. This conteſt was carried to a great length. At laſt William diſpatched agents to Rome, with ſecret inſtructions to treat with Urban, offering to acknowledge that pontiff as duly elected, if he would ſend over to him the archbiſhop's pall, and let him diſpoſe of it as he ſhould think proper. Urban was pleaſed with this meſſage, and immediately ſent the pall by the biſhop of Albano, who brought it to William without Anſelm's knowledge, and promiſed that monarch, in the name of the pope, a full confirmation of all the prerogatives and rights of his crown, by the papal authority, if he would acknowledge and obey him, as ſovereign pontiff. William, who perceived that his people and clergy in general were diſpoſed in favour of Urban, accepted theſe offers, and endeavoured to prevail on the biſhop of Albano to concur with him, as legate, in the depoſing of Anſelm, offering a great annual ſum of money, both to that prelate and to Urban, if they would gratify his deſires in this reſpect; but the biſhop convinced him of the impracticability of what he demanded; and the king having no hopes of getting him depoſed, endeavoured to find ſome means of compounding their quarrel to his own advantage. Anſelm was informed, that Urban had ſent the pall to the king, and that it was reaſonable he ſhould at leaſt pay as much to that prince as it would have coſt him in going to Rome to fetch it. The archbiſhop was greatly ſurpriſed at this information; yet, though he ſaw that the courts of England and Rome were better agreed than he had wiſhed, and that the latter had not treated him in this affair with the regard he deſerved, he perſevered in refuſing to give the king any money, though urged to it by all his brethren. At laſt, William deſpairing of ſelling him the pall, conſented to give it him. But Anſelm conceiving, that to take it from his hands would be a kind of acknowledgment of his having received it, not from the papal, but regal authority, refuſed to accept it. However, after ſome altercation upon this delicate ſcruple of conſcience, in which the archbiſhop's zeal for the papacy exceeded that of the pope himſelf, it was at length ended by a very ſingular expedient: the pall was laid on the high altar of Canterbury, and Anſelm took it from thence, as from the hands of St. Peter.

Anſelm was now perſuaded to give his faith to the king, and promiſe to obey and maintain the royal cuſtoms and laws of the realm; but the king returning from a war againſt the Welſh, complained, that the men whom the archbiſhop had furniſhed for that expedition, were neither ſo well accoutred, nor ſo fit for the ſervice, as they ought to have been, and ſummoned him to anſwer that charge in his court. Anſelm was determined not to obey; but applied to ſome of the chief nobles, and by them acquainted the king, that being compelled by the moſt urgent neceſſity, he deſired leave to go to Rome. William ſent back a denial. Nevertheleſs the prelate repeatedly renewed his petition, though the charge againſt him was dropped; till at laſt the king grew impatient, and ſent him word, that if he did go to Rome, he would ſeize his temporalities, and acknowledge him no longer for his archbiſhop: notwithſtanding which, Anſelm ſtill perſiſted, and at length ſet out with the ſcrip and ſtaff of a pilgrim. William, on hearing that he had croſſed the ſea, ordered all his goods and revenues to be brought into the Exchequer. Anſelm, on his arrival at Rome, was honourably received by the pope, whom he accompanied to his country ſeat near Capua. His holineſs wrote to the king, enjoining him, by his authority, to reinſtate Anſelm in all the

profits and privileges of his see. Anselm was very serviceable to the pope in the council of Bari, held to oppose the errors of the Greek church, with respect to the procession of the Holy-Ghost. In this synod, he answered the objections of the Greeks in such a manner, that he silenced them, and gave general satisfaction to the Western church. His holiness, upon this occasion, honoured him with the title of "alterius orbis papa;" i. e. pope of the other world, meaning England. After the synod of Bari was ended, the pope and Anselm returned to Rome, where an ambassador from England was arrived, in order to disprove that prelate's allegations and complaints against his master; and partly by presents, and partly by promises, he prevailed upon the court of Rome to desert Anselm. The archbishop perceiving how matters stood, would have gone to Lyons, but the pope would not part with him; and in order to soothe him after his disappointment, he lodged him in a noble palace, where he made him frequent visits; and a council being summoned about this time to sit at Rome, Anselm had a very honourable seat assigned him and his successors, this being the first time of an archbishop of Canterbury's appearing at a Roman synod. When the council broke up, Anselm retired to Lyons, where he remained till the death of king William, which happened in the year 1100.

Henry I. having succeeded to the throne of England, invited Anselm to return to his archbishopric. That prelate accepted the invitation with transport, and landed at Dover, October 24, to the inexpressible joy of the whole nation; but when it was required that he should be re-invested by the king, and do the customary homage of his predecessors, he refused to comply, alledging the canons of the late synod at Rome *, about investitures. The king was not a little disgusted at Anselm's non-compliance: it was agreed, however, that the dispute should rest till the Easter following, and that in the mean time some persons should be sent to Rome, with a remonstrance to the pope, desiring his holiness to dispense with the canons of the late synod, in relation to investitures. About this time Anselm convened a synod at Lambeth, on occasion of the king's intended marriage with Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland; and here it was determined, that the king might lawfully marry that princess, notwithstanding she was generally reported to be a nun, having worn the veil, and had her education in a religious house.

The persons deputed by the king and the archbishop to Rome, returned with a letter to his majesty from the pope, in which his holiness insisted upon the performance of the canons concerning investitures. The king resolved not to give up his prerogative; and the majority of the bishops and nobility were on his side: some of whom pressed his majesty to break entirely with the see of Rome. However, it was not thought advisable to proceed to an open rupture without making a further trial for an accommodation: the king accordingly sent ambassadors to the pope, to endeavour to prevail with him to recede from his declaration; but he protested that he would sooner lose his life than cancel the decrees of the holy fathers, and signified his resolution by letters to the king and Anselm. The next year a national synod was held under Anselm at St. Peter's, Westminster, at which the king, and most of the nobility, were present. The year following, the king somewhat relented in favour of Anselm, and desired him to take a journey to Rome, to try if he could persuade the pope to relax. His holiness, however, persisted in refusing the king the right of investiture; but at the same time he

* This synod excommunicated all lay persons who should give investiture for abbeys or cathedrals; and all ecclesiastics who should receive investitures from lay hands, or came under the tenure of homage for any ecclesiastical promotion, were put under the same censure. WILLIAM *of* MALMSBURY.

wrote

GEORGE LORD ANSON.

wrote a very reſpectful letter to his majeſty, earneſtly deſiring to wave the conteſt, and promiſing all poſſible compliance in other matters. Anſelm having left the court of Rome, returned to Lyons; and during his ſtay here, the king ſent another ambaſſy to Rome, to try to prevail with the pope to bring that prelate to a ſubmiſſion. But his holineſs could not be gained; and he excommunicated ſome of the Engliſh court, who had diſſuaded the king from parting with the inveſtitures.

Anſelm perceiving the court of Rome dilatory in their proceedings, removed from Lyons, and made a viſit to the counteſs Adela, at her caſtle in Blois. At this lady's interceſſion, the king, when he came to Normandy, agreed to have a meeting with Anſelm, who accordingly waited upon his majeſty, at a caſtle called l'Aigle, where the king reſtored to him the revenues of the archbiſhopric, but would not permit him to come to England, unleſs he would comply in the affair of the inveſtitures; which Anſelm refuſing to do, he continued in France, till the matter was laid again before the pope. And now the Engliſh biſhops, who had taken part with the king againſt Anſelm, began to change their minds, as appears by their letter directed to Anſelm in Normandy, wherein they preſs him to come over with all ſpeed, promiſing to ſtand by him, and to pay him the regard due to his character. Anſelm expreſſed his ſatisfaction at this behaviour of the biſhops; but he acquainted them it was not in his power to return, till he was farther informed of the proceedings of the court of Rome. At length the ambaſſadors returned from Rome, and brought with them a deciſion more favourable than the former; though his holineſs would not give up the point of inveſtitures, yet he diſpenſed ſo far as to permit the biſhops and abbots to do homage for their temporalities. The king being highly pleaſed with this condeſcenſion of the pope, ſent to invite Anſelm to England; but the meſſenger finding him indiſpoſed, his majeſty went over in perſon to Normandy, and made him a viſit at the abbey of Bec, where all differences were perfectly adjuſted.

When Anſelm recovered from his illneſs, he embarked for England, where he was received with extraordinary marks of civility and kindneſs. After his arrival, nothing remarkable happened in the life of this great prelate, except his diſpute with Thomas archbiſhop of York, who, in conjunction with the chapter of York, endeavoured to throw off the dependency on the ſee of Canterbury. Before the determination of this diſpute, Anſelm died at Canterbury, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age, and ſeventeenth of his prelacy, on the 21ſt of April, 1109. The largeſt edition of his works is that publiſhed by father Gerberon: it is divided into three parts; the firſt is entitled Monologia, and contains dogmatical tracts; the ſecond contains practical and devotional tracts; the third takes in his letters. William of Malmſbury tells us, that "Anſelm was a perſon of great ſtrictneſs and ſelf-denial: and his temper and ſedateneſs were ſuch, that he was never heard to utter the leaſt reproachful word." He was the firſt archbiſhop who reſtrained the Engliſh clergy from marrying: this was done in the national ſynod held at Weſtminſter in 1102, the fourth canon of which provides, that no archdeacon, prieſt, deacon, or canon, ſhould be allowed to marry, or live with his wife already married. Anſelm was canonized in the reign of Henry VII.

ANSON (George, Lord) whoſe merit, as a naval commander, raiſed him to the rank of nobility, was the ſecond and youngeſt ſon of William Anſon, Eſq; of Shuckborough, by Elizabeth, ſiſter to the counteſs of Macclesfield, and aunt to the preſent earl.

Mr. Anſon, having very early devoted himſelf to the ſea-ſervice, was made captain of the Weazle ſloop in 1722; and, the year following, captain of the Scarborough man of war. On the breaking out of the Spaniſh war, he was recommended to his majeſty

majeſty for the command of a ſquadron deſtined to annoy the enemy in the South Seas; and, by an unfrequented navigation, to attack them with vigour in their remoteſt ſettlements. A deſign which, had it not met with unaccountable delays, would have amply anſwered the intention, and might have given, perhaps, an irretrievable blow to the Spaniſh American power.

Mr. Anſon ſailed from St. Helens on the 18th of September, 1740, in the Centurion of ſixty guns, with the Glouceſter and Severn of fifty each, the Pearl of forty, the Wager ſtore-ſhip, and the Tryal ſloop. His departure having been retarded ſome months beyond the proper ſeaſon, he did not arrive in the latitude of Cape Horn till about the middle of the vernal equinox, and in ſuch tempeſtuous weather, that it was with much difficulty that his own ſhip, with the Glouceſter and the ſloop, could double that dangerous cape; and his ſtrength was conſiderably diminiſhed by the putting back of the Severn and Pearl, and the loſs of the Wager ſtore-ſhip. Yet, notwithſtanding this diſappointment, and the havock that the ſcurvy had made among the ſhips that were left, he arrived at the fertile, though uninhabited iſland of Juan Fernandez; where having repaired his damages, and refreſhed his men, with the above inconſiderable armament, he kept, for eight months, the whole coaſt of Peru and Mexico in continual alarm, made ſeveral prizes, took and plundered the town of Paita, and, by his humane behaviour to his priſoners, impreſſed on their minds a laſting idea of Britiſh generoſity. At length, with the Centurion only (the other two ſhips having been deſtroyed) he traverſed the vaſt extent of the Pacific Ocean in a three months voyage; in the courſe of which, his numbers were ſo much farther reduced by ſickneſs, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty he reached the iſland of Tinian, one of the Ladrones.

"This iſland lies in the latitude of 15. 8. N. and longitude from Acapulco 114. 50. W. Its length is about twelve miles, and its breadth about half as much; it extending from the S. S. W. to the N. N. E. The ſoil is every where dry and healthy, and ſomewhat ſandy, which being leſs diſpoſed than other ſoils to a rank and over-luxuriant vegetation, occaſions the meadows and the bottoms of the woods to be much neater and ſmoother than is uſual in hot climates. The land riſes, by an eaſy ſlope, from the very beach where we watered to the middle of the iſland; though the general courſe of its aſcent is often interrupted and traverſed by gentle deſcents and vallies; and the inequalities that are formed by the different combinations of theſe gradual ſwellings of the ground, are moſt beautifully diverſified by large lawns, which are covered with a very fine trefoil, intermixed with a variety of flowers, and are ſkirted by woods of tall ſpreading trees, moſt of them celebrated either for their aſpect or their fruit. The turf of the lawns is perfectly clean and even, and the bottoms of the woods, in many places, clear of all buſhes and underwoods; and the woods themſelves uſually terminate on the lawns with a regular outline, not broken, nor confuſed with ſtraggling trees, but appearing as uniform as if laid out by art. Hence aroſe a great variety of the moſt elegant and entertaining proſpects, formed by the mixture of theſe woods and lawns, and their various interſections with each other, as they ſpread themſelves differently through the vallies, and over the ſlopes and declivities with which the place abounds. The animals too, which, for the greateſt part of the year, are the ſole lords of this happy ſoil, partake, in ſome meaſure, of the romantic caſt of the iſland, and are no ſmall addition to its wonderful ſcenery: for the cattle, of which it is not uncommon to ſee herds of ſome thouſands feeding together in a large meadow, are certainly the moſt remarkable in the world. They are all of a milk-white, except their ears, which are generally black; and, though there are no inhabitants here, yet the clamour and frequent parading of domeſtic poultry, which range the woods in great numbers, perpetually excite the ideas

of the neighbourhood of farms and villages, and greatly contribute to the beauty and chearfulneſs of the place.

" The cattle on the iſland we computed were at leaſt ten thouſand, and we had no difficulty in getting near them, as they were not ſhy of us. Our firſt method of killing them was ſhooting them; but, at laſt, when, by accidents, we were obliged to huſband our ammunition, our men ran them down with eaſe. Their fleſh was extremely well taſted, and was believed by us to be much more eaſily digeſted than any we had ever met with. The fowls too were exceeding good, and were likewiſe run down with little trouble; for they could ſcarce fly further than an hundred yards at a flight, and even that fatigued them ſo much, that they could not readily riſe again; ſo that aided by the openneſs of the woods, we could at all times furniſh ourſelves with whatever number we wanted. Beſides the cattle and poultry, we found here vaſt quantities of wild hogs. Theſe were moſt excellent food; but, as they were a very fierce animal, we were obliged either to ſhoot them, or to hunt them with large dogs, which we found upon the place at our landing, and which belonged to a detachment that was then upon the iſland, amaſſing proviſions for the garriſon of Guam. Theſe dogs having been purpoſely trained to the killing of the wild hogs, they followed us very readily, and hunted for us: but though they were a large bold breed, the hogs fought with ſo much fury, that they frequently deſtroyed them; ſo that, by degrees, we loſt the greateſt part of them.

" But this place was not only extremely agreeable to us from the plenty and excellency of its freſh proviſions, but was as much, perhaps, to be admired for its fruits and vegetable productions, which were moſt fortunately adapted to the cure of the ſea-ſcurvy, that had ſo terribly reduced us; for in the woods there were inconceivable quantities of cocoa-nuts, with the cabbages growing on the ſame tree. There were, beſides, guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to theſe iſlands, called by the Indians Rima, but by us the bread fruit; for it was conſtantly eaten by us during our ſtay upon the iſland, inſtead of bread; and ſo univerſally preferred to it, that no ſhip's bread was expended during that whole interval. It grew upon a tree which was ſomewhat lofty, and which, towards the top, divides into large and ſpreading branches. The leaves of this tree are of a remarkable deep green, are notched about the edges, and are generally from a foot to eighteen inches in length. The fruit itſelf grows indifferently on all parts of the branches: it is in ſhape rather elliptical than round, is covered with a rough rind, and is uſually ſeven or eight inches long; each of them grows ſingly and not in cluſters. This fruit is fitteſt to be uſed when it is full grown, but is ſtill green; in which ſtate its taſte has ſome diſtant reſemblance to that of an artichoke-bottom, and its texture is not very different, for it is ſoft and ſpongy. As it ripens it grows ſofter and of a yellow colour, and then contracts a luſcious taſte, and an agreeable ſmell, not unlike that of a ripe peach; but then it is eſteemed unwholeſome, and is ſaid to produce fluxes. Beſides the fruits already enumerated, there were many other vegetables extremely conducive to the cure of the malady we had long laboured under; ſuch as water-melons, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvy-graſs, and ſorrel; all which, together with the freſh meats of the place, we devoured with great eagerneſs, prompted thereto by the ſtrong inclination which nature never fails of exciting in ſcorbutic diſorders for theſe powerful ſpecifics.

" It will eaſily be conceived, from what already hath been ſaid, that our cheer upon this iſland was in ſome degree luxurious, but I have not yet recited all the varieties of proviſion which we here indulged in. Indeed we thought it prudent totally to abſtain from fiſh, the few we caught at our firſt arrival having ſurfeited thoſe who eat of them; but, conſidering how much we had been inured to that ſpecies of food, we did not re-

gard this circumſtance as a diſadvantage, eſpecially as the defect was ſo amply ſupplied by the beef, pork, and fowls already mentioned, and by great quantity of wild fowl; for I muſt obſerve, that near the centre of the iſland there were two conſiderable pieces of freſh water, which abounded with duck, teal, and curlew; not to mention the whiſtling-plover, which we found there in the greateſt plenty.

"It may, perhaps, be wondered at, that an iſland ſo excellently furniſhed with the conveniencies of life, and ſo well adapted, not only to the ſubſiſtence, but likewiſe to the enjoyment of mankind, ſhould be entirely deſtitute of inhabitants, eſpecially as it is in the neighbourhood of other iſlands, which, in ſome meaſure, depend upon this for ſupport. To obviate this difficulty it is neceſſary to obſerve, that it is not fifty years ſince the iſland was depopulated. The Indians we had in our cuſtody aſſured us, that formerly the three iſlands of Tinian, Rota, and Guam, were all full of inhabitants; and that Tinian alone contained thirty thouſand ſouls: but a ſickneſs raging amongſt theſe iſlands, which deſtroyed multitudes of the people, the Spaniards, to recruit their numbers at Guam, which were greatly diminiſhed by this mortality, ordered all the inhabitants of Tinian thither; where, languiſhing for their former habitations, and their cuſtomary method of life, the greateſt part of them, in a few years, died of grief. Indeed, independent of that attachment which all mankind have ever ſhown to the places of their birth and bringing up, it ſhould ſeem, from what has been already ſaid, that there were few countries more worthy to be regretted than this of Tinian. Theſe poor Indians might reaſonably have expected, at the great diſtance from Spain where they were placed, to have eſcaped the violence and cruelty of that haughty nation, ſo fatal to a large proportion of the human race: but it ſeems their remote ſituation could not protect them from ſharing in the common deſtruction of the weſtern world, all the advantage they received from their diſtance being only to periſh an age or two later.

"Having mentioned the conveniencies of this place, the excellency and quantity of its fruits and proviſions, the neatneſs of its lawns, the ſtatelineſs, freſhneſs, and fragrance of its woods, the happy inequality of its ſurface, and the variety and elegance of the views it afforded, we muſt alſo obſerve, that all theſe advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthineſs of its climate, by the almoſt conſtant breezes which prevail there, and by the frequent ſhowers which fall, and which, though of a very ſhort and almoſt momentary duration, are extremely grateful and refreſhing, and are, perhaps, one cauſe of the ſalubrity of the air, and of the extraordinary influence it was obſerved to have upon us, in increaſing and invigorating our appetites and digeſtion. This was ſo remarkable, that thoſe among our officers, who were at all other times ſpare and temperate eaters, who, beſides a ſlight breakfaſt, made but one moderate repaſt a day, were here, in appearance, transformed into gluttons; for, inſtead of one reaſonable fleſh-meal, they were now ſcarce ſatisfied with three, and each of them ſo prodigious in quantity, as would at another time have produced a fever or a ſurfeit: and yet our digeſtion ſo well correſponded with the keenneſs of our appetites, that we were neither diſordered nor even loaded by this repletion; for, after having, according to the cuſtom of the iſland, made a large beef-breakfaſt, it was not long before we began to conſider the approach of dinner as a very deſirable, though ſomewhat tardy, incident.

"Having been thus large in my encomiums on this iſland, in which, however, I conceive I have not done it juſtice, it is neceſſary I ſhould ſpeak of thoſe circumſtances in which it is defective, whether in point of beauty or utility.

"And, firſt, with reſpect to its water, I muſt own, that, before I had ſeen this ſpot, I did not conceive that the abſence of running water, of which it is entirely deſtitute, could have been ſo well replaced by any other means, as it is in this iſland; for, though there are no ſtreams, yet the water of the wells and ſprings which are to be met with

every where near the ſurface, is extremely good; and, in the midſt of the iſland, there are two or three conſiderable pieces of excellent water, the edges of which are as neat and even, as if they had been baſons purpoſely made for the decoration of the place. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that, with regard to the beauty of the proſpects, the want of rills and ſtreams is a very great defect, not to be compenſated either by large pieces of ſtanding water, or by the neighbourhood of the ſea; though that, on account of the ſmallneſs of the iſland, generally makes a part of a very extenſive view.

"As to the reſidence upon the iſland, the principal inconvenience attending it is the vaſt number of muſcatos, and various other ſpecies of flies, together with an inſect called a trick, which, though principally attached to the cattle, would yet frequently faſten upon our limbs and bodies, and, if not perceived and removed in time, would bury its head under the ſkin, and raiſe a painful inflammation. We found here too centipedes and ſcorpions, which we ſuppoſed were venomous, but none of us ever received any injury from them.

"But the moſt important and formidable exception to this place remains ſtill to be told. This is the inconvenience of the road, and the little ſecurity there is, at ſome ſeaſons, for a ſhip at anchor. The only proper anchoring-place for ſhips of burthen is at the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland. In this place the Centurion anchored in twenty and twenty-two fathom water, oppoſite to a ſandy bay, and about a mile and an half diſtant from the ſhore. The bottom of this road is full of ſharp pointed coral rocks, which, during four months of the year, that is, from the middle of June to the middle of October, render it a very unſafe place to lie at. This is the ſeaſon of the weſtern monſoons, when, near the full and change of the moon, but more particularly at the change, the wind is uſually variable all round the compaſs, and ſeldom fails to blow with ſuch fury, that the ſtouteſt cables are not to be confided in; and, what adds to the danger at theſe times, is, the exceſſive rapidity of the tide of flood, which ſets to the ſouth-eaſt, between this iſland and that of Aguiguan, a ſmall iſland near the ſouthern extremity of Tinian. This tide runs, at firſt, with a vaſt head and overfall of water, and occaſions ſuch a hollow and over-grown ſea, as is ſcarcely to be conceived; ſo that we were under the dreadful apprehenſion of being pooped by it, though we were in a ſixty gun ſhip. In the remaining eight months of the year, that is, from the middle of October to the middle of June, there is a conſtant ſeaſon of ſettled weather, when, if the cables are but well armed, there is ſcarcely any danger of their being ſo much as rubbed; ſo that during all that interval, it is as ſecure a road as could be wiſhed for."

Having thus long detained our readers with this agreeable digreſſion, we will now return to our ſubject.

The commodore, and moſt of his people, were in great danger of being left here for ever, or of being impriſoned or maſſacred by the neighbouring Spaniards; the Centurion being driven from her anchors, one night, in a violent ſtorm, and, after nineteen days abſence, being brought back with difficulty, by the few hands that were left on board. Mr. Anſon arrived at Macao, in China, in 1742, where having completely refitted his ſhip (as was generally ſuppoſed, for an European voyage) he ſteered back as far as the Philippine iſlands, with a view of meeting the Acapulco ſhip; a plan as wiſely laid as it was wiſely conducted. After much beating about and uncertainty, he at length got ſight of the ſhip of which he had been in ſearch, and ſoon after came up with and took her. This crowned his voyage, and greatly enriched himſelf and his crew. With a handful of men and boys (of whom two only were killed) he made this vaſt acquiſition, and took three times his own number of priſoners. He returned with his prize to China, where he obtained, with eaſe, at an audience of the viceroy of Canton, an exemption from the emperor's uſual duties, thus ſupporting the honour of his majeſty's

jeſty's flag in thoſe far diſtant regions. On his arrival in England (by the Cape of Good Hope) after near four years abſence, in June 1744, he found that the hand of Providence ſeemed ſtill to protect him, having ſailed, in a fog, through the midſt of a French fleet, then cruiſing in the Channel. In ſhort, through the whole of this remarkable voyage, he experienced the truth of that ſaying of Teucer, which he afterwards choſe for his motto, "Nil eſt deſperandum."

Soon after his return, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and one of the lords of the admiralty. In April 1745, he was made rear-admiral of the White; and, in July, 1746, vice-admiral of the Blue. He was alſo choſen member of parliament for Heydon in Yorkſhire. That winter he commanded the Channel ſquadron, and had not duke d'Anville's fleet, returning with diſgrace from North America, been accidentally apprized of his ſtation, his long and tempeſtuous cruize would then have been attended with his uſual ſucceſs. However, in the enſuing ſummer, he was once more crowned with wealth and conqueſt. Being then on board the Prince George, of ninety guns, in company with admiral Warren, and twelve other ſhips, he intercepted, off Cape Finiſterre, on May 3, 1747, a powerful fleet, bound from France to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; and, by his valour and conduct, again enriched himſelf and his officers, and ſtrengthened the Britiſh navy, by taking ſix men of war, and four Eaſt Indiamen, not one of that fleet eſcaping. The ſpeech of the French admiral, M. Jonquiere, on preſenting his ſword to the conqueror, deſerves to be recorded: "Monſieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous ſuit," "Sir, You have conquered the Invincible, and Glory follows you," pointing to the two ſhips ſo named. For theſe repeated ſervices, the late king rewarded him with a peerage, on the thirteenth of June, by the title of lord Anſon, baron of Soberton in Hants. On the fifteenth of July, in the ſame year, he was appointed vice-admiral of the Red; and, on the death of Sir John Norris, was made vice-admiral of England.

In April, 1748, his lordſhip married the honourable Miſs Yorke (eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Hardwicke, then lord high chancellor) who died in 1760, without iſſue. In the ſame year he was appointed admiral of the Blue, when he commanded the ſquadron that convoyed the late king to and from Holland, and ever after conſtantly attended his majeſty on his going abroad, and on his return to England. In June, 1751, he was appointed firſt lord of the admiralty, in which poſt he continued (with a very ſhort intermiſſion) till his death. In 1752 he was appointed one of the lords juſtices, as he alſo was in 1754. That year, on the rupture with France, ſo active and ſpirited were his meaſures, that a fleet, ſuperior to the enemy, was equipped and manned with amazing expedition. In 1758, being then admiral of the White, having hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, of one hundred guns, he ſailed from Spithead on the firſt of June, with a formidable fleet, Sir Edward Hawke commanding under him; and by cruizing continually before Breſt, he covered the deſcents that were made that ſummer at St. Maloes, Cherburg, &c. After this, he was appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleets.

The laſt ſervice his lordſhip performed at ſea was the convoying to England our preſent queen; for which purpoſe he ſailed from Harwich in the Charlotte yacht, on the ſeventh of Auguſt, 1761; and that day month, after a long and tempeſtuous voyage, landed the princeſs at the ſame place. At length, having been ſome time in a languiſhing ſtate of health, he was adviſed to the Bath waters, from which he was thought to have received benefit; but, ſoon after his return, being ſeized ſuddenly, juſt after walking in his garden, he died at his ſeat at Moor-park, in Hertfordſhire, on the ſixth of June, 1762. By his lordſhip's will, great part of his fortune devolved to his ſiſter's ſon, George Adams, Eſq; member for Saltaſh, in Cornwall.

Among

Among the many ſervices that will immortalize the name of Anſon, his prudent and fortunate choice of officers is none of the leaſt, as will be admitted by all who remember that the late captain Saumarez, (who was killed in 1747, being then captain of the Nottingham) and Sir Charles Saunders, Sir Piercy Brett, commodore Keppel, captain Dennis, &c. were his lieutenants in the Centurion.

With reſpect to lord Anſon's natural diſpoſition, he was calm, cool, and ſteady; but it is reported, that our honeſt undeſigning ſeaman was frequently a dupe at gaming: and it was wittily obſerved of him, that he had been round the world, but never in it. No performance ever met with a more favourable reception than Lord *Anſon's Voyage Round the World*; four very large impreſſions were ſold off in a twelvemonth. It has been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages, and ſtill ſupports its reputation. It was compoſed under his lordſhip's own inſpection.

ANTHONY, or ANTONY, (Dr. FRANCIS) a learned phyſician and chemiſt of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, was born on the 16th of April, 1550. He received his education at Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the theory and practice of chemiſtry. On his coming to London in the year 1598, he publiſhed a treatiſe on the excellence of a medicine drawn from gold, which he called his Aurum Potabile; but not having taken the neceſſary precaution of obtaining a licence from the college of phyſicians, he was ſummoned, in 1600, before the preſident and cenſors, when, confeſſing that he had cured twenty perſons without a licence, he was fined and impriſoned; and afterwards perſiſting in the practice of phyſic, he again ſuffered the ſame effects of their diſpleaſure. He wrote in Latin ſeveral defences of his Aurum Potabile, and at length obtained a very extenſive and beneficial practice. He was a man of unaffected piety, untainted probity, modeſty, and unbounded charity. He died on the twenty-ſixth of May, 1623, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age.

Dr. John Anthony, his ſon, was the author of "Lucas Redivivus, or the Goſpel Phyſician, preſcribing (by way of meditation) divine phyſic to prevent diſeaſes not yet entered upon the ſoul, and to cure thoſe maladies which have already ſeized upon the ſpirit." He died April 28, 1655, aged ſeventy, as appears by the monument erected for his father and himſelf in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London*.

ARAM (EUGENE) a perſon remarkable for being a prodigy of learning, conſidering his education, and poſſeſſing ſuperior abilities that were degraded by an enormous crime, was born at Ramſgill, a little village in Netherdale, Yorkſhire, and went to ſchool near Rippon, till he was capable of reading the New Teſtament, which was all he was ever taught, except a long time after, when he received about a month's inſtructions from a clergyman. At the age of thirteen or fourteen, he attended his father, who was a gardener at Newby, where his propenſity to literature firſt diſcovered itſelf. Mathematics firſt engaged his attention, and he ſoon underſtood quadratic equations, and their geometrical conſtructions. At ſixteen years of age he became book-keeper to a tradeſman in London; and after ſtaying here a year or two, went to Bondgate, where he renewed his mathematical ſtudies, but ſoon after turned, with avidity, to poetry, hiſtory, and antiquities, the charms of which quite deſtroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers, whoſe application and properties he now purſued no longer, except occaſionally in teaching. After ſome time he was invited into Netherdale, his native air, where he firſt engaged in a ſchool, and there married.

* Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.

Prompted by an irreſiſtible thirſt of knowledge, he determined to make himſelf maſter of the learned languages. He got and repeated all Lilly's Grammar by heart. He next undertook Camden's Greek Grammar, which he alſo repeated in the ſame manner. Thus inſtructed, he entered upon the Latin Claſſics, and at firſt hung over five lines for a whole day; never, in all the painful courſe of his reading, leaving any paſſage till he thought he perfectly comprehended it. Having accurately peruſed all the Latin Claſſics, both hiſtorians and poets, he went through the Greek Teſtament, and then applied to Heſiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, and all the Greek tragedians. In the midſt of theſe literary purſuits, he went, in 1734, on the invitation of William Norton, Eſq; to Knareſborough, where he became much eſteemed; and here, with indefatigable diligence, he acquired the knowledge of the Hebrew tongue. In April, 1744, he came again to London, and taught both Latin and writing, at Mr. Painblac's, in Piccadilly, above two years. He next went, in the capacity of writing-maſter, to a boarding-ſchool at Hayes, in Middleſex, kept by the Rev. Mr. Anthony Hinton. He at length ſucceeded to ſeveral other places in the ſouth of England, making uſe of every opportunity for improvement. He was afterwards employed in tranſcribing the acts of parliament to be regiſtered in Chancery, and about the beginning of December, 1757, went down to the free-ſchool at Lynn. From his leaving Knareſborough to this period, which was a long interval, he had attained the knowledge of hiſtory and antiquities, and alſo of heraldry and botany. Few plants, either domeſtic or exotic, were unknown to him. Amidſt all this, he ventured upon the Chaldee and Arabic, but had not time to obtain any great knowledge of the latter. He found the Chaldee eaſy enough, on account of its connection with the Hebrew. He then inveſtigated the Celtic, as far as poſſible, in all its dialects; began collections, and made compariſons between that, the Engliſh, the Latin, the Greek, and even the Hebrew. He had made notes, and compared above three thouſand words together, and found ſuch a ſurpriſing affinity, that he was determined to proceed through the whole of all theſe languages, and form a comparative Lexicon. He was alſo far from being a contemptible poet.

With this immenſe ſtock of learning, acquired without the aſſiſtance of a maſter, and the moſt extraordinary talents, which might have made him ſhine in any ſtation of life, it is to be lamented that he was guilty of an action inconſiſtent with every principle of humanity; for in the year 1758, he was taken up at Lynn, in Norfolk, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a ſhoemaker of Knareſborough, who had been miſſing upwards of thirteen years, and removed to York caſtle, where being brought to his trial, on the third of Auguſt, 1759, he read a moſt admirable defence, in which he diſplayed equal modeſty, good ſenſe, and learning; but was found guilty, and the next morning confeſſed the juſtice of his ſentence, acknowledging to a clergyman, that his motive for committing the murder was his ſuſpecting Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife. When he was called from bed to have his irons taken off, he refuſed to riſe, alledging that he was very weak. On examination it was found that he had attempted to take away his own life, by cutting his arm in two places with a razor. Tho' weak, he was conducted to the gallows of York, and there executed.

It is remarkable, that when he was uſher to the Rev. Mr. Hinton at Hayes, (which was after he had committed the murder for which he ſuffered) if he ſaw a ſnail, or a worm, on a path or gravel walk in the garden, he always carefully removed it to prevent its being deſtroyed; hoping, as Mr. Hinton ſuppoſes, to attone for the murder he had perpetrated, by ſhewing mercy afterwards to every kind of animal.

ARBUTHNOT (Dr. John) one of the moſt celebrated wits in the reign of queen Anne, and an eminent phyſician, was the ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly

nearly allied to the noble family of that name. He was educated in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. The Revolution deprived the father of his church preferment; and neceſſity obliged the ſon to ſeek his fortune abroad, though he was poſſeſſed of a ſmall paternal eſtate. He came to London, and it is ſaid, he firſt taught the mathematics for his ſupport. About this time, viz. in the year 1695, Dr. Woodward's Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth was publiſhed, which contained ſuch an account of the univerſal deluge, as Dr. Arbuthnot thought inconſiſtent with truth: he therefore drew up an examination of it. This work, entitled, "An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, &c. with a Compariſon between Steno's Philoſophy and the Doctor's, in the Caſe of Marine Bodies dug up out of the Earth, &c." was publiſhed in 8vo. 1695, and procured our author no ſmall ſhare of literary fame. His extenſive learning, and agreeable converſation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profeſſion, ſo that, in 1709, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the college. His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent abilities, procured him the acquaintance and friendſhip of the celebrated wits, Pope, Swift, and Gay; and, in the year 1714, he engaged with the two former of theſe in a deſign to write a ſatire on the abuſe of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the humorous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this ſpecies of ſatire, under the hiſtory of feigned adventures. But this project proved abortive by the fatal incident of the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect eſſay towards it, under the title of the firſt Book of the Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus. Dr. Warburton tells us, that the Travels of Gulliver, the Treatiſe of the Profound, of literary Criticiſm on Virgil, and the Memoirs of a Pariſh Clerk, are only ſo many detached parts and fragments of this work. The ſame writer declares, that polite letters never loſt more than by the defeat of this ſcheme, in which each of this illuſtrious triumvirate would have found exerciſe for his own peculiar talent, beſides conſtant employment for that which they all had in common. Arbuthnot was ſkilled in every thing which related to ſcience, Pope was maſter of the fine arts, and Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal meaſure, and that in ſo eminent a degree, that no age, perhaps, ever produced three men to whom nature had more bountifully beſtowed it, or art brought it to higher perfection.

The queen's death, and the diſaſters which befel his friends on that occaſion, ſunk deeply on our author's ſpirits; and, to divert his melancholy, he paid a viſit to his brother, a banker at Paris. After a ſhort ſtay in that metropolis, he returned to London; and, having loſt his former reſidence at St. James's, took a houſe in Dover-ſtreet. In 1727, he publiſhed Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, in quarto. He continued to practiſe phyſic with great reputation, and amuſed himſelf in his leiſure hours with writing papers of wit and humour. He contributed, in 1732, towards detecting and puniſhing the ſcandalous frauds and abuſes that had been carried on under the ſpecious name of the Charitable Corporation. The ſame year he publiſhed his excellent Eſſay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c. which was followed the next year by the Effects of Air on Human Bodies. He was apparently led to the ſubjects of theſe treatiſes by the conſideration of his own caſe, an aſthma, which gradually increaſing with his years, became at length deſperate and incurable. In the year 1734 he retired to Hampſtead, in hopes of procuring ſome ſmall relief for his diſorder; but he died at his houſe in Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens, in February, 1735.

Mr. Pope, in a letter to Mr. Digby, dated September 1, 1722, tells him, that the firſt time he ſaw the doctor, dean Swift obſerved to him, that he was a man that could *do every thing but walk*. He appears to have been, in all reſpects, a moſt accompliſhed

and amiable perſon. He has ſhewed himſelf equal to any of his cotemporaries in humour, vivacity, and learning; and was ſuperior to moſt men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. His letter to Mr. Pope, written as it were upon his death-bed, diſcovers ſuch a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his diſſolution, as could be inſpired only by a clear conſcience, and the calm retroſpect of an uninterrupted ſeries of virtue. In the year 1751 came out, in two volumes octavo, printed at Glaſgow, the miſcellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot, which are ſaid to comprehend, with what is inſerted in Swift's Miſcellanies, all the pieces of wit and humour of this admirable author.

Dr. Arbuthnot deteſted villainy, as a Proof of which we ſhall give the following EPITAPH, which was written by him, and is univerſally admired.

Here continueth to rot
The body of FRANCIS CHARTRES,
Who, with an inflexible Conſtancy,
And inimitable Uniformity of Life,
Perſiſted,
In ſpite of Age and Infirmities,
In the Practice of every human Vice,
Excepting Prodigality and Hypocriſy:
His inſatiable Avarice exempted him from the firſt,
His matchleſs Impudence from the ſecond.
Nor was he more ſingular
In the undeviating Pravity of his Manners,
Than ſucceſsful
In accumulating Wealth;
For, without Trade or Profeſſion,
Without Truſt of public Money,
And without bribe-worthy ſervice,
He acquired, or more properly created,
A miniſterial Eſtate.
He was the only Perſon of his Time,
Who could cheat without the maſk of Honeſty,
Retain his primeval Meanneſs
When poſſeſſed of Ten Thouſand a-year,
And having daily deſerved the Gibbet for what he did,
Was at laſt condemned to it for what he could not do.
Oh! indignant Reader!
Think not his Life uſeleſs to Mankind!
Providence connived at his execrable Deſigns,
To give to After-ages
A conſpicuous Proof and Example,
Of how ſmall Eſtimation is Exorbitant Wealth
In the Sight of God,
By his beſtowing it on the moſt unworthy of All Mortals.

ARTHUR,

ARTHUR, king of the Britons, of whom ſuch miraculous exploits are recorded, was born at Tindagol, in Cornwall, in the year 452, or 453. In 467 he ſucceeded his father Gorloüs in the kingdom of Danmonium, and was immediately engaged in a war with Howel, king of Areclute, whom he ſlew with his own hand in 470, being then only eighteen years of age. In 476 he was raiſed to the rank of a patrician by Ambroſius; and, in 49 , made a voyage to Jeruſalem. Upon the death of Ambroſius in the year 508, Arthur was elected monarch of Britain; and indeed his extraordinary merit entitled him to that pre-eminent ſtation. He was crowned at Caerleon, and ſoon after gave the Saxons a total overthrow in Lancaſhire. In 511, Cerdic, a Saxon chief, having laid ſiege to Bath, Arthur aſſembled his troops, and marching to its relief, attacked the Saxons with ſuch fury, that they were obliged to quit the ſiege, and take refuge on Badon-hill; from whence they were the next morning diſlodged by the Britiſh hero * with great ſlaughter. The Saxons, however, proſecuted the war with ſuch vigour and perſeverance, that Arthur was at laſt obliged to conclude a treaty, by which he yielded to Cerdic the counties of Hants and Somerſet.

Arthur, in the decline of life, was prevented from interrupting the ſucceſs of the enemy, by domeſtic troubles that produced a civil war. His firſt wife had been carried off by Meluas, king of Somerſetſhire, who detained her a whole year at Glaſtonbury, until Arthur, diſcovering the place of her retreat, advanced with an army againſt the raviſher, and obliged him to give her back. In his ſecond wife, perhaps, he might have been more fortunate, as we have no mention made of her; but his third conſort was debauched by his own nephew Mordred, a Cumbrian prince, whom in all probability ſhe accompanied to his dominions in the north of England. By ſuch an outrage he incurred the vengeance of the uncle, which, however, was for ſome time ſuſpended by the arts and intereſt of his nephew, who found means to excite a rebellion. At laſt the two princes met in the battle of Camlan in Lancaſhire, and attacked each other with ſuch amazing fury, that Mordred received his death upon the ſpot, and Arthur a mortal wound, of which he died at Glaſtonbury, at the great age of ninety, ſeventy-ſix years of which had been ſpent in the exerciſe of arms; for though he had reigned but thirty-four years, yet before he came to the crown he had long commanded the Britiſh armies under Ambroſius. The body of this celebrated monarch was, at his dying requeſt, tranſported to the old church of Glaſtonbury, and interred by his ſecond wife Guinever, between two pyramids, according to the deſcription given by Malmſbury, and the ſongs which the Welſh bards compoſed in his praiſe.

Thus fell, in the year 542, the laſt of the Britiſh worthies, who had with indefatigable virtue ſo long ſupported the cauſe of his ſinking country; and was certainly, excluſive of all fiction and romance, an illuſtrious hero, of undaunted courage, unſhaken fortitude, unblemiſhed morals, and unlimited generoſity, which flowed among all his dependents. In conſequence of his zeal for religion he was extremely liberal to the church, and an eminent patron and protector of the bards. By the ſongs of Talieſſin and Llowarchen, we are made acquainted with the ſcenes of his twelve victories obtained over the Saxons. The firſt battle was fought at the mouth of the river Glen, in Northumberland; the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth, on the Douglas, a river running by Wigan, in Lancaſhire; the ſixth, near a brook called Baſſas, ſuppoſed to be near Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire; the ſeventh, in Coit Kelyden, probably in the Cumbrian kingdom; the eighth, at Guinion, now Bencheſter, in the biſhopric of Durham; the ninth, at Caerlegian, now Cheſter; the tenth, at Aderith, on the borders of Scotland; the eleventh,

* William of Malmſbury ſays, Arthur ſlew four hundred Saxons with his own hand in this action.

at the mountain of Agned-cath Regenion, which Lloyd ſuppoſes to be Arthur's ſeat by Edinburgh; and the twelfth, at Mount Badon, in Berks *.

Henry II. paſſing through Wales, and hearing a Welſh bard ſing to his harp the ſtory of Arthur, concluding with his death and burial in the church-yard of Glaſtonbury, was ſeized with an emotion of curioſity to know the truth; and, in the year 1189, he granted a warrant to ſearch for the body of that monarch. After having dug ſeven feet, they found a broad grave-ſtone, on the undermoſt ſurface of which was fixed a leaden croſs, inſcribed, "Hic jacet ſepultus inclitus rex Arthurus in inſula Avallonia:" i. e. "Here lieth the famous king Arthur, buried in the iſle of Avalon." Some feet lower in the ground, they diſcovered a wooden coffin, containing the ſkeleton of a man of very large dimenſions; and Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was then preſent, ſays, he reckoned ten wounds upon the ſkull, all of which had been healed up, except one that remained ſtill open, and was, in all probability, the immediate cauſe of his death. At the ſame time the tomb of his ſecond wife Guinever was opened, when her golden treſſes appeared entire and bright, and plaited in a very curious manner; but when touched they ſunk into duſt. Both ſkeletons were removed into the new church, and there buried in a marble tomb, and the leaden croſs was kept in the treaſury of Glaſtonbury church, until it was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry VIII. STOW's *Chronicle.*

ARUNDEL (THOMAS) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. was the ſecond ſon of Robert Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel and Warren. At twenty-two years of age, from being archdeacon of Taunton, he was advanced to the biſhopric of Ely, the 6th of April, 1375, in the reign of Edward III. He was a great benefactor to the church and palace of this ſee: among other donations, he gave a curious table of maſſy gold, adorned with precious ſtones, which had been given by the king of Spain to prince Edward, and ſold by the latter to biſhop Arundel. In 1386, he was appointed lord-chancellor of England; two years after he was tranſlated to the ſee of York; and, in 1396, was advanced to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, when he reſigned the chancellorſhip. This was the firſt inſtance of the tranſlation of an archbiſhop of York to the ſee of Canterbury. Scarce was he fixed in this ſee, when he had a conteſt with the univerſity of Oxford, concerning the right of viſitation. The affair was referred to king Richard, who determined it in favour of the archbiſhop. At his viſitation in London, he revived an old conſtitution, by which the inhabitants of the reſpective pariſhes were obliged to pay to their rector one halfpenny in the pound out of the rent of their houſes. In the ſecond year of his tranſlation, he was impeached by the commons, together with his brother the earl of Arundel, and the duke of Gloceſter, of high-treaſon. The chief article of the charge was, that, being biſhop of Ely, and lord chancellor, he was traitorouſly aiding, procuring, and adviſing, in making a commiſſion directed to Thomas duke of Gloceſter, Richard earl of Arundel, and others; and procured himſelf, as one of the chief miniſters of ſtate, to be put into the ſaid commiſſion; which commiſſion was apparently prejudicial to the king's prerogative and dignity, and that the ſaid Thomas put the ſaid commiſſion in execution. The commons petitioned that the king would order the archbiſhop to be taken into ſafe cuſtody; and the king replied, that as the impeachment affected a peer of the realm, he would adviſe with his council on the ſubject. They afterwards demanded judgment againſt the prelate, who acknowledged in the king's preſence that he had been miſtaken, and erred in his conduct relating to that commiſſion, and therefore ſubmitted to his majeſty's mercy. He was declared a traitor, and condemned to perpetual baniſhment; his

* Carte's Hiſtory of England.

temporalities

temporalities were ſeized, his goods and chattels forfeited, and himſelf was ordered to quit the kingdom in ſix weeks after the ſentence was pronounced.

He retired firſt to France, and then to the court of Rome, where he was kindly received by pope Boniface IX. who wrote a letter to king Richard in his favour; but this having no effect, his holineſs reſolved to interpoſe his authority: he accordingly nominated Arundel to the biſhopric of St. Andrew's, and declared his intention of giving him ſeveral preferments in England. The king being informed of the pope's intention, wrote a letter to him in the following terms: "Thomas, for his treaſonable conſpiracy againſt our crown and royal dignity, has been ſentenced only to perpetual baniſhment; whereas, had he been dealt with anſwerably to his demerits, he ought to have ſuffered the puniſhment of high treaſon; but in conſideration of his character, and out of regard to religion, we have thought fit to grant him his life, and abated the rigour of the law. But ſince his going beyond ſea, both ourſelf and our ſubjects are much ſurpriſed at the turn of his fortune; for we are informed that he has been invited to your holineſs's court, countenanced in his miſbehaviour, taken into your protection, and put in hopes of recovering his ſee, or at leaſt of being promoted in our kingdom to benefices of greater value than thoſe he enjoyed before. How deſtructive ſuch unaccountable favours as theſe muſt be to our dignity and government, and to what apparent danger it may expoſe us, is eaſy to imagine: for which reaſon we are reſolved not to bear with ſuch treatment, though the whole world were of a different opinion; for we are thoroughly acquainted with this man, we know him to be of a turbulent, ſeditious temper, who, if he were permitted to live in our dominions, would return to his old practices, poiſon our ſubjects with miſrepreſenting the adminiſtration, and endeavour to undermine our government; for it is probable he would uſe ſufficient precaution not to fall under the laſh of the law. We deſire, therefore, that your holineſs would prevent theſe opportunities of miſchief, and not ſhock our intereſts and inclinations by ſuch favours; for ſhould ſuch meaſures be put in execution, it is poſſible they might create ſuch miſunderſtandings between the crown and the mitre as it might prove difficult to remove. For, to ſpeak plainly, we cannot take that perſon for our friend, who careſſes our enemies, and takes them by the hand in ſo loving a manner. However, if you have a mind to provide for him otherwiſe, we have nothing to object; only we cannot allow him to dip in our diſh. We heartily deſire you would take the matter into ſerious conſideration, as you tender our royal regards, and expect a compliance with any future requeſt your holineſs may make to us." This epiſtle had ſo good an effect upon the pope, that he with-held his intended favours from Arundel; and, at the king's requeſt, promoted Roger Walden to the ſee of Canterbury.

Henry, duke of Lancaſter, had been baniſhed by king Richard, and was in France when the nobility and others, tired with the oppreſſions of Richard, ſolicited him to take the crown: this requeſt they drew up in a letter, and ſent it over by faithful meſſengers to archbiſhop Arundel, who was then in Britany, deſiring him to be their advocate on this occaſion with the duke. The archbiſhop being a fellow-ſufferer, gladly accepted the office, and went with the meſſengers to the duke, at Paris, where they delivered the letters from the nobles and commons of England, and the archbiſhop ſeconded them with the beſt arguments he could invent: he repreſented to the duke the preſent miſerable ſtate of the Engliſh nation; that it was utterly ruined by the miſmanagement of public affairs, in which, though the king himſelf were not actually concerned, yet ſo long as he employed and ſupported improper miniſters, he could not be thought fit to govern. That it was far more intolerable to be ſlaves to ignoble perſons than to the king; and therefore, ſo long as the king continued to maintain the pride and tyranny of ſuch perſons over his ſubjects, it could be no crime to depoſe him. That the pre-

ſent ſtate of the nation was ſo diſordered, that nothing but immediate help could ſave it from entire deſtruction; for the ancient courage of the Engliſh was ſunk into effeminacy, the men of bravery and conduct either put to death or baniſhed, the nobility contemned and ſlighted, the gentry abuſed, and the commons oppreſſed with heavy taxes, not to ſupport the government, but the pride and avarice of their fellow ſubjects. The archbiſhop added, that the nation placed all their hopes in him (the duke) and expected the redreſs of their grievances only at his hands, both on account of his perſonal courage and atchievements, and the near relation he ſtood in to the crown; and therefore he was bound in honour and duty to anſwer the reaſonable expectations of his countrymen, eſpecially as they had reſolved to ſtand by him in the attempt, which could hardly prove unſucceſsful where ſo much affection, power, and intereſt were united.

The duke of Lancaſter did not immediately cloſe with this propoſal, but objected to the archbiſhop the unlawfulneſs of the deſign. To which Arundel thus replied: "Examples of caſting a king out of his ſtate are not rare, as you affirm, nor long ſince put in practice, nor far hence to be fetched. The kings of Denmark and Sweden are oftentimes baniſhed by their ſubjects; oftentimes impriſoned and put to their fines. The princes of Germany, about an hundred years ago, depoſed Adolphus the emperor; and are now in hand to depoſe their emperor Wenceſlaus. The earl of Flanders was a while ſince driven out of his dominions by his own people, for uſurping greater power than appertained to his eſtate. The ancient Britons chaſed away their king Caractacus, for the lewdneſs of his life, and cruelty of his rule, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy: Benredus, king of Mercia, for his pride and ſtoutneſs towards his people, was by them depoſed: likewiſe Alcredus and Ethelbertus, kings of Northumberland, were, for their diſorders, expelled by their ſubjects. Since the Norman conqueſt, the lords endeavoured to expel king Henry III. but they were not able; yet were they able to depoſe king Edward II. and to conſtitute his young ſon Edward in his ſtead. Theſe are not all, and yet enough to clear this action of rareneſs in other countries, and novelty in ours."

In the year 1399, Arundel returned to England with the duke of Lancaſter; upon whoſe acceſſion to the throne, by the name of Henry IV. the pope revoked the bull granted to Roger Walden, and reſtored Arundel to his ſee. In the firſt year of king Henry's reign, Arundel ſummoned a ſynod, which ſat at St. Paul's. In 1408, he began to exert himſelf againſt the Lollards, or Wickliffites; and ſummoned the biſhops and clergy at Oxford, in order to ſtop the progreſs of this new ſect, and prevent the univerſity's being further tinctured with their opinions. In 1411, being informed that this doctrine gained ground, notwithſtanding it had been condemned in a full congregation, at Oxford, he reſolved to viſit the univerſity, and apply ſome further remedy. He accordingly went thither, attended by his nephew the earl of Arundel, and a ſplendid retinue. When he came near Oxford, he was met by the principal members of the univerſity, who told him, that if he came only to ſee the place, he was welcome; but if he came as a viſitor, they refuſed to acknowledge his juriſdiction. The archbiſhop highly reſented their behaviour, left Oxford in a day or two, and wrote to the king upon the ſubject. After a warm conteſt between the univerſity and the archbiſhop, the diſpute was referred to king Henry, who, according to the example of his predeceſſors, gave it in favour of the archbiſhop. Soon after, a convocation being held at St. Paul's, the biſhops and clergy complained of the growth of Wickliffiſm at Oxford, and preſſed the archbiſhop to ſuppreſs it. For this purpoſe he ſent delegates to the univerſity, who received them with reſpect, and appointed a committee to examine all heretical books, particularly thoſe of Wickliff. This committee having cenſured ſome paſſages extracted from his books, ſent an account of their proceedings to the archbiſhop, who

who confirmed their cenſures, and ſent an authority, in writing, to ſome eminent members of the univerſity, to inquire into perſons ſuſpected of heterodoxy, and oblige them to declare their opinions. Theſe rigorous proceedings rendered Arundel extremely odious to the Wickliffites; and his zeal for ſuppreſſing that ſect carried him, perhaps, to ſeveral unjuſtifiable ſeverities againſt the heads of it, particularly againſt Sir John Oldcaſtle, lord Cobham.

Arundel died at Canterbury, on the 20th of February, 1414, having held the archiepiſcopal ſee upwards of ſeventeen years. He was interred in the cathedral church of Canterbury, under a monument erected by himſelf in his life-time.

ASCHAM (ROGER) who is ſtiled by Mr. Granger, "one of the brighteſt geniuſes and politeſt ſcholars of his age," was born at Kirkby-Wiſke, near Northallerton, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1515. He was taken into the family of the Wingfields, being educated at the expence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, with his two ſons, under the care of Mr. Bond. He ſhewed an early diſpoſition for learning, which was encouraged by his generous patron, who, after he had attained the elements of the learned languages, ſent him, in 1530, to St. John's college, in Cambridge, where, by his aſſiduity and application, he ſoon made a great progreſs in polite literature. He took his degree of bachelor of arts the 28th of February, 1534, when he was but eighteen years of age; and on the 23d of March following, was elected fellow of his college. Theſe honours incited him to a ſtill greater and more vigorous proſecution of his ſtudies; he applied himſelf particularly to the Greek language, in which he attained to an excellency peculiar to himſelf, and read it publickly in his college, with univerſal applauſe. At the commencement held the Tueſday after the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, in 1536, he was made maſter of arts, being then twenty-one years of age. Soon after he was appointed by the univerſity to teach the Greek language publickly in the ſchools, and had a handſome ſalary allowed him for this purpoſe. He did not at firſt go into the new pronunciation of the Greek, which his intimate friend Sir John Cheek endeavoured to introduce into the univerſity; but upon a thorough examination, he adopted this pronunciation, and defended it with great zeal and ſtrength of argument. In July, 1542, he ſolicited the univerſity of Oxford to be incorporated maſter of arts there; but whether his requeſt was granted or not, does not appear by the regiſter. In order to relax his mind after his ſeverer ſtudies, he thought ſome diverſion neceſſary; ſhooting with the bow was his favourite amuſement, as appears by his Treatiſe on Archery, which he dedicated to king Henry VIII. who ſettled a penſion upon him, at the recommendation of Sir William Paget. This treatiſe was entitled, Toxophilus: the School, or Partitions of Shooting, in two books. Some perſons objected to his diverting himſelf with his bow, as being inconſiſtent with the character and gravity of a ſcholar. He anſwered ſuch objections in the firſt book of his Toxophilus, and ſhewed the reaſonableneſs of relaxing the mind from graver ſtudies, by proper exerciſe of the body, which was the more neceſſary for him, as his conſtitution was very infirm.

Mr. Aſcham, among other accompliſhments, was remarkable for writing a fine hand, on which account he was employed to teach that art to prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. In 1544 he was appointed univerſity orator, an office particularly ſuited to his genius and inclination, as it furniſhed him with an opportunity of diſplaying his ſuperior eloquence in the Greek and Latin tongues. In February, 1548, he was ſent for to court, to inſtruct the lady Elizabeth in the learned languages. She received his leſſons with ſo much pleaſure, that it is difficult to ſay, whether the maſter or the ſcholar had the greater ſatisfaction. He read with her moſt of Cicero's works, great part of Livy, ſelect orations of Iſocrates,

the tragedies of Sophocles, the Greek Teſtament, &c. He had the honour of aſſiſting this lady in her ſtudies for two years, after which he deſired leave to return to Cambridge, where he reſumed his office of public orator; and, among other encouragements, he enjoyed a penſion ſettled upon him by king Edward VI. In the ſummer of the year 1550, being upon a viſit to his relations in Yorkſhire, he received a letter of invitation to attend Sir Richard Moryſine in his ambaſſy to the emperor Charles V. In his journey to London, he viſited the lady Jane Grey, at her father's houſe at Broadgate, in Leiceſterſhire; and it was on this occaſion, as he himſelf tells us in one of his Epiſtles, that he ſurpriſed her reading Plato's Phædo in Greek, in the abſence of her tutor, while the reſt of the family were engaged in hunting and diverſion: he obſerved to her, that in this reſpect ſhe was more happy, than in being deſcended from royal anceſtors. In September following he embarked with the ambaſſador for Germany, where he remained three years; during which time he contracted a friendſhip with all the men of letters in that country. When he was at the German court, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of politics; nor does he ſeem to have been a contemptible politician, by the tract which he wrote concerning Germany and the affairs of Charles V *. He was not only of great ſervice to the ambaſſador in his public concerns, but alſo aſſiſted him in his private ſtudies, reading with him Herodotus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Demoſthenes, three days in the week; the reſt of his time he employed in writing the letters which Sir Richard ſent to England.

While he was thus engaged, his friends procured him the poſt of Latin ſecretary to king Edward, for which he was particularly indebted to Sir William Cecil, ſecretary of ſtate. But he did not long enjoy this honour, being recalled on account of the king's death, whereby he loſt his place, together with his penſion, and all expectation of any further favour at court. Some time after, however, his friend lord Paget having recommended him to Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high chancellor, he was appointed Latin ſecretary to queen Mary. He was alſo in great eſteem with cardinal Pole, who, though he was a perfect maſter of the Latin tongue, yet ſometimes preferred Mr. Aſcham's pen to his own, particularly in tranſlating into Latin the ſpeech which he had ſpoken in Engliſh to the parliament, as legate from the pope; which tranſlation was ſent to his holineſs by the cardinal.

On the firſt of June, 1554, Mr. Aſcham married Mrs. Margaret Howe, with whom he had a conſiderable fortune. Upon the death of queen Mary, he was much taken notice of by queen Elizabeth, who made him her ſecretary for the Latin tongue, and her tutor in the learned languages. His intereſt at court was now very conſiderable; but ſuch was his modeſty, that he ſcarce ever ſolicited any favours, though he received ſeveral without aſking, particularly the prebend of Weſtwang in the church of York. Mr. Aſcham being one day in company with ſeveral perſons of the firſt diſtinction, ſome diſputes aroſe about the different methods of education; this gave riſe to his treatiſe on that ſubject, which he undertook at the requeſt of Sir Richard Sackville. This work, entitled the School-maſter, is in high eſteem among the beſt judges. "It abounds, ſays Mr. Granger, with great good ſenſe, as well as knowledge of ancient and modern hiſtory; it is alſo expreſſive of the great humanity of the author, who was for making the paths of knowledge as level and pleaſant as poſſible, and for trying every gentle method of enlarging the mind, and winning the heart." Mr. Aſcham died on the 4th of January,

* This treatiſe gives the cleareſt and moſt diſtinct account of the motives which led to one of the greateſt events in that age, viz. the emperor's reſignation; and contains ſuch a number of curious facts, with ſuch natural and pertinent reaſonings upon them, as can ſcarce be found within the ſame compaſs in writings, or perhaps in any other modern language. It is the ſcarceſt and leaſt known of all our author's own.

1569.

1569, univerſally lamented, particularly by the queen herſelf; who ſaid, ſhe had rather have loſt ten thouſand pounds than her tutor Aſcham. His character is thus drawn by Buchanan:

Aſchamum extinctum patriæ Graiæque Camenæ
Et Latiæ verâ cum pietate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modicâ, in mores dicere fama nequit.
BUCHAN. *Epigram.* lib. ii. p. 339.

His country's Muſes join with thoſe of Greece
And mighty Rome, to mourn the fate of Aſcham:
Dear to his prince, and valu'd by his friends;
Content with humble views, thro' life he paſs'd,
While Envy's ſelf ne'er dar'd to blaſt his fame.

The Epiſtles of Roger Aſcham were publiſhed ſoon after his death by Mr. Grant, maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. They are valuable both for ſtyle and matter, and are almoſt the only claſſical work of that kind written by an Engliſhman.

ASGILL (JOHN) an ingenious Engliſh writer and eminent lawyer, lived at the end of the laſt and beginning of the preſent century. He was entered of the ſociety of Lincoln's-inn; and having been recommended to Mr. Eyre, a very great lawyer, and one of the judges of the King's-bench, this gentleman gave him great aſſiſtance in his ſtudies. Under ſo able a maſter, he ſpeedily acquired a competent knowledge of the laws, and was ſoon taken notice of as a riſing man in his profeſſion. He was endowed with an uncommon vein of wit and humour; of which he gave the world ſufficient evidence in two pamphlets, the one entitled, Several Aſſertions proved, in order to create another Species of Money than Gold and Silver; the other, An Eſſay on a Regiſtry for Titles of Lands. In 1698, he publiſhed a treatiſe on the poſſibility of avoiding death. It is ſcarce to be conceived what a clamour it raiſed, and how great an outcry was made againſt the author. Dr. Sacheverell mentioned it among other blaſphemous writings, which induced him to think the church was in danger. In 1699, an act being paſſed for reſuming forfeited eſtates in Ireland, commiſſioners were appointed to ſettle claims; and Mr. Aſgill being at that time ſomewhat embarraſſed in his circumſtances, reſolved to go over to Ireland. On his arrival there, the favour of the commiſſioners, and his own merit, procured him much practice, almoſt the whole nation being then engaged in law-ſuits, and among theſe there were few conſiderable in which Mr. Aſgill was not retained on one ſide or other; ſo that, in a very ſhort time, he acquired a competent fortune. He purchaſed a large eſtate in Ireland; and the influence this purchaſe gave him, occaſioned his being elected a member of the houſe of commons in that kingdom. He was in Munſter when the ſeſſions began; and, before he could reach Dublin, he was informed, that, upon a complaint, the houſe had voted the laſt mentioned book of his to be a blaſphemous libel, and had ordered it to be burnt; however, he took his ſeat in the houſe, where he ſat juſt four days, when he was expelled for this performance. Being involved in a number of law-ſuits, his affairs ſoon grew much embarraſſed in Ireland, on which account he reſolved to leave that kingdom. In 1705 he returned to England, where he was choſen member for the borough of Bramber, in Suſſex; but in the interval of privilege in the year 1707, being taken in execution at the ſuit of Mr. Holland, he was committed to the Fleet. The houſes meeting in November, Mr. Aſgill applied, and on the 16th of December was demanded out of cuſtody by a ſerjeant at

at arms with the mace, and the next day took his ſeat in the houſe. Between his application and his diſcharge, complaint was made to the houſe of the treatiſe for which he had been expelled in Ireland, and a committee was appointed to examine it: of this committee Edward Harley, Eſq; was chairman, who made a report, that the book contained ſeveral blaſphemous expreſſions, and ſeemed intended to ridicule the Scriptures. Mr. Aſgill made his defence with great wit and ſpirit; but as he ſtill continued to maintain the aſſertions he had laid down in that treatiſe, he was expelled. After this he remained thirty years a priſoner in the Mint, Fleet, and King's-bench, during which time he publiſhed a multitude of ſmall political pamphlets, moſt of which were well received. He alſo drew bills and anſwers, and did other buſineſs in his profeſſion till his death, which happened in November, 1738, when he was upwards of eighty years of age.

ASHMOLE, or ASMOLE, (ELIAS) a celebrated philoſopher, chemiſt, and antiquary, founder of the Aſhmolean Muſæum, whom Mr. Wood ſtiles "the greateſt virtuoſo and curioſo that was ever known or read of in England," was born at Litchfield, the 23d of May, 1617. He was educated at the grammar-ſchool there; and having a genius for muſic, was inſtructed therein, and admitted a choriſter of that cathedral. At the age of ſixteen, being ſent to London, he was taken into the family of James Paget, Eſq; baron of the Exchequer, whoſe kindneſs he acknowledges with the utmoſt ſenſe of gratitude. In June, 1634, he loſt his father, whoſe bad œconomy proved very injurious to himſelf and family.

Mr. Aſhmole continued for ſome years in the Paget family, during which time he applied to the law with great aſſiduity. In 1638, he became a ſolicitor in chancery; and on the 11th of February, 1641, was ſworn an attorney in the court of Common-pleas. In Auguſt, 1642, the city of London being then in great confuſion, he retired to Cheſhire; and towards the end of the year 1644, he went to Oxford, the chief reſidence of the king at that time, where he entered himſelf of Brazen-noſe college, and applied with great vigour to the ſtudy of natural philoſophy, mathematics, and aſtronomy. On the 9th of May, 1645, he became one of the gentlemen of the ordnance in the garriſon at Oxford; from whence he removed to Worceſter, where he was commiſſioner, receiver, and regiſter of the exciſe; and ſoon after captain in lord Aſhley's regiment, as well as comptroller of the ordnance. On the 16th of October, 1646, he was elected a brother of the free and accepted maſons; and in ſome of his manuſcripts there are ſaid to be many curious particulars relating to the hiſtory of that ſociety. After the ſurrender of the garriſon of Worceſter, he again retired to Cheſhire, where he continued till October, and then returned to London. On his arrival in this metropolis, he became acquainted with the great aſtrologers Sir Jonas Moore, Mr. Lilly, and Mr. Booker, who received him into their fraternity, and appointed him ſteward of their annual feaſt. In 1647, he retired to the pleaſant village of Englefield, in Berkſhire, where he amuſed himſelf with botany *. The time he ſpent in this delicious retirement appears to have been the happieſt part of his life. It was here that he became acquainted with the lady Mainwaring, to whom he was married on the 16th of November, 1649. Soon after his marriage he ſettled in London, where his houſe was frequented by all the learned and ingenious men of that time. Mr. Aſhmole was a diligent and curious collector of manuſcripts. In 1650, he publiſhed a treatiſe written by Dr. Arthur Dee, relating to the philoſopher's ſtone; together with another tract on the ſame ſubject, by an unknown author. About the ſame time he was buſied in preparing for the preſs a complete collection of the works of ſuch Engliſh chemiſts as had till then remained in manuſcript. This undertaking coſt

* Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. iii. p. 117.

him

him great labour and expence, and at length the work appeared towards the close of the year 1652. It was entitled, "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, containing several poetical pieces of our famous English philosophers, who have written the Hermetic Mysteries in their own ancient language: faithfully collected into one volume, with Annotations thereon, by Elias Ashmole, Esq." He proposed at first to have carried it on to several volumes, but he afterwards dropped this design.

In the year 1658, Mr. Ashmole began to collect materials for his History of the Order of the Garter, which he lived to finish, and thereby did no less honour to the order than to himself. In September following, he made a journey to Oxford, where he set about giving a full and particular description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud. Upon the Restoration he was introduced to his majesty, who received him very graciously, and on the 18th of June, 1660, bestowed on him the place of Windsor herald; and a few days after, he appointed him to give a description of his medals, which were accordingly delivered into his possession, and king Henry VIIIth's closet was assigned for his use. On the 15th of February, Mr. Ashmole was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 9th of February following, the king appointed him secretary of Surinam, in the West Indies. On the 19th of July, 1669, the university of Oxford, in consideration of the many favours they had received from Mr. Ashmole, created him doctor of physic by diploma, which was presented to him by Dr. Yates, principal of Brazen-nose college. He was also honoured in the inns of court with the title and degree of barrister of law; and king Charles II. made him comptroller of the excise. On the 8th of May, 1672, he presented his institution, laws, and ceremonies of the most noble order of the garter, to the king, who received it in a very gracious manner; and, as a mark of his approbation, granted him a privy seal for four hundred pounds, out of the custom of paper. Mr. Ashmole was complimented for this performance by his royal highness the duke of York, who, tho' then at sea against the Dutch, sent for his book by the earl of Peterborough. The rest of the knights companions of the most noble order, received him and his book with great civility and respect. Nor was it less esteemed abroad: it was reposited by the pope in the library of the Vatican. King Christiern of Denmark sent him, in 1674, by Thomas Henshaw, Esq; the English resident at Copenhagen, a gold chain and medal, which, with the king's permission, he wore on certain high festivals. Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg, sent him the like present, and ordered his book to be translated into High Dutch *.

On the 26th of January, 1679, a fire broke out in the Middle Temple, in the next chamber to Mr. Ashmole's, by which he lost a valuable library, with a collection of nine thousand coins, ancient and modern, and a vast repository of seals, charters, and other antiquities and curiosities; but his manuscripts, and most valuable gold medals, were luckily at his house at Lambeth. In 1683, the university of Oxford having finished a magnificent repository near the Theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his curious collection of rarities; which benefaction was considerably augmented by the addition of his manuscripts and library at his death, which happened at Lambeth, on the 18th of May, 1692, in the 76th year of his age. He was interred in the church of Great-Lambeth, in Surry, on the 26th of May; and a black marble stone was laid over his grave, with the following Latin inscription.

Hic jacet inclytus ille et eruditissimus
Elias Ashmole Leichfeldensis armiger,
Inter alia in republica munera,

* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. col. 889.

Tributi in cervisias contra rotulator,
Fecialis autem Windsorienſis titulo,
Per annos plurimos dignatus;
Qui post duo connubia in uxorem duxit tertiam
Elizabetham Gulielmi Dugdale
Militis, Garteri principalis regis armorum, filiam;
Mortem obiit xviii Maii, mdcxcii. anno ætatis lxxvi.
Sed durante Musæo Ashmoleano, Oxon.
Nunquam moriturus.

Thus in Engliſh:

Here lies the celebrated and moſt learned
Elias Aſhmole, of Litchfield, Eſq.
Amongſt other public offices,
Thoſe of comptroller of the exciſe,
And Windſor herald at arms,
For many years he worthily diſcharged:
Who, after two marriages, took for his third wife
Elizabeth, of William Dugdale,
Knight, Garter principal king at arms, the daughter;
Breathed his laſt, May 18, 1692, in the 76th year of his age.
But while the Aſhmolean Muſæum at Oxford ſtands,
He ſhall never die.

Beſides the works of Mr. Aſhmole already mentioned, he left ſeveral which were publiſhed after his deceaſe, and ſome that remain ſtill in manuſcript.

ASSHETON (William) doctor of divinity, was the ſon of Mr. Aſheton, rector of Middleton, in Lancaſhire, and deſcended of the ancient family of the baronets of his name in that county. He was born in the year 1641, and after being inſtructed in grammar-learning at a private country-ſchool, was removed to Brazen-noſe college, Oxford, on the 3d of July, 1658. In the year 1663, he was elected a fellow of his college. After having taken both his degrees in arts, he went into orders, became chaplain to the duke of Ormond, and was admitted doctor of divinity in January, 1673. In the following month he was nominated to the prebend of Knareſborough, in the church of York; and whilſt he attended his patron at London, obtained the living of St. Antholin. In 1676, by the duke's intereſt with the family of the St. John's, he was preſented to the rectory of Beckenham, in Kent; and was often unanimouſly choſen proctor for Rocheſter in convocation. He was the firſt projector of the ſcheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows and others, by a jointure payable by the Mercers company. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt the papiſts and diſſenters, and ſome practical and devotional tracts. A few years before his death, he was offered the headſhip of his college, which he declined. He died at Beckenham, in September 1711, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

Dr. Aſheton was very regular and aſſiduous in private devotion, meditation, and reading. He uſed hiſtory and philoſophy as the proper handmaids to divinity, which was his buſineſs and delight. He readily ſubſcribed to all critical, learned, and laborious works, by which means he completed a very good library. He was a moſt affectionate and tender huſband, a juſt and indulgent maſter.

ASTELL

ASTELL (MARY) one of the greateſt ornaments of her ſex and country, was the daughter of Mr. Aſtell, an opulent merchant at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, where ſhe was born about the year 1668. She was educated in a manner ſuitable to her ſtation, and, among other accompliſhments, was miſtreſs of the French, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin tongue. Her uncle, who was a clergyman, obſerving in her ſome marks of a promiſing genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematics, logic, and philoſophy. She left the place of her nativity when ſhe was about twenty years of age, and ſpent the remaining part of her life at London and Chelſea. Here ſhe purſued her ſtudies with uncommon aſſiduity, made great proficiency in the above-mentioned ſciences, and acquired a complete knowledge of many claſſic authors. Among theſe Seneca, Epictetus, Hierocles, Antoninus, Tully, Plato, and Xenophon, were her principal favourites. Her life was ſpent in writing for the advancement of religion, virtue, and learning; and in the practice of thoſe duties which ſhe ſo zealouſly and pathetically recommended to others. Her ſentiments of piety, charity, humility, friendſhip, and other Chriſtian graces, were refined and ſublime. Religion ſat very gracefully upon her, unattended with the forbidding airs of ſourneſs or moroſeneſs. Her mind was generally calm and ſerene; and her converſation was innocently facetious, and highly entertaining. She would ſay, "The good Chriſtian only hath reaſon, and he always ought, to be chearful:" and, "That dejected looks and melancholy airs were very unſeemly in a Chriſtian. But theſe ſubjects ſhe has treated at large in ſome of her excellent writings. Some very great men bear teſtimony of the merit of her works, ſuch as doctors Hickes, Walker, and Atterbury; Meſſ. Norris, Dodwell, and Evelyn, men whoſe judgment will hardly be called in queſtion.

She was remarkably abſtemious, and ſeemed to enjoy an uninterrupted ſtate of health, till a few years before her death; when having one of her breaſts cut off, it conſiderably impaired her conſtitution: ſhe underwent this painful operation without diſcovering the leaſt timidity or impatience, without a groan or a ſigh; and ſhewed the ſame fortitude and reſignation during her whole illneſs. When ſhe was confined to her bed by a gradual decay, and the time of her diſſolution drew near, ſhe ordered her coffin and ſhroud to be made, and brought to her bed-ſide, and there to remain in her view, as a conſtant memento of her approaching fate, and to keep her mind fixed on proper contemplations. She died in 1731, in the 63d year of her age, and was buried at Chelſea

Mary Aſtell wrote, 1. A ſerious Propoſal to the Ladies, for the Advancement of their true and greateſt Intereſt. 2. Letters concerning the Love of God. 3. An Eſſay in Defence of the Female Sex. 4. Reflections upon Marriage. 5. Moderation truly ſtated. 6. A fair Way with the Diſſenters and their Patrons. 7. The Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed by a Daughter of the Church of England. 8. An impartial Enquiry into the Cauſes of Rebellion and Civil War in this Kingdom.

ASTLEY (JOHN) a famous champion in the reigns of king Henry V. and king Henry VI. was deſcended of the ancient and noble family of Aſtley, in Warwickſhire, and born about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1438 he fought on horſeback, in the ſtreet of St. Antoine, in Paris, one Peter de Maſſe, a Frenchman, who had challenged all comers, in honour of his miſtreſs; and this antagoniſt he eaſily overthrew. In 1442 he performed the like exploit, and with the like ſucceſs, before king Henry VI. and his court, in Smithfield. This ſecond combat was with one Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight, whom he encountered on foot, and whom he preſently diſarmed; upon which they were parted. As a reward of his bravery, he was dubbed a knight, and obtained an annuity of one hundred marks. He died at Pateſhall, in Staffordſhire, and lies buried there under a handſome monument.

ASTON, or ASHTON, (Sir ARTHUR) an experienced officer in king Charles the First's army, was the ſon of Sir Arthur Aſton, of Fulham, in Middleſex. After having made ſeveral campaigns in foreign countries, he returned into England about the beginning of the grand rebellion, with as many veteran ſoldiers as he could bring with him, and joined the king againſt the parliament. He commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, where he did his majeſty conſiderable ſervice. The king made him governor of the garriſon of Reading, in Berkſhire, and commiſſary-general of the horſe; in which poſt he three times repulſed the earl of Eſſex, who, at the head of the parliament army, laid ſiege to that place; but Sir Arthur being dangerouſly wounded, the command devolved on colonel Richard Fielding. Some time after, he was appointed governor of the garriſon of Oxford. But having the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horſe, he was obliged to have it cut off. After the king's death, he was employed in the ſervice of king Charles II. and appointed governor of Drogheda, in Ireland; but Oliver Cromwell having taken the town in the year 1649, and put the inhabitants to the ſword, Sir Arthur had his brains beat out with his own wooden leg.

ATHELSTAN, or ÆTHELSTAN, king of England, was the ſon of Edward, ſurnamed the Elder, by Edgina, a ſhepherd's daughter. His grandfather Alfred took great care of his education, recommending him in his infancy to the care of his daughter Ethelfleda, and afterwards to her huſband Ethered, one of the greateſt captains of his time. When Athelſtan arrived at a proper age, he was introduced at court by Ethered; and Alfred was ſo pleaſed with the youth, that to uſe William of Malmſbury's words, "he bleſſed him for king, after his ſon Edward, by a kind of prophetic ſpirit," and then knighted him, giving him a purple robe, a belt ſet with jewels, and a Saxon ſword in a golden ſcabbard. Edward the Elder dying in the year 925, Athelſtan ſucceeded to the throne, and was crowned by Athelum, archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Kingſton upon Thames. Soon after his acceſſion, a dangerous conſpiracy was formed againſt him by a nobleman called Alfred: the plot, however, was happily diſcovered, and the author apprehended, but he firmly denied all; whereupon the king ſent him to Rome to purge himſelf by oath in preſence of the pope: he accordingly took the oath at the altar, but was immediately ſeized with a violent fit, in which he expired. The pontiff refuſed his body Chriſtian burial till he had acquainted king Athelſtan, at whoſe requeſt it was afterwards granted.

This diſturbance was no ſooner quelled, than commotions aroſe in another quarter. As the Daniſh inhabitants of England had been ſubjected by force, they reſolved to aſſert their independence with the firſt favourable occaſion; and looking upon this as a proper conjuncture, while Athelſtan was hardly eſtabliſhed on the throne, they took the field, under their kings Sithric and Inguald, who ſurpriſed York and Davenport. Athelſtan, as ſoon as he was informed of this inſurrection, began his march towards their country, in which he arrived with ſuch expedition, that Sithric, having made no preparations for the reception of ſuch a powerful antagoniſt, ſued for peace, which was granted, on condition that he ſhould embrace the Chriſtian religion. Wiſhing to attach this prince to his intereſt, that his reign might not be diſturbed by the continual incurſions of the Danes, Athelſtan not only pardoned his revolt, but gave him his ſiſter Editha in marriage.

Sithric dying within a twelvemonth after his nuptials, was ſucceeded by Anlaf and Guthred, his ſons by a former wife. Theſe two princes, being zealots for their old religion, revolted from Athelſtan, who ſoon expelled them from their dominions. Anlaf eſcaped into Ireland, and Guthred fled for protection to Conſtantine, king of the Scots. Athelſtan immediately ſent deputies to this prince, deſiring him to deliver up Guthred into

into his hands, otherwiſe he would go in queſt of him at the head of an army. Conſtantine, piqued at this inſolent meſſage, yet afraid of incurring the diſpleaſure of ſuch a warlike monarch, agreed to meet Athelſtan at Daker, for which place he accordingly ſet out, accompanied by Owen, king of Cumberland; but, in the mean time, gave Guthred an opportunity to withdraw from his court. Athelſtan admitted the excuſes of the Scottiſh king, though not a little concerned at the eſcape of Guthred, who made an unſucceſsful attempt upon the city of York, and then turned pirate on the high ſeas, till at length being weary of ſuch a boiſterous and infamouſly precarious life, he ſurrendered himſelf to the Engliſh king, who allowed him a penſion for his ſubſiſtence. This he enjoyed for ſome time; but at laſt conceiving ſome diſguſt, he made his eſcape from the place of his reſidence, and was never heard of afterwards. Athelſtan, at this conference with the two kings, is ſaid to have exacted homage from them both; and notwithſtanding the allegations of the Scottiſh writers, who ſo vehemently deny this act of ſubmiſſion, in all probability it was impoſed upon Conſtantine, who ſeems to have retained an implacable reſentment againſt the Engliſh monarch from this period. Be that as it may, ſuch homage, extorted from a weak prince, by fear and compulſion, can never affect the independency and freedom of the nation.

Conſtantine returned to his own country, very much chagrined at the behaviour of Athelſtan; while Anlaf, informed of his diſcontent, repaired to his court from Ireland, and artfully inflamed his reſentment and ambition, by inveighing againſt the inſolence and dangerous power of the Engliſh king, and repreſenting the practicability of conquering Northumberland, by means of the ſuccours he ſhould be able to bring from Ireland. The Scottiſh prince eagerly embraced his propoſal, for the execution of which they began to make preparations without delay; and, in the mean time, prevailed upon Howel, king of Wales, to make a diverſion in their favour. Athelſtan diſconcerted their meaſures by his diligence and activity; for as ſoon as he received intelligence of a commotion in Wales, he began his march for that country, and obtained a complete victory over Howel, whom he puniſhed for his revolt, by augmenting the tribute which he annually paid to England. This war being happily terminated, he advanced into Scotland, in order to take vengeance upon Conſtantine, for having ſent a body of auxiliaries to Howel. As Anlaf had not yet arrived with his reinforcement from Ireland, the Scottiſh king was in no condition to oppoſe the Engliſh army, which drove him from one end of the kingdom to the other; and at laſt compelled him to deprecate the wrath of Athelſtan with great humility. He obtained his requeſt from the Engliſh monarch, who at the ſame time reſtored all the places he had taken in that kingdom, hoping, by this act of generoſity, to conciliate the affection of Conſtantine, and detach him from the intereſt of the Danes. But all this indulgence ſeemed rather to inflame than mitigate the rancour of Conſtantine, who became more and more impatient to revenge this mortification, which his pride ſuſtained from the triumph of Athelſtan's generoſity: that prince was no ſooner returned to his own dominions, than he renewed his deliberations with Anlaf; and theſe confederates exerted all their induſtry and power in order to aſſemble an army of ſufficient ſtrength to invade the kingdom of Northumberland.

Mean while Athelſtan began to be diſquieted by jealous thoughts, ariſing from the popularity of his brother Edwin, who was accuſed by a certain nobleman of having been concerned in the conſpiracy of Alfred. Though the unhappy youth proteſted, with all the appearance of truth and candour, that he was entirely innocent of the crime laid to his charge, he was convicted on the teſtimony of this corrupt evidence; and Athelſtan, being afraid to take away his life by a public execution, ordered this unfortunate young prince to be turned adrift with one ſervant, in a crazy veſſel, without ſails,

oars, and proviſion. Edwin, on ſeeing himſelf thus expoſed to the dangers of the deep and horrors of famine, leaped into the ſea, and was drowned. No ſooner was this cruel ſentence executed, and the king's jealous fears removed, than he reviewed the character of Edwin in the light of an amiable brother, and deteſted the wretch on whoſe evidence that young prince had been expoſed to a terrible death. This perfidious nobleman, who was an officer of the houſhold, one day ſtumbled in preſenting the cup to Athelſtan, but inſtantly recovering a firm footing, by means of his other leg, "See, ſaid he, how one brother aſſiſts another." This remark was conſtrued into raillery or reproach by Athelſtan, who forthwith ordered him to be put to death, as a ſacrifice to the manes of Edwin; and endeavoured to expiate his own guilt by ſevere penance and benefactions to the church.

During theſe tranſactions, Conſtantine and Anlaf were buſily employed in making preparations for the execution of their project; they formed a confederacy with the Iriſh, Welſh, and Northumbrian Danes, and conducted their motions with ſuch ſecrecy, that Anlaf had entered the Humber with a fleet of ſix hundred ſail, and overſpread the whole country, before Athelſtan received the leaſt intimation of his deſign. That prince aſſembling his forces, marched againſt the enemy with incredible diſpatch, and the two armies came in ſight of each other at a place called Bruneford. A battle, however, did not immediately enſue, becauſe both armies were ſo formidable and ſo advantageouſly poſted, that neither choſe to hazard an attack, until the inattention or miſconduct of either ſide ſhould afford an opportunity. During this pauſe Anlaf entered the Engliſh camp in the habit of a minſtrel, and performed ſo raviſhingly as to attract the notice of Athelſtan, who ordered him to perform in the royal tent, and rewarded him with a liberal preſent. In his retreat he was known by a common ſoldier, who permitted him to paſs, and then informed the king of the diſcovery he had made. Athelſtan reprimanded him for ſuffering him to retire, but applauded the man's fidelity, when he told him, he had once taken the oath of allegiance to that prince, and therefore would never be concerned in any particular attempt againſt his perſon. The king ſhifted his quarters that very day, and the ſame ſpot of ground was occupied by a biſhop newly come to the camp, who loſt his life in conſequence of chooſing that ſituation; for, in the middle of the night, Anlaf, at the head of a choſen band, attacked the Engliſh encampment, and penetrating to this place, ſlew the prelate and all his attendants, on the ſuppoſition that the king ſtill reſided in that quarter. At day-break the two armies were fairly engaged, and fought all day with equal bravery on both ſides; till at length the chancellor Turketul, at the head of a ſelect band of Londoners, bore down all before him, and unhorſed the Scottiſh king, who was wounded and taken priſoner. The fate of this prince was no ſooner made known to the reſt of the confederates, than they gave way, and a terrible carnage enſued. Beſides Conſtantine, who died of his wounds, ſix kings of Ireland and Wales, and many generals and counts, loſt their lives in this engagement. Athelſtan, after this complete victory, met with no oppoſition in reducing the Scots, the Danes of Northumberland, and the Welſh. He alſo expelled the Britons who had hitherto dwelt about Exceſter, or Exeter, and forced them to retire into Cornwall.

After theſe ſucceſſes Athelſtan enjoyed his crown in tranquility, and is conſidered as one of the ableſt Saxon princes, both in war and peace. He added new laws to thoſe which had been publiſhed by his grandfather Alfred; took the moſt effectual meaſures for ſecuring the peace of his country, both by fortifying it againſt the attempts of foreign enemies, and preventing domeſtic diſturbances, by a gentle ſway and equal adminiſtration of juſtice. He employed learned men to finiſh a tranſlation of the Bible into the

Saxon language. He died at Gloceſter, in the year 941, or, according to Brompton, in 942, and was ſucceeded by his brother Edmund.

ATHERTON (JOHN) biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore, in Ireland, was born in the year 1598, at Bawdrip, near Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire, of which pariſh his father was then rector. In 1614, he was ſent to Gloceſter-hall, in Oxford, where he commenced bachelor of arts. Being afterwards tranſplanted to Lincoln college, he there took the degree of maſter; and entering into holy orders, was inducted to the rectory of Huiſh-Combflower, in Somerſetſhire. He married, while young, a moſt agreeable woman; nevertheleſs, it is affirmed, that he committed inceſt with her ſiſter: upon the diſcovery of this unlawful commerce, he was forced to ſue for his pardon, which being procured, he went to Ireland, and, either by recommendations he carried with him, or by his aſſiduous addreſs, obtained the parſonage of St. John's church, Dublin, and became chaplain to Adam Loftus, viſcount Liſle, lord chancellor; by whoſe favour he was likewiſe made a dignitary of Chriſt-church. He ungratefully betrayed this indulgent patron into diſgrace with the earl of Strafford, lord-deputy of Ireland; between whom and the chancellor there being an open contention, Atherton changed his ſide, after he had got what he could from the latter, and inſinuating himſelf into the lord-deputy's good graces, was by that nobleman, in conſideration of his knowledge in the canon law and eccleſiaſtical matters, made a prebendary of Chriſt-church; and afterwards, in 1636, advanced to the biſhopric of Waterford and Liſmore, being then doctor in divinity.

His epiſcopal government was a ſcene of the moſt grievous oppreſſion and extortion: inſtigated by pride, covetouſneſs, and cruelty, he was continually harraſſing and perſecuting both proteſtants and papiſts in the eccleſiaſtical courts, &c. to the ruin of many; ſtripping whole families of poſſeſſions they had long and quietly enjoyed, when any pretext could be found to make them part of the biſhop's revenue; by which means he not only added ſeveral conſiderable eſtates to his own ſee, but obtained a plentiful one for himſelf. Some years after his advancement to the biſhopric, he had a long and dangerous ſickneſs; during which, from a conviction of his total neglect of his paſtoral charge, he made a ſolemn vow, that if God would be pleaſed to reſtore him to health, he would conſtantly preach and catechiſe every Sunday. After his recovery, it happened, that the firſt time he went to church to preach, the judges of aſſize were at Waterford; and a thought ariſing within him, that if he ſhould now enter upon that practice for the firſt time, it would be imagined he did it through fear of them, he deferred it for that day, and never performed it afterwards. He gave himſelf up to the moſt unnatural abominations. The number of his concubines amounted to no leſs than ſixty-four. This impious wretch became at laſt an advocate for his iniquity, and endeavoured to ſhow that it was expedient and ſalutary.

It is poſitively affirmed, that he was admoniſhed to leave his profligate courſe of life, in a very ſolemn manner, by his own ſiſter, the wife of one Mr. Leakie, whoſe mother being dead, and having been no ſtranger to the biſhop's enormous debaucheries, her ghoſt appeared often to this ſiſter, charging her to go over and warn him, that if he did not ſpeedily reform his wicked life, it would aſſuredly be cut off at the gallows. Whether this was a mere fancy, the effect of a dream, or a device to give weight to her arguments with her brother, ſhe actually went to Ireland, and enforced her earneſt perſuaſions, by relating to him what ſhe ſaid had been revealed to her. His anſwer was, "What muſt be, ſhall be; marriage and hanging go by deſtiny." So he ſent her back as a weak woman, and went forward himſelf, ſtill mending his pace, but altering his path to perdition, for after this he fell into the commiſſion of beſtiality. At length, in the

the midſt of his foul career, the man who had been the corrupter of his youth, and whom he had not ſeen during twenty years, coming caſually to Ireland, the ſight of him ſtruck him with horror, and his conſcience made him dread that he was a preſage of a ſpeedy vengeance. In fact, about three weeks after, a bill of complaint was preferred againſt the biſhop in the parliament of Ireland, whereupon he was ſuddenly ſeized and impriſoned; and afterwards, being tried for beſtiality, he was found guilty, and received ſentence of death. Dr. Bernard attended Atherton in Dublin caſtle, who was allowed ſeven days to prepare himſelf for his diſſolution. The doctor adviſed him to lay aſide his rich apparel, to let the chamber be kept dark, to admit no company but ſuch as came to afford him ſpiritual counſel; to eat in ſolitude, give himſelf to faſting, even to the afflicting of his body which he had ſo pampered, as a means to effect the ſorrow of his ſoul; and alſo to get his coffin made, and have it in his chamber. Atherton became extremely penitent, and with abundance of tears and groans lamented the ſins of his paſt life. He was hanged on Gallows-green, at Dublin, the 5th of December, 1640, aged forty-two years. Dr. Bernard, by archbiſhop Uſher's command, publiſhed two diſcourſes on this occaſion; one entitled, The penitent Death of a woeful Sinner; or, the penitent Death of John Atherton, &c. The other, A Caveat to the Miniſtry and People; or, a Sermon preached at the Funeral of the ſaid Prelate. Theſe contain a very particular account of his behaviour, from the time of his receiving ſentence till his execution.

ATKINS (Sir ROBERT) lord chief-baron of the Exchequer, was deſcended of a very ancient family in Gloceſterſhire, and was the ſon of Sir Edward Atkins, one of the barons of the Exchequer, by Urſula, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres, of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire. He was born in the year 1621, and after being inſtructed in grammar-learning at his father's houſe, was ſent to Baliol-college, Oxford. Removing thence to one of the inns of court, he applied himſelf very cloſely to the ſtudy of the law. In April, 1661, at the coronation of king Charles II. he was made a knight of the bath, with many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction. On the 28th of September, the ſame year, he was created maſter of arts, in full convocation, at Oxford. In 1671, he was appointed one of the king's ſerjeants at law; and, the next year, one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas, in which honourable ſtation he continued till 1679, when, foreſeeing the troubles that ſoon after enſued, he thought fit to reſign, and retire into the country.

At the Revolution, to promote which Sir Robert Atkins did all that could be expected from him, he was received with great marks of diſtinction by king William, who in the month of May, 1689, made him lord chief baron of the Exchequer. On the 19th of October following, the marquis of Halifax, whom the lords had choſen for their ſpeaker, deſiring to be excuſed from diſcharging that office any longer, the lord chief baron Atkins was immediately elected in his room, and ſo continued till the great ſeal was given to Sir John Somers, in the beginning of the year 1693. In June 1695, being then in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, Sir Robert reſigned his office * of chief baron, and retired to his ſeat at Saperton-hall, in Gloceſterſhire, where he ſpent the laſt fourteen years of his life in eaſe and tranquility. He died in the year 1709, aged eighty-eight. He was a man of great probity, as well as of uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion, and a warm friend to the conſtitution. He was twice married, firſt to Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk, of Walford, in Northamptonſhire, and afterwards to

* It is ſaid that his reſignation was owing to his being diſappointed of the place of maſter of the Rolls, in the room of Sir John Trevor.—*Remarks on the State of the Law*, p. 5.

Anne,

Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacres. His writings are collected into one volume, octavo, under the title of Parliamentary and Political Tracts. The authors of the Biographia Britannica remark, that whoever inclines to be thoroughly informed of the true conſtitution of his country, of the grounds and reaſons of the Revolution, and of the danger of ſuffering prerogative to joſtle law, cannot read a better or a plainer book than theſe tracts of Sir Robert Atkins. His ſtyle is nervous, but not ſtiff: there is a mixture of wit, but of ſuch wit as is adapted to the ſubject; it comes in pertinently, and ſerves to enlighten, not to amuſe or to miſlead, the reader; whatever he ſays is ſupported by authorities, and there is ſuch a viſible candour in all his diſcourſes, that if a man does not reliſh his arguments, he muſt at leaſt admire the manner in which they are offered.

Sir Robert Atkins, ſon of the former, was the author of the Hiſtory of Gloceſterſhire. He was born in 1646, and educated with great care under the eye of his father. He became very early a great lover of the laws and hiſtory of his country, and was choſen to repreſent his county in parliament as often as he would accept that honour. He was eminent for all the virtues that could adorn an Engliſh gentleman. Dr. Parſons, chancellor of the dioceſe of Gloceſter, had, with great labour, collected materials for the hiſtory of the county of Gloceſter, but his ill ſtate of health preventing the completion of his deſign, Sir Robert Atkins, ſenſible of the uſe and value of ſuch a hiſtory, thought himſelf obliged to execute the doctor's plan, in return for the great affection ſhewn by the inhabitants of that county for his family and himſelf. He died in 1711, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age.

ATTERBURY (Lewis) father of the celebrated Dr. Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, was born about the year 1631. He was the ſon of Francis Atterbury, rector of Middleton-Malſer, or Milton, in Northamptonſhire, who, among other miniſters, ſubſcribed the Solemn League and Covenant in 1648. Lewis was entered a ſtudent of Chriſt church, Oxford, in 1647, and took the degree of bachelor of arts on the 23d of February, 1649. He was created maſter of arts by virtue of a diſpenſation from Oliver Cromwell, the 1ſt of March, 1651. He had been one of thoſe who ſubmitted to the authority of the viſitors appointed by the parliament. In 1654, he became rector of Great or Broad Reſington, in Glouceſterſhire, and after the Reſtoration, took a preſentation for that benefice under the great ſeal, and was inſtituted again to confirm his title to it. On the 11th of September, 1657, he was admitted rector of Milton, or Middleton-Keynes, in Buckinghamſhire; and at the return of Charles II. took the ſame prudent method to corroborate his title to this living. On the 25th of July, 1660, he was made chaplain extraordinary to Henry duke of Gloceſter; and in December, the ſame year, took the degree of doctor in divinity. Returning from London, whither the law-ſuits he was frequently involved in, had brought him, he had the misfortune to be drowned near his own houſe, in the beginning of December, 1693. He publiſhed three occaſional ſermons.

ATTERBURY (Lewis) ſon of the preceding, and elder brother of Dr. Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, was born at Caldecot, in the pariſh of Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, on the 2d of May, 1656. He received his education at Weſtminſter-ſchool, under Dr. Buſby, from whence he was removed to Chriſt-church college, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in September, 1679, being then bachelor of arts; and commenced maſter of arts July 5, 1680. The year following he was ordained prieſt. In 1683, he ſerved the office of chaplain to Sir William Pritchard, lord-mayor of London. In February, 1684, he was inſtituted rector of Symel, in Northamptonſhire, which living he

afterwards reſigned upon his accepting of other preferments. On the 8th of July 1687, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of civil law. In 1691, we find him lecturer of St. Mary Hill, in London. Soon after his marriage he ſettled at Highgate, where he ſupplied the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Lathom, who was very old and infirm, and had loſt his ſight. Upon the death of this gentleman, Dr. Lewis Atterbury was, in June 1695, unanimouſly elected by the truſtees of Highgate-chapel to be their preacher. Not long before this he had been appointed one of the ſix preaching chaplains to the princeſs Anne of Denmark at Whitehall and St. James's, which place he continued to ſupply after her acceſſion to the throne. When he firſt reſided at Highgate, obſerving what difficulties the poor in the neighbourhood underwent for want of a good phyſician or apothecary, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and after acquiring conſiderable ſkill, practiſed it gratis occaſionally among his poor neighbours. In 1707, queen Anne preſented him to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middleſex; and in March 1719, the biſhop of London collated him to the rectory of Hornſey.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury wrote an Anſwer to a popiſh book, entitled, A true and modeſt Account of the chief Points in Controverſy between the Roman Catholics and the Proteſtants; tranſlated from the French the Penitent Lady, by Madam La Valliere; and publiſhed ſeveral volumes of Sermons.

He died at Bath on the 20th of October, 1731. In his will he gave ſome few books to the libraries at Bedford and Newport, and his whole collection of pamphlets, amounting to more than two hundred volumes, to the library of Chriſt-church college, Oxford. He charged his eſtate for ever with the payment of ten pounds yearly to a ſchool-miſtreſs, to inſtruct girls at Newport-Pagnel, which ſalary he had himſelf in his life-time paid for many years. He bequeathed a legacy of one hundred pounds to his "dear brother, in token of his true eſteem and affection," as the words of the will are; and made the biſhop's ſon (after his grand-daughter, who did not long ſurvive him) heir to all his fortune. As to his character, If Nature, ſays Mr Yardley, was laviſh in giving his brother, the biſhop, the moſt ornamental and uſeful endowments of a fine genius, a ready wit, an eloquent pen, and an engaging and proper elocution, ſhe was not wanting in beſtowing on our author good and ſound natural parts, which even in his youth he much improved by ſevere ſtudies. By his conſtant and repeated pulpit-exerciſes, for upwards of forty years, he acquired the reputation of a plain, uſeful, and ſolid preacher. The great archbiſhop Tillotſon was intimate with him, and the works of that excellent prelate what he admired and ſtudied; and it is not improbable, that to this was partly owing that eaſy flowing ſtile in which his ſermons are indited.

ATTERBURY (Francis) biſhop of Rocheſter, was the ſon of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, rector of Middleton, or Milton-Keynes, near Newport-Pagnel, in Bucks, and was born at that place on the 6th of March, 1662. He was educated in grammar learning at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and in 1680 was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-church-college, Oxford, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fine genius, and his inclination for polite literature. He gave early proofs of his poetical talents in a Latin verſion of Mr. Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel, in an Engliſh epigram on a lady's fan, and a tranſlation of two odes of Horace. He commenced bachelor of arts June 13, 1684; and maſter, April 20, 1687. This year he exerted himſelf in the controverſy with the papiſts by a defence of Luther, under the title of an Anſwer to ſome Conſiderations on the Spirit of Martin Luther, and the Original of the Reformation. This vindication of that great reformer was written with uncommon ſpirit and vivacity, and induced biſhop Burnet to rank the author among thoſe divines who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their admirable defences of the proteſtant religion. About the ſame time

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he is ſuppoſed to have had a ſhare in the controverſy between Mr. Charles Boyle and Dr. Bentley, concerning the genuineneſs of Phalaris's Epiſtles. Upon the death of his father in 1693, he applied to the earl of Nottingham to ſucceed him in the rectory of Milton, which he called the height of his ambition and wiſhes, as being the place of his birth. This application proving unſucceſsful, he reſolved to quit the univerſity, and accordingly came to London, where he ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his eloquence, that he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and elected preacher at Bridewell, and lecturer of St. Bride's, which laſt office he reſigned in 1698. In 1700, Mr. Atterbury entered into the controverſy concerning the convocation*, and publiſhed, without his name, The Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an Engliſh Convocation ſtated and vindicated, in anſwer to a book of Dr. Wake's, entitled, The Authority of Chriſtian Princes, &c. and ſeveral other pieces. The year following a ſecond edition appeared with his name prefixed, and very conſiderable additions, which were printed ſeparately for the uſe of the purchaſers of the firſt edition. Mr. Atterbury having in this performance occaſionally remarked upon biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, as too free in cenſuring the manners of the clergy, though capable of this excuſe, that the author, being a ſtranger, might not then have thoroughly acquainted himſelf with the ſtate of our church, or the character of its members, the biſhop wrote a piece againſt him, under the title of Reflections on a book entitled Rights, &c. wherein he obſerves, that the author of the Rights, &c. "had ſo entirely laid aſide the ſpirit of Chriſt, and the character of a Chriſtian, that without large allowances of charity, one can hardly think that he did once reflect on the obligations he lay under to follow the humility, the meekneſs, and the gentleneſs of Chriſt. So far from that, he ſeems to have forgot the common decencies of a man or of a ſcholar." In 1701, Dr. White Kennet, afterwards biſhop of Peterborough, undertook a particular reply to Mr. Atterbury's book, in his Eccleſiaſtical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the church of England, hiſtorically ſtated and juſtly vindicated from the miſrepreſentations of Mr. Atterbury, Part I. wherein he ſays, "The bulk of this (Atterbury's) book, the ſpecious preface to it, the number of citations, and, above all, the ſpirit of aſſurance, made people think this would determine the whole matter. And then the artificial giving a great and juſt character of the king, the many inſinuating addreſſes to the commons, the pretty ways of ingratiating with the inferior clergy, the high zeal for our church, and pleading fundamental rights and liberties of it, with the briſkneſs of running down an adverſary into the utmoſt contempt and odium; all this was apt to create in many a kind reception of the book; which when ſet off with the induſtrious applauſe of conſiderable people, who admire every

* In the year 1697, there appeared a pamphlet in quarto, entitled, A Letter to a Convocation-man concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of Convocations, ſuppoſed to be written by the Rev. Dr. Binckes. It treated, 1ſt, Of the clergy's right to meet in ſynods according to the canons of the Chriſtian church and the conſtitution of this realm. 2dly, Of their right of aſſembling in convocation as often as a new parliament meets and ſits: and, 3dly, Of their right of treating and deliberating about ſuch affairs as lie within their proper ſphere, and of coming to fit reſolutions upon them without being neceſſitated antecedently to qualify themſelves for ſuch acts and debates by a licence under the broad ſeal of England. Dr. Wake, in the ſame year, publiſhed a book, entitled, The Authority of Chriſtian Princes over their eccleſiaſtical Synods aſſerted, with particular reſpect to the Convocations of the Clergy of the Realm and Church of England; occaſioned by a late Pamphlet, entitled, A Letter to a Convocation-man, &c. Wherein he maintained, 1ſt, That the right of calling the clergy together in ſynods is veſted ſolely in the prince. 2dly, That the clergy ſo aſſembled have no right to debate or determine any point of doctrine or diſcipline without his permiſſion. 3dly, That the prince may annul, alter, or ſuſpend the execution of any of their conſtitutions or decrees: and, laſtly, That no ſynod can diſſolve itſelf without conſent of the prince.

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thing of themſelves and their own, gave all poſſible advantage to the cauſe and this defence of it."

The ſame year came out a pamphlet in quarto, ſaid to be written by Dr. Gibſon (afterwards biſhop of London) entitled, a Letter to a Friend in the Country concerning the Proceedings of the preſent Convocation; in which the author vindicates the archbiſhop's right to prorogue the lower houſe of convocation as well as the upper. This piece was ſoon anſwered by a pamphlet aſcribed to Mr. Atterbury, entitled, the Power of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to adjourn itſelf, vindicated from the miſrepreſentations of a late Paper, &c. Not long after there appeared another piece, alſo ſaid to be written by Mr. Atterbury, entitled, a Letter to a Clergyman in the Country concerning the Choice of Members, and the Execution of a Parliament-writ, for the enſuing Convocation; wherein the writer recommends a more than ordinary care in the choice of members, conſidering "the preſent diſputes between the two houſes; which if they are determined in prejudice of the lower clergy, there will (ſays he) be an end of the rights and liberties of their houſe, and they will become from that moment an uſeleſs and inſignificant part of the conſtitution." He further obſerves, "that the late pleas for the authority of metropolitans had not been advanced with any view of perpetuating the preſent church-eſtabliſhment; and that a temporal government founded in liberty, as the Engliſh is, can never incorporate kindly with a ſpiritual ſociety which is ſupported by ſlavery, but will either reduce it to ſome kind of conformity with itſelf, or quickly deſtroy it." He intimates, that it had been reſolved that "the not executing of the clauſe præmunientes in the biſhops' writ, but ſuppreſſing the ſame, after that the right of the clergy to meet in their parliamentary convocations hath been publickly diſputed and denied, and the encouraging books and papers written againſt the rights and authority of convocations, is a grievance." He inſiſts upon the clergy's demanding the execution of that clauſe, which, he ſays, would fix their meeting ſo cloſe to thoſe of the parliament, that neither the malice of their enemies, nor the treachery of their falſe friends, would ever be able to diſſolve the union. He concludes with this text of Scripture, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which ſeemeth him good." This letter was followed by a ſecond upon the ſame ſubject, dated December 10, 1701. In anſwer to ſome pieces againſt theſe two Letters, there appeared a Third Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, &c. in defence of the two former, written by the ſame hand.

In 1702, came out Mr. Atterbury's Caſe of the Schedule ſtated, wherein is given an account of the riſe and deſign of that Inſtrument, and of the Influence it hath on the Adjournments of the Lower-houſe of Convocation; and all the Authorities urged in behalf of the Biſhops' ſole Power to prorogue the whole Convocation are occaſionally examined: by a Member of the Lower-houſe of Convocation. The next year Dr. Wake, Mr. Atterbury's original antagoniſt in this controverſy, publiſhed his large work, entitled, the State of the Church and Clergy of England in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other public Aſſemblies, hiſtorically deduced from the Converſion of the Saxons to the preſent Time; occaſioned by a book entitled, the Rights, Powers, and Privileges, &c. In the Preface he tells us, that upon his firſt peruſal of Mr. Atterbury's book, he ſaw ſuch a ſpirit of wrath and uncharitableneſs, accompanied with ſuch an aſſurance of the author's abilities for ſuch an undertaking, as he had hardly ever met with in the like degree before. Afterwards he ſays, "In my examination of the whole book, I found in it enough to commend the wit, though not the ſpirit, of him who wrote it. Life and vigour, quick thoughts expreſſed in a briſk turn of words, run through the moſt part of it. One thing indeed I obſerved, (and even that too, for

aught I know, was not the leaſt evidence of the artifice of the author) that a general darkneſs and obſcurity was ſpread over the whole performance; ſo that it was not eaſy, even upon a careful reading, to determine either what his principles were, or by what arguments or authorities he ſupported thoſe principles. To pay what is due even to an adverſary, it muſt be allowed that Mr. Atterbury has done all that a man of forward parts and a hearty zeal could do, to defend the cauſe which he had eſpouſed. He has choſen the moſt plauſible topics of argumentation, and he has given them all the advantage that either a ſprightly wit, or a good aſſurance, could afford them. But he wanted one thing; he had not truth on his ſide: and error, though it may be palliated, and by an artificial manager, ſuch as Mr. Atterbury without controverſy is, be diſguiſed ſo as to deceive ſometimes even a wary reader, yet it will not bear a ſtrict examination. And accordingly I have ſhewn him, notwithſtanding all his other endowments, to have deluded the world with a mere romance, and, from the one end of his diſcourſe to the other, to have delivered a hiſtory, not of what was really done, but of what it was his intereſt to make it believed had been done."

As Mr. Atterbury made no reply to Dr. Wake's book, the convocation diſpute ended for the preſent, there being little of any importance written after this on the ſubject till the year 1708, when Mr. Atterbury publiſhed, but without his name, Some Proceedings in the Convocation, A. D. 1705, faithfully repreſented, &c. Biſhop Burnet animadverts very ſeverely on Atterbury's conduct in theſe diſputes. After obſerving that thoſe who began then to be called the high-church party, being diſappointed of their views of preferment, "had ſet up a complaint over England of the want of convocations, that they were not allowed to ſit and act with a free liberty to conſider of the grievances of the clergy, and of the danger the church was in;" he adds, "This was a new pretenſion, never thought of ſince the Reformation. Some books were writ to juſtify it, with great acrimony of ſtile and a ſtrain of inſolence that was peculiar to one Atterbury, who had indeed very good parts, great learning, and was an excellent preacher, and had many extraordinary things in him; but was both ambitious and virulent out of meaſure, and had a ſingular talent of aſſerting paradoxes with a great aſſurance, ſhewing no ſhame when he was detected in them, though this was done in many inſtances; but he let all theſe paſs without either confeſſing his errors, or pretending to juſtify himſelf. He went on ſtill venting new falſhoods in ſo barefaced a manner, that he ſeemed to have out-done the Jeſuits themſelves. He thought the government had ſo little ſtrength, or credit, that any claim againſt it would be well received. He attacked the ſupremacy of the crown with relation to eccleſiaſtical matters, which had been hitherto maintained by all our divines with great zeal. But now the hot men of the clergy did ſo readily entertain his notions, that in them it appeared that thoſe, who are the moſt earneſt in the defence of certain points when theſe ſeem to be for them, can very nimbly change their minds upon a change of circumſtances." Whatever may be in this, and on which-ever ſide the truth lay, the lower houſe of convocation voted Mr. Atterbury their thanks for aſſerting their rights; and in conſequence of this vote, a letter was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford, expreſſing that "whereas Mr. Francis Atterbury, late of Chriſt-church, had ſo happily aſſerted the rights and privileges of an Engliſh convocation, as to merit the ſolemn thanks of the lower houſe of it for his learned pains upon that ſubject; it might be hoped, that the univerſity would be no leſs forward in taking ſome public notice of ſo great a piece of ſervice to the church: and that the moſt proper and ſeaſonable mark of reſpect to him would be to confer upon him the degree of doctor in divinity by diploma, without doing exerciſe, or paying fees." The univerſity accordingly created him doctor in divinity.

In January 1700, Dr. Atterbury was made archdeacon of Totneſs. The ſame year he was engaged with ſome other learned divines in reviſing an intended edition of the Greek Teſtament with Greek Scholia, collected chiefly from the fathers by Mr. archdeacon Gregory. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne in 1702, he was appointed one of her majeſty's chaplains; and in October 1704, was advanced to the deanery of Carliſle. In 1706, a paſſage in Dr. Atterbury's ſermon preached at the funeral of Mr. Bennet, a bookſeller, engaged him in a diſpute with Mr. Hoadly, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, concerning the advantages of virtue with regard to the preſent life. In 1707, he was appointed one of the canons reſidentiary of Exeter; and, in 1709, made preacher of the Rolls chapel by Sir John Trevor. This year his Latin ſermon, entitled, Concio ad Clerum Londinenſium habita in Eccleſia S. Elphegi, engaged him in a freſh diſpute with Mr. Hoadly concerning paſſive obedience. In 1710, he is ſaid to have aſſiſted the famous Dr. Sacheverell in drawing up his anſwer to the charge brought againſt him. The ſame year he was unanimouſly choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, and had the chief management of affairs in that houſe. He was one of the committee nominated by the convocation, in May 1711, for comparing Mr. Whiſton's doctrines with thoſe of the church of England. In 1712, he was made dean of Chriſt-church, notwithſtanding the ſtrong intereſt, and warm applications, of ſeveral great men in behalf of his competitor Dr. Smalridge. In June 1713, the queen, at the recommendation of the earl of Oxford, promoted him to the biſhopric of Rocheſter, and deanery of Weſtminſter. His credit with her majeſty and the miniſtry at this time was ſo conſiderable, that he would probably have been raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury upon a vacancy, had not the death of that princeſs intervened in Auguſt 1714. He officiated at the coronation of George I. as dean of Weſtminſter; and it is ſaid, that when the ceremony was over, he offered to preſent the king with the chair of ſtate and royal canopy, which were his perquiſites as dean; but that the offer was rejected with ſome marks of perſonal diſlike.

During the rebellion which broke out in the firſt year of king George the Firſt's reign, when the pretender's declaration was fixed up in moſt market-towns, and in ſome places his title proclaimed, it was thought proper by moſt bodies of men to give the government all poſſible aſſurance of their fidelity and allegiance; and accordingly there was publiſhed, A Declaration of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Biſhops in and near London, teſtifying their Abhorrence of the preſent Rebellion; and an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their care, to be zealous in the diſcharge of their Duties to his Majeſty King George. This paper the biſhop of Rocheſter, and by his inſtigation, biſhop Smalridge, refuſed to ſign, on pretence of a juſt offence taken at ſome unbecoming reflections caſt on a party not inferior to any (they ſaid) in point of loyalty. The words objected to were theſe: "We are the more concerned that both the clergy and people of our communion ſhould ſhew themſelves hearty friends to the government upon this occaſion, to vindicate the honour of the church of England, becauſe the chief hopes of our enemies ſeem to ariſe from diſcontents artificially raiſed among us; and becauſe ſome, who have valued themſelves, and have been too much valued by others, for a pretended zeal for the church, have joined with papiſts in theſe wicked attempts; which, as they muſt ruin the church if they ſucceed, ſo they cannot well end without great reproach to it, if the reſt of us do not clearly and heartily declare our deteſtation of ſuch practices." When the Dutch troops, which came over to quell this rebellion, were quartered at Gravеſend in Kent, the officers requeſted of Mr. Gibbin, the curate of that place, the uſe of his church one Sunday morning, for their chaplain to preach to their ſoldiers, alledging, that the like favour had been granted them in every parish in England where they had been quartered on Sundays, and promiſing that their

chaplain ſhould begin at ſix in the morning, that their ſervice might not interfere with that of the town. The requeſt was granted, the chaplain preached, and his congregation was diſmiſſed before nine o'clock. But Dr. Atterbury was ſo incenſed at this profanation (as he ſtiled it) of the church by the Dutch preſbyterian worſhip, that he immediately ſuſpended Mr. Gibbin. This ſuſpenſion was, however, deemed ſo injurious by the town of Graveſend, that they ſubſcribed a ſum to Mr. Gibbin more than double the income of his church; and the fact being repreſented to the king, his majeſty gave him the rectory of Northfleet, in Kent; which living Mr. Gibbin afterwards exchanged for that of Birch, in Eſſex, where he died on the 29th of July, 1752. He was not only eſteemed by his pariſh as an excellent preacher, a pious and tender paſtor of his flock, but greatly beloved by the neighbouring clergy and gentlemen for his polite and entertaining converſation. His genius, naturally ſtrong and elevated, was much improved by his travels into France, Italy, and other countries with Mr. Addiſon. The obſervations which he made as a traveller, he digeſted into rules of practice as a proteſtant divine, a ſound ſcholar, and a true Briton.

Dr. Atterbury conſtantly oppoſed the meaſures of the court in the houſe of Lords, and drew up ſome of the moſt violent proteſts with his own hand. On the 24th of Auguſt, 1722, he was on ſuſpicion of being concerned in a plot in favour of the pretender *, apprehended at his houſe in Weſtminſter, and carried before a committee of the privy council, who ſent him priſoner to the Tower. On the 23d of March, 1722-3, a bill was brought into the houſe of commons, "for inflicting certain pains and penalties on Francis lord biſhop of Rocheſter;" and on the 9th of April it was ſent up to the houſe of lords for their concurrence. On the 6th of May, being the day appointed for the firſt reading of it, biſhop Atterbury was brought to Weſtminſter to make his defence. The firſt day he was diſturbed in his paſſage thither, by the clamours and inſults of the mob; but upon his application to the houſe of lords for ſafety and protection, ſtrict orders were given to ſeize and ſecure all who ſhould be guilty of ſuch inhumanity, and a guard appointed to defend his perſon; ſo that all the week after he paſſed along the ſtreets very quietly and without moleſtation, being pitied rather than reviled. His counſel were Sir Conſtantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Eſq; and thoſe for the

* Various methods were attempted (as we learn from the Report of the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons) and various times fixed for putting this deſign in execution. The firſt intention was to have procured a regular body of foreign troops to invade the kingdom at the time of the elections for members of parliament. But the conſpirators being diſappointed in this expectation, reſolved next to make an attempt at the time that it was generally believed his majeſty intended to go to Hanover, by the help of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as could paſs into England unobſerved from abroad, under the command of the duke of Ormond, who was to have landed in the river with a great quantity of arms, provided in Spain for that purpoſe. The Tower at the ſame time was to have been ſeized, and the city of London made a place of arms. But this deſign alſo being defeated by many concurring events, the conſpirators found themſelves under a neceſſity of deferring their enterpriſe till the breaking up of the camp; during which interval they laboured by their agents and emiſſaries to corrupt and ſeduce the officers and ſoldiers of the army, and depended ſo much on their defection, as to entertain hopes of placing the Pretender on the throne, though they ſhould have no aſſiſtance from abroad. What ſhare our prelate was ſuſpected to have had in this conſpiracy, appears from the ſame Report, which charges him with carrying on a traitorous correſpondence, in order to raiſe an inſurrection in the kingdom, and to procure foreign forces to invade it. In ſupport of which accuſation three letters were produced, ſuppoſed to be written by the biſhop to general Dillon, the lord Mar, and the Pretender himſelf, under the feigned names of Chivers, Muſgrave, and Jackſon. This occaſioned a reſolution of the houſe of commons, March the 11th, 1723, "That Francis, lord biſhop of Rocheſter, was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a wicked and deteſtable conſpiracy for invading theſe kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raiſing inſurrections and a rebellion at home, in order to ſubvert our preſent happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate, by placing a popiſh Pretender on the throne." *Biographia Britannica.*

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king Mr. Reeve and Mr. Wearg. The proceedings continued above a week; and on Saturday, the 11th of May, the biſhop was permitted to plead for himſelf, which he did in the following eloquent ſpeech:

" My Lords,

" I have been under a very long and cloſe confinement, and have been treated with ſuch ſeverity, and ſo great indignity, as, I believe, no priſoner in the Tower, of my age, and function, and rank, ever was. By which means, what ſtrength and uſe of my limbs I had when I was firſt committed in Auguſt laſt, is now ſo far declined, that I am very unfit to make my defence againſt a bill of ſuch an extraordinary nature. The great weakneſs of body and mind, under which I labour, ſuch uſage, ſuch hardſhips, ſuch inſults, as I have undergone, might have broke a more reſolute ſpirit, and much ſtronger conſtitution, than falls to my ſhare. Your lordſhips were pleaſed to permit me to appear before the houſe of commons, if I thought fit, leſt my ſilence ſhould be turned to my diſadvantage, as in fact the counſel for the bill have done their utmoſt towards it. I ſhould not have thought to decline any occaſion of juſtifying myſelf; but I crave leave to tell your lordſhips ſome reaſons why I did not appear there, and make uſe of the leave your lordſhips gave me.

" After ſeven months of cloſe impriſonment, I was not a little ſurpriſed when I heard, that on the 11th of March, by the houſe of commons it was thus reſolved, 'That it appears to this houſe, that Francis, lord biſhop of Rocheſter, was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a deteſtable conſpiracy, &c.' Upon duly weighing which reſolution, and the copy of the bill, I found not any thing charged in the bill, but what was fully contained, and previouſly reſolved in this vote; and therefore whatſoever ſhould have been offered in my behalf to that houſe, would have been an expreſs contradiction to it. And what hopes I could have of ſucceſs in ſuch an attempt, I need not ſay: what they ſent me was the preamble of the bill only, which they could not alter, conſiſtent with what they had reſolved. The bill itſelf was to inflict pains and penalties, which followed; but there was no room to object againſt any of thoſe which they had not then declared; they have ſince been added, and ſent up to your lordſhips in like manner, without any oath made, or any criminal act proved againſt me by any living witneſs. And is a perſon, thus ſentenced below, to be deprived of all his preferments, and his very function, and to be a perpetual exile, and to be rendered incapable of any office or employment; to be one whom no man muſt correſpond with by letters, meſſages, or otherwiſe? and, my lords, one who is a biſhop of the church of England, and a lord of parliament? It is the firſt inſtance wherein a member of this houſe hath been ſo treated and prejudged, and (as I have once before ſaid to your lordſhips) I pray God it may be the laſt, and that ſuch precedents in this kingdom may not be multiplied in after-times. My counſel have amply done their part, by arguing the points of law, by explaining and enforcing the evidence, and ſhewing the little colour, appearance, and ſhadow of proofs againſt me (permit me to call them ſo) by anſwering what hath been offered againſt me, and by ſetting out the conſequence which ſuch a bill, founded and carried on in ſuch a manner, and which enacts ſuch ſevere penalties, muſt and will be attended with. Yet it becomes me to ſay ſomething for myſelf, leſt my ſilence be conſtrued conſciouſneſs of guilt, or at leaſt an unwillingneſs to enter into matters of ſo dark and perplexed, ſo nice and tender a nature, as if I was not able, or did not care, to clear and explain myſelf, and rather choſe to leave it to the management of others: I thank God, I am under no ſuch reſtraint,

reſtraint, and can ſpeak to your lordſhips on this ſubject with great freedom and plainneſs.

"But before I proceed, I beg leave that I may repreſent to your lordſhips ſome particular hardſhips under which I have laboured.

"The firſt is, reading extracts of anonymous letters, without ſuffering any other parts of the ſame letters, though relating to the ſame ſubject, to be read. Another is, excuſing the decypherers from anſwering queſtions aſked by me, and which I thought neceſſary for my defence, leſt they ſhould reveal their art. The next is, not ſuffering me to be anſwered by the clerks of the poſt-office, leſt the ſecrets of that office ſhould be diſcovered. Another was, not ſuffering a perſon, who had been at leaſt ten years out of the ſecretary's office, to anſwer any queſtions which came to his knowledge by being ſome years in that office. Another is, reading examinations, neither dated, ſigned, nor ſworn to. Another is, reading letters ſuppoſed to be criminal, writ in another man's hand, and ſuppoſed to be dictated by me, without offering any proof that I either dictated them, or was privy to them. Another is, not allowing me copies of the decyphered letters, though petitioned for, till the trial was ſo far advanced, and I ſo employed and weakened by it, that I had not ſufficient time to conſider them. Another is, not allowing me to read out of the collection of papers before the houſe, or any part of them, in order to diſcharge myſelf, but what hath been read by clerks. And all this in a proceeding where the counſel for the bill profeſs they have no legal evidence, and that they are not to be confined to the rules of any court of law or equity, though as often as it is for their ſervice they conſtantly ſhelter themſelves under it."

He then proceeds to confute the charge againſt him from the want of evidence to ſupport it, from the inconſiſtency of ſome parts of it, and its improbability.

On Monday the 13th of May, the king's counſel replied to his defence. On the 15th the bill was read the third time; and the next day, after a very long and warm debate, it paſſed by a majority of eighty-three to forty-three. On the 27th it received the royal aſſent. It is ſaid, the king ſigned this bill with regret, being much concerned, as he expreſſed it, that there ſhould be juſt cauſe of dooming to perpetual baniſhment a biſhop of the church of England, of ſuch eminent parts and learning. To mitigate, however, the ſeverity of the ſentence, the biſhop's daughter was permitted to attend him in his exile; and his ſon-in-law, William Morrice, Eſq; by virtue of his majeſty's ſign manual, had leave to correſpond with him by letter. On the 18th of June, 1723, he embarked on board a man of war, and landed at Calais; where being informed that lord Bolingbroke, who had obtained his pardon, was juſt arrived on his return to England, he ſaid pleaſantly, "Then I am exchanged." He ſoftened the rigours of exile by ſtudy, and the converſation of learned men; and died at Paris on the 15th of February, 1731. His body being brought over to England, was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. Upon the urn, which contained his bowels, was inſcribed, "In hac urnâ depoſiti ſunt cineres Franciſci Atterbury, epiſcopi Roffenſis."

Some time before his death, he publiſhed a vindication of himſelf, biſhop Smalridge, and Dr. Aldrich, from a charge brought againſt them by Mr. Oldmixon, of altering and interpolating the lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. Biſhop Atterbury's Sermons are extant in four volumes, octavo. His letters to Mr. Pope are printed with that poet's works. However the world may be divided about his moral and political character, it is univerſally agreed, that he was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, perfectly ſkilled in polite literature, and a fine writer. His extraordinary talent as a preacher will appear to the greateſt advantage from the juſt encomium beſtowed on him by the author of the Tatler; who, having obſerved that the Engliſh clergy too much neglect the art of ſpeaking, makes a particular exception with regard to our prelate,

then only dean, who, says he, "has so particular a regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to say to them; and has so soft and graceful a behaviour, that it must attract your attention. His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of speech, which might pass the criticism of Longinus, an action which would have been approved by Demosthenes. He has a peculiar force in his way, and has many of his audience, who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse, were there not explanation as well as grace in his action. This art of his is used with the most exact and honest skill. He never attempts your passions till he has convinced your reason. All the objections which you can form are laid open and dispersed, before he uses the least vehemence in his sermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very soon wins your heart, and never pretends to show the beauty of holiness, till he has convinced you of the truth of it."

AUBREY (JOHN) an able and industrious antiquary, was born at Easton-Piers, in Wiltshire, November 3, 1626. He received the first rudiments of his education in the grammar-school at Malmsbury, under Mr. Robert Latimer, who had also been preceptor to the celebrated Thomas Hobbes, with whom Mr. Aubrey commenced an early friendship, which lasted as long as Mr. Hobbes lived. On the 6th of May, 1642, Mr. Aubrey was entered a gentleman commoner of Trinity-college, in Oxford, where he pursued his studies with uncommon diligence, making the history and antiquities of England his peculiar study and delight. About this time the famous Monasticon Anglicanum was talked of in the university, to which Mr. Aubrey contributed considerable assistance, and procured at his own expence a curious draught of the remains of Osney-abbey, near Oxford, which were entirely destroyed in the civil wars. In 1646, he was admitted a student of the Middle-Temple, but the death of his father prevented his pursuing the law. He succeeded to several estates in the counties of Wilts, Surry, Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth; but they were involved in many law-suits. These suits, together with other misfortunes, by degrees consumed all his estates, and obliged him to lead a more active life than he was otherwise inclined to. He did not, however, break off his acquaintance with the learned at Oxford or at London: he kept up a close correspondence with the lovers of antiquity and natural philosophy in the university, and furnished Anthony Wood with a considerable part of the materials for his two large works.

Soon after the Restoration, Mr. Aubrey went into Ireland, and returning from thence in the autumn of 1660, narrowly escaped shipwreck near Holyhead. In the year 1662, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In June 1664, he travelled through France into Orleans, and returned in October. In 1666, he sold his estate in Wiltshire; and was at length obliged to dispose of all he had left, so that in the space of four years he was reduced even to want. His chief benefactress was the lady Long, of Draycot, in Wilts, who gave him an apartment in her house, and supported him as long as he lived. He died about the year 1700. He was a man of an excellent capacity, great learning, and indefatigable application; a diligent searcher into antiquities, a good Latin poet, and an excellent naturalist; but somewhat credulous, and tinctured with superstition. He wrote, 1. The Life of Thomas Hobbes of Malmsbury. 2. Miscellanies. 3. A Perambulation of the County of Surry, in five volumes, octavo. 4. The Natural History of the North Division of Wiltshire. 5. Monumenta Britannica, or a Discourse concerning Stonehenge, and Roll-Rich Stones in Oxfordshire. 6. Architectonica Sacra: a Dissertation concerning the Manner of our Church-building in England. 7. The Idea of universal Education. There are besides many letters of our author's, relating

relating to natural philoſophy, and other curious ſubjects, publiſhed in ſeveral collections.

AUDLEY (James, Lord) of Heleigh, in Staffordſhire, was born about the year 1314. In 1343, he was appointed governor of Berwick upon Tweed, and the two next years ſerved in France. In 1349, he was created a knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, then firſt founded; and, in 1353, he reduced great part of the country of Valois. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions by his bravery, particularly at the glorious battle of Poictiers, in which, by the permiſſion of Edward the Black Prince, he, with four eſquires who attended him, charged the enemy in front, and performed wonders. In conſideration of his ſignal proweſs, the prince beſtowed on him a grant of five hundred marks a year out of his own inheritance; which bounty he afterwards diſtributed among his four eſquires. Edward being informed of this particular, applauded his generoſity, confirmed the donation, and ſettled upon Audley ſix hundred marks a year out of the coinage of the ſtannaries of Cornwall. In 1360, he attended king Edward III. and his three ſons, in their wars in France. For theſe ſervices he was appointed conſtable of Gloceſter-caſtle for life, as well as governor of Aquitaine, and ſeneſchal of Poictou. He died on the 1ſt of April, 1386, leaving his eſtate to his only ſon Nicholas, who died July 22, 1390, without iſſue.

AUDLEY (Edmund) biſhop of Saliſbury, was the ſon of James, lord Audley. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and, in 1463, took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and another in the church of Wells, as alſo the archdeaconry of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. In 1480, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Rocheſter; in 1492, was tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford; and ten years after to that of Saliſbury. About the ſame time he was made chancellor of the order of the Garter. In 1518, he gave four hundred pounds to the college where he had been educated, to purchaſe lands, and beſtowed upon it the patronage of a chantry, which he founded in the cathedral of Saliſbury. He was likewiſe a benefactor to St. Mary's church, in Oxford, and contributed to the erection of its curious ſtone pulpit. As a farther mark of his reſpect to his mother-univerſity, he gave to Chickley's Cheſt, which had been lately robbed, the ſum of two hundred pounds, a conſiderable benefaction in thoſe days. His death happened on the 23d of Auguſt, 1524.

AUDLEY (Sir Thomas) lord-chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family in Eſſex, and born in 1488. After finiſhing his ſtudies at the univerſity, he removed to the inns of court, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his abilities, as to attract the notice of the duke of Suffolk, by whom he was recommended to the king. By his majeſty's influence he was choſen ſpeaker of that parliament which confirmed the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. In 1530, he was made attorney of the duchy of Lancaſter; and May 20, 1532, upon the reſignation of Sir Thomas More, the king delivered to him the great-ſeal, with the title of lord-keeper, and, at the ſame time, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In January following, the king appointed him lord-chancellor; and ſoon after granted him the ſcite of the priory of Chriſt-church near Aldgate, together with all the church-plate and lands belonging to that houſe. In July 1535, he ſat in judgment, and pronounced ſentence of death upon Sir Thomas More, indicted of high-treaſon, for refuſing to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy. On the 29th of November, 1538, he was created baron Audley of Walden,

in

in Eſſex, and inſtalled knight of the garter. He preſided at the trials of biſhop Fiſher, Anne Boleyn, the marquis of Exeter, and of ſeveral other eminent perſonages. A little before his death he obtained from the king a licence to change the name of Buckingham college, in Cambridge, into that of Magdalen, or Maudlin. To this college he was a great benefactor, beſtowed on it his own arms, and is generally reputed its founder. After enjoying the favour of his ſovereign for the greateſt part of his life, and the office of chancellor for upwards of twelve years, he died on the laſt day of April, 1544, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age. Mr. Rapin ſays, he was a man of ſound judgment, and was ſerviceable to the reformers, whenever he could be ſo without any hazard or danger to himſelf; but was too much a courtier to inſiſt even upon what he judged reaſonable, if it was diſapproved by the king. Lloyd ſays, that he was always in favour with the queens, who had no leſs intereſt in the king's heart, than the kingdom had in his head; and that he knew king Henry's temper better than he did himſelf, whom he always ſurpriſed to his own bent, never moving any of his ſuits to him but when in haſte, and moſt commonly amuſing him with other matters until he paſſed his requeſt.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN, (St.) the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury, was originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew at Rome, and educated under St. Gregory, afterwards pope Gregory I. by whom he was diſpatched into Britain with forty other monks of the ſame order, about the year 596, to convert the Engliſh Saxons to Chriſtianity. They landed in the iſle of Thanet, and having ſent ſome French interpreters to king Ethelbert with an account of their errand, that prince gave them leave to convert as many of his ſubjects as they could, and appointed their place of reſidence at Canterbury; where, by their ſermons in St. Martin's chapel, the auſterity and innocence of their manners, and certain miracles which had an effect upon the vulgar, they gained a great number of proſelytes. Soon after, the king himſelf openly eſpouſed the Chriſtian religion, and his example had a powerful influence in promoting the converſion of his ſubjects. Auguſtin, by direction of the pope, went afterwards to Arles in France, where he was conſecrated archbiſhop and metropolitan of the Engliſh nation by the primate of that place. On his return to Britain he diſpatched a prieſt and a monk to Rome, to acquaint the pope with the ſucceſs of his labours, and to deſire his reſolution of certain queſtions. Theſe men brought back with them a pall, and ſeveral books, veſtments, utenſils, and ornaments for the churches. His holineſs, by the ſame meſſengers, gave Auguſtin directions concerning the ſettling of epiſcopal ſees in Britain, and ordered him not to pull down the idol temples, but convert them into Chriſtian churches, only deſtroying the idols, and ſprinkling the place with holy water, that the natives, by frequenting the temples they had been always accuſtomed to, might be the leſs ſhocked at their entrance into Chriſtianity. And, whereas it had been their cuſtom to ſacrifice oxen to their falſe gods, he adviſed that upon the anniverſary of each church's conſecration, the people ſhould erect booths around it, and feaſt therein, not ſacrificing their oxen to devils, but killing them for their own refreſhment, and praiſing God for the bleſſing. He further cautioned Auguſtin not to be puffed up with the miracles he was enabled to work in confirmation of his miniſtry; but to conſider how much the Engliſh were the favourites of heaven, ſince God empowered him to alter the courſe of nature to promote their converſion.

Auguſtin fixed his ſee at Canterbury, and being ſupported by the intereſt of king Ethelbert, made an attempt to ſettle a correſpondence with the Britiſh biſhops, and to bring them to a conformity with the Roman church. To this purpoſe a conference was held at a place ſince called Auguſtin's Oak, in Worceſterſhire, but without ſucceſs. The Britiſh prelates deſired another conference, and Auguſtin agreeing to the propoſal,

they conſulted a venerable hermit, who told them they might look upon Auguſtin as a man of God, if he was of a meek and lowly ſpirit, and behaved with that humility which ought to diſtinguiſh the followers of Chriſt. Perſuaded that this was the real criterion of true holineſs, they, by the advice of this ſage counſellor, delayed to appear at the place of appointment, until they knew Auguſtin was arrived; and then entering, they were received with all the ſtate and haughtineſs of a Roman emperor. He did not even riſe from his ſeat at their approach, but inſiſted, in a peremptory manner, that they ſhould keep the feſtival of Eaſter, and adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm, according to the practice of the Romiſh church; and that they ſhould acknowledge the pope's authority: if they would comply in theſe reſpects, and aſſiſt in the converſion of the Saxons, he would bear with the diſagreement of their cuſtoms in other caſes. Far from being convinced by his arguments, and aſſured by his inſolence that his call was not from above, they ſtedfaſtly perſiſted in refuſing to conform with the Romiſh church *, and to pay any other obedience to the biſhop of Rome, than that which one Chriſtian owes to another in meekneſs and charity: at the ſame time they declared, that the adminiſtration and ſupremacy of their church was under God, veſted in the biſhop of Caerleon.

Auguſtin, uſually ſtiled the Apoſtle of the Engliſh, died at Canterbury in the year 604. The obſervation of the feſtival of St. Auguſtin was firſt enjoined in a ſynod held under Cuthbert archbiſhop of Canterbury, and afterwards by the pope's bull in the reign of king Edward III.

The popiſh writers have aſcribed ſeveral ridiculous miracles to St. Auguſtin, of which we ſhall give one as a ſpecimen. This ſaint coming one day to preach at a village called Cumpton, in Oxfordſhire, the prieſt of the place complained to him, that a certain officer in the army refuſed to pay him his tythes. Upon which Auguſtin ſent for the officer, and gently reprimanded him for his obſtinacy, in with-holding the church's dues; but the ſoldier ſtill refuſing to comply, Auguſtin threatened him with excommunication; and then going up to the altar, ſaid aloud in the hearing of all the people, "Let no excommunicated perſon be preſent at the maſs." This being ſaid, a corpſe, which had been buried in the church-porch, came immediately out of his grave, and going into the church-yard, ſtood there erect and motionleſs, during the celebration of maſs. The people who ſaw it came in a fright to tell Auguſtin; upon which the archbiſhop, preceded by the croſs and holy water, and accompanied by all the people, went to the place, and demanded of the body, who he was? To whom the corpſe replied, "When you commanded, on God's part, that no excommunicated perſon ſhould be preſent at maſs, the angels of God, who conſtantly attend your ſteps, caſt me out of the place where I was buried, telling me, that Auguſtin, the friend of God, commanded all ſtinking carcaſſes to be thrown out of the church of God; for, in the time of the Britons, before the fury of the Anglo-Saxons had laid waſte this country, I was lord of this village, and, though often admoniſhed by the prieſt of this church, refuſed paying tythes, till being excommunicated by him, I died, and was caſt down into hell." Upon this, Auguſtin and all the company wept bitterly. Then Auguſtin bid the corpſe ſhew him where the prieſt lay buried, which being done, and a few dry bones found, the ſaint addreſſed himſelf to prayer, and then ſaid, "In the name of God, I command thee to ariſe, for I have buſineſs with thee." Immediately the bones began to unite, and in a ſhort time the prieſt ſtood before them, who, at the ſaint's command, pronounced abſolution

* If it be aſked why the Britiſh clergy were ſo tenacious of their old cuſtoms, as to break with Auguſtin rather than alter their way of keeping Eaſter, and adminiſtering baptiſm, it may be replied, that theſe terms were not required of them as conditions of brotherly communion, but as marks of ſubmiſſion and inferiority. *Biogr. Brit.*

on the excommunicated corpſe; after which both the dead bodies returned to their graves, and fell into duſt. Auguſtin then calling the officer, aſked him if he yet perſiſted in refuſing to pay his tythes; but he, trembling and aſtoniſhed, fell at the ſaint's feet, confeſſed his crime, and beſtowing all his goods on the church, became a conſtant follower of Auguſtin till the day of his death.

AUNGERVYLE (RICHARD) commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, was born at St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, in the year 1281, and educated at the univerſity of Oxford. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies in that noble ſeminary, he entered into the order of Benedictine monks, and became tutor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward III. Upon the acceſſion of his royal pupil to the throne, he was appointed cofferer, then treaſurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Litchfield, and keeper of the privy-ſeal. In the five years in which he held this laſt place, he was twice ſent ambaſſador to the pope. In 1333, he was made dean of Wells, and biſhop of Durham. The next year he was appointed lord high chancellor, and, in 1336, treaſurer of England. In 1338, he was twice ſent with other commiſſioners, to treat of a peace with the king of France. He was one of the moſt learned men of his time, and a very great encourager of learning in others. He uſed to have ſome of his attendants read to him while he was at his meals, and afterwards to diſcourſe with his chaplains upon the ſubject that had been read. He maintained a correſpondence with ſome of the greateſt geniuſes of the age, particularly with the celebrated Italian poet Petrarch. He was naturally of a humane and benevolent temper, and performed many ſignal acts of charity; but the nobleſt inſtance of his generoſity and munificence was the public library which he founded at Oxford, and built upon the ſpot where Trinity-college now ſtands. It continued till the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of king Henry VIII. when the books were diſperſed into different repoſitories. He wrote a treatiſe intitled Philobiblos, for the regulation of his library; and a copy of this performance, in manuſcript, is ſtill to be ſeen in the Cotton library. Biſhop Aungervyle died at his manor of Aukland, April the 24th, 1345, and was interred in the cathedral of Durham.

AYLMER, or ÆLMER, (JOHN) biſhop of London, was born of honourable parents at Aylmer hall, in Norfolk, about the year 1521. When very young he became the favourite of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorſet, afterwards duke of Suffolk, who entertained him as his ſcholar, and gave him an exhibition at the univerſity of Cambridge, where, as Mr. Wood ſuppoſes, he took his degrees in arts; after which the marquis appointed him tutor to his children, among whom was the lady Jane Grey. He early adopted the opinions of the primitive reformers; and, under the patronage of the duke of Suffolk and the earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of king Edward VI. was for ſome time the only preacher in Leiceſterſhire, and was highly inſtrumental in bringing over the people of that county to the proteſtant religion. In 1553, he obtained the archdeaconry of Stow, in the dioceſe of Lincoln. In the convocation which ſat in the firſt year of queen Mary, he boldly oppoſed that return to popery, to which the body of the clergy ſeemed generally inclined; and was one of the ſix, who, in the midſt of all the violences committed in the aſſembly, offered to diſpute all the controverted points in religion, againſt the moſt learned champions of the Romaniſts.

The violent meaſures of queen Mary's miniſtry rendering his ſtay in England unſafe, he retired beyond ſea, and reſided firſt at Straſburgh, and afterwards at Zurich in Switzerland, where he undertook the inſtruction of ſeveral young gentlemen in claſſical learning and religion. During his exile he aſſiſted John Fox in tranſlating his Martyrology into

into Latin *, and wrote a ſpirited anſwer to Knox's Firſt Blaſt againſt the monſtrous Regiment and Empire of Women; a pamphlet, ſays Mr. Granger, not only remarkable for its inſolence in reſpect of the ſubject †, but alſo for the acrimony of ſtyle which diſtinguiſhes the works of that turbulent reformer. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, Mr. Aylmer returned to England; and, in 1562, was promoted to the archdeaconry of Lincoln. On the 10th of October, 1572, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. In 1576, on the tranſlation of his friend and fellow-exile Dr. Edwin Sandys to the archbiſhopric of York, he was advanced to the ſee of London; and tho' Sandys had been very inſtrumental in his promotion, recommending him to the queen as a proper perſon for his ſucceſſor, he ſued him for dilapidations, and after ſome years litigation recovered nine hundred or one thouſand pounds. It was uſual with Aylmer, when he ſaw occaſion to rouſe the attention of his audience to his ſermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and read them a few verſes, and then to reſume his diſcourſe. After the defeat of the Armada in 1589, he expreſſed in ſtrong terms his diſapprobation of certain libels againſt the king of Spain; on ſo glorious a victory, he ſaid, it was better to thank God, than inſult men, eſpecially princes. He died at Fulham, the 3d of June, 1594, and was interred in his own cathedral of St. Paul.

Biſhop Aylmer was an excellent logician and hiſtorian, and well ſkilled in the Hebrew tongue: he underſtood the civil law, divinity, and the ancient writers; and was a rhetorical, bold, and pathetic preacher. He was very exact in the diſcharge of his epiſcopal function, and inflexible to any ſolicitations or bribes; he was regular in his devotions, and punctual in his triennial viſitations of his clergy. In his private life he was a man of œconomy, but at the ſame time a lover of magnificence, as appears by his houſhold, which conſiſted of fourſcore perſons, to whom he was an excellent maſter. His natural temper was very quick and warm; he was a man of a daring ſpirit, fearing no-body, and ſpoke his ſentiments with great freedom. Several imputations were caſt upon him, but Mr. Strype has ſhewn that they were groundleſs. In his youth he gave ſignal proofs of his courage, which did not deſert him in his old age; for conceiving himſelf to be very ill treated by his ſon-in-law, Squire, who by a baſe contrivance would have tarniſhed the reputation of his wife, the biſhop's daughter, the old man took him into a private room, and after reproaching him for his wickedneſs and ingratitude, gave him the diſcipline of the cudgel. The following is another inſtance of his courage: queen Elizabeth was once grievouſly tormented with the tooth-ach, and, though it was abſolutely neceſſary, ſhe was afraid to have her tooth drawn; biſhop Aylmer being preſent, in order to encourage her majeſty, ſat down in a chair, and calling the tooth-drawer, "Come, ſaid he, though I am an old man, and have few teeth to ſpare, draw me this," which was accordingly performed; and the queen ſeeing him make ſo ſlight a matter of it, ſat down, and permitted her's to be drawn alſo.

AYSCUE, or AYSCOUGH, (Sir George) a brave Engliſh admiral in the ſeventeenth century. In the reign of king Charles I. he was raiſed to the rank of captain of a man of war; and in 1648, when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion, which he then commanded, into the river Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Iriſh ſeas, and was very inſtrumental in reducing the whole iſland to the obedience of the republic. In 1651, he forced Barbadoes, and ſeveral other Britiſh ſettlements in America, to ſubmit to the commonwealth. In 1652, he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty ſail, under the convoy of

* Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. I. p. 207.
† Written againſt the queens of England and Scotland.

four men of war; of these he burned some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his Almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men of war with only fourteen or fifteen ships, and obliged them to give way. He protested against admiral Blake's retreat in that desperate action of the 29th of November, 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This, and his great influence over the seamen, are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterwards dismissed from his command; on which occasion the parliament voted him a reward of three hundred pounds a year in Ireland, and three hundred pounds in money. He was afterwards a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus; but returned to England soon after the Restoration. When the Dutch war broke out in 1664, he went to sea as rear-admiral of the blue squadron, and behaved very gallantly in the battle of the third of June, 1665. On the earl of Sandwich's hoisting the royal flag, Sir George served as vice-admiral of the red; and in 1666, when prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle commanded, Sir George, in the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the fleet, bore the white flag, as admiral of the squadron, when he engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity, in that memorable battle which continued four days; but towards the evening of the third day, his ship unfortunately ran upon the Galloper sands, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike; upon which the Dutch took them on board, and finding it impossible to bring off the Royal Prince, set her on fire. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland, and, during that time, was carried from town to town, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. On his return to England, he passed the remainder of his days in tranquility, and never after went to sea.

B.

BABINGTON (GERVASE) biſhop of Worceſter, was born in Nottinghamſhire, in the year 1551, and educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. On the 15th of July, 1578, he was incorporated maſter of arts at Oxford. He afterwards took the degree of doctor in divinity, and was appointed domeſtic chaplain to Henry earl of Pembroke, whoſe counteſs he is ſuppoſed to have aſſiſted in her tranſlation of the Pſalms *. By the intereſt of that nobleman he became treaſurer of the church of Landaff, prebendary of Wellington in the cathedral of Hereford, and, in 1591, was advanced to the biſhopric of Landaff, which he uſed jocularly to call *Aſſe*, the *land* thereof having been alienated by his predeceſſor Kitchin, in the days of king Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth. In February 1594, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter; and, in October 1597, to that of Worceſter: he was likewiſe appointed one of the council for the Marches of Wales. He bequeathed all his books, which were of conſiderable value, to the library of his cathedral at Worceſter. His works conſiſt of Notes on the Pentateuch, Expoſitions of the Creed and the Ten Commandments, and ſeveral Sermons. He died of the jaundice, May 17, 1610. He was a pattern of piety to the people, of learning to the clergy, and of wiſdom to all governors.

The following verſes on Dr. Babington were written by Miles Smith, biſhop of Gloceſter.

Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
Vir, Præſul, Præco, more, fide, arte, fuit:
Oſque probum, vultuſque gravis, pectuſque ſerenum:
Alme Deus, tales præfice ubique Gregi.

BACON (ROGER) an Engliſh Franciſcan friar, was diſtinguiſhed by the title of Doctor Mirabilis, on account of the penetration of his genius, and the amazing extent of his learning. He was deſcended of an ancient family, and born near Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1214. He was firſt educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to the univerſity of Paris, at that time much frequented by the Engliſh. Having been admitted to the degree of doctor, he returned to England, and took the habit of the Franciſcan order in 1240, when he was about twenty-ſix years of age; but, according to others, he became a monk before he left France. After his return he was conſidered as a moſt able and indefatigable enquirer after knowledge by the greateſt men of that univerſity, who generouſly contributed to defray the expences of advancing ſcience by experiments, the method which he had determined to follow. His diſcoveries were little underſtood by the generality of mankind; and becauſe by the help of mathematical knowledge he performed things beyond the reach of common underſtandings, he was ſuſpected of magic. He was perſecuted particularly by his own fraternity, who would not receive his works into their library; and at laſt they had intereſt enough

* Ballard's Memoirs of learned Ladies.

with the general of their order to get him impriſoned; ſo that, as he himſelf confeſſes, he had reaſon to repent of his having taken ſuch pains in the arts and ſciences. Bacon was poſſeſſed with the notion of judicial aſtrology. He imagined that the ſtars had a great influence upon human affairs, and by their means he imagined future things might be foretold. This, according to Dr. Jebb, making the friars of his order conſider him as a perſon engaged in unlawful arts, occaſioned his impriſonment.

At the particular deſire of pope Clement IV. Bacon collected and enlarged his ſeveral pieces, and ſent them to him in the year 1267. This collection is ſtill extant, in a beautiful folio, nearly and accurately printed by William Bowyer, at London, A. D. 1733, under the title of "Fratris Rogeri Bacon ordinis minorum Opus Majus ad Clementem quartum pontificem Romanum: ex MS Codice Dublinienſi, cum aliis quibuſdam collato." This work is, in ſome meaſure, a complete ſyſtem of ſcience, built upon free enquiry and uſeful experiments.

When Bacon had been confined ten years in priſon, Jerom d'Aſcoli, general of his order, who had condemned his doctrine, was choſen pope, and aſſumed the name of Nicholas IV. As he was reputed a perſon of great abilities, and one who had turned his thoughts to philoſophical ſtudies, Bacon reſolved to apply to him for his diſcharge; and, in order to ſhew both the innocence and utility of his ſtudies, addreſſed to him a treatiſe on the Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age*. What effect this treatiſe had on his holineſs does not appear. At length, however, by the intereſt of ſome noblemen, Bacon recovered his liberty, and returning to England, ended his days at Oxford, in 1292, or, according to others, in 1294. His body was interred in the church of the Franciſcans.

"He was (ſays Dr. Peter Shaw, a very able judge of his merit) beyond all compariſon, the greateſt man of his time; and might, perhaps, ſtand in competition with the greateſt that have appeared ſince. It is aſtoniſhing, conſidering the ignorant age wherein he lived, how he came by ſuch a depth of knowledge on all ſubjects. His writings are compoſed with that elegance, conciſeneſs, and ſtrength, and abound with ſuch juſt and exquiſite obſervations on nature, that, among all the chemiſts, we do not know his equal. He writ many treatiſes, ſome of which are loſt, or locked up in private libraries. What relate to chemiſtry, are principally two ſmall pieces, wrote at Oxford, which are now in print, and the manuſcripts to be ſeen in the public library of Leyden, having been carried thither, among Voſſius's manuſcripts, from England. In theſe he attempts to ſhew, how imperfect metals may be ripened into perfect ones. He adopts Geber's notion, that mercury is the common baſis of all metals, and ſulphur the cement; and ſhews, that it is by a gradual depuration of the mercurial matter, and the acceſſion of a ſubtle ſulphur, that nature produces gold; and that if, during the proceſs, any other third matter happens to intervene, beſides the mercury and ſulphur, ſome other baſer metal will ariſe; ſo that, if we could but imitate nature's method, we might change other metals into gold.

"Having compared, (ſays the ſame ingenious writer) ſeveral of friar Bacon's operations with the modern experiments of M. Homberg, made by the direction of that curious prince the duke of Orleans, we judge that Bacon has deſcribed ſome of the very things which Homberg publiſhes as new diſcoveries. Thus, for inſtance, Bacon teaches

* Dr. Richard Browne, who eſteemed it one of the beſt performances that ever were written, tranſlated it into Engliſh, under the title of "The Cure of Old Age and Preſervation of Youth; ſhewing how to cure and keep off the accidents of old age, and how to preſerve the youth, ſtrength, and beauty of body, and the ſenſes, and all the faculties of both body and mind: by that great mathematician and phyſician Roger Bacon, a Franciſcan friar. Lond. 1683." He added Notes upon every chapter of this work, and explains therein the Phraſes by which our author concealed his ſecret medicines.

expreſsly, that if a pure ſulphur be united with mercury, it will produce gold; on which very principle M. Homberg has made many experiments for the production of gold, deſcribed in the Memoires de l'Academie Roy. des Sciences, An. 1705. His other phyſical writings diſplay no leſs genius and ſtrength of mind. In his treatiſe, Of the ſecret Works of Art and Nature, he ſhews, that a perſon who was perfectly acquainted with the manner which nature obſerves in her operations, would not only be able to rival, but ſurpaſs her. In another piece, Of the Nullity of Magic, he ſhews, with great ſagacity and penetration, whence the notion ſprung, and how weak all pretenſions to it are. From a repeated peruſal of his works, we find our friar was no ſtranger to many of the capital diſcoveries of the preſent and paſt ages. Gun-powder he certainly knew: thunder and lightning, he tells us, may be produced by art; for that ſulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which, when ſeparate, have no ſenſible effect, yet, when mixed together in a due proportion, and cloſely confined, and fired, they yield a loud report. A more preciſe deſcription of gun powder cannot be given in words; and yet a Jeſuit, Barthol. Schwartz, ſome ages after, has had the glory of the diſcovery. He likewiſe mentions a ſort of inextinguiſhable fire prepared by art; which ſhews he was not unacquainted with phoſphorus: and that he had a notion of the rarefaction of the air, and the ſtructure of an air-pump, is paſt contradiction."

Dr. Friend aſcribes the honour of introducing chemiſtry into Europe to Bacon, who, he obſerves, ſpeaks in ſome part or other of his works, of almoſt every operation now uſed in chemiſtry, and deſcribes the method of making tinctures and elixirs. "He was the miracle (ſays Friend) of the age he lived in, and the greateſt genius, perhaps, for mechanical knowledge, that ever appeared in the world ſince Archimedes: he appears likewiſe to have been maſter of the whole ſcience of optics." He has very accurately deſcribed the uſes of reading-glaſſes, and ſhewn the way of making them. Dr. Friend remarks, that he alſo deſcribes the camera obſcura, and all ſorts of glaſſes which magnify or diminiſh objects, by bringing them nearer to the eye, or removing them to a greater diſtance. Bacon tells us himſelf, that he had a great number of burning-glaſſes; and that there were none ever in uſe among the Latins, till his friend Peter de Maharn Curia applied himſelf to the making of them. That the teleſcope was not unknown to him, is evident from a paſſage wherein he ſays, that he was able to form glaſſes in ſuch a manner, with reſpect to our ſight and the objects, that the rays ſhall be retracted and reflected wherever we pleaſe, ſo that we may ſee a thing under what angle we think proper, either near or at a diſtance, and be able to read the ſmalleſt letters, at an incredible diſtance, and to count the duſt and ſand, on account of the greatneſs of the angle under which we ſee the objects; and alſo that we ſhall ſcarce ſee the greateſt bodies near us, on account of the ſmallneſs of the angle under which we view them. His ſkill in aſtronomy was amazing: he diſcovered that error which occaſioned the reformation of the calendar; one of the greateſt efforts, according to Dr. Jebb, of human induſtry: and his plan for correcting it was followed by pope Gregory XIII. with this variation, that Bacon would have had the correction to begin from the birth of our Saviour, whereas Gregory's amendment reaches no higher than the Nicene council.

BACON (Sir Nicholas) lord-keeper of the great-ſeal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at Chiſlehurſt in Kent, in 1510. He was educated at Bennet college, in Cambridge, where he afterwards founded ſix ſcholarſhips (appropriating three of them to the ſchool which he built at Boteſdale) and gave two hundred pounds towards erecting a new chapel. After leaving college, he travelled into France, and at his return ſettled in Gray's-inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with ſuch aſſiduity, that he ſoon became one of

of the moſt diſtinguiſhed in the profeſſion. In 1537, he was appointed ſolicitor of the court of augmentation. He preſented to king Henry VIII. a ſcheme for a ſeminary of ſtateſmen, by founding a college for the ſtudy of the civil law, and the teaching of the Latin and French languages in their purity. Young gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed parts, after being ſufficiently inſtructed in theſe things, were to be ſent abroad with ambaſſadors; whilſt others were to write the hiſtory of all ambaſſies, treaties, and other foreign tranſactions, and of all arraignments and public trials at home. This plan was never carried into execution; but at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, the king gave its author a grant of ſeveral manors in Suffolk, to be held in capite by knight's ſervice; and, in 1546, promoted him to the office of attorney in the court of wards. He enjoyed the ſame office under king Edward VI. and, by his prudence and moderation, kept himſelf ſafe during the dangerous reign of queen Mary.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth he was created a knight; and Dr. Heath, archbiſhop of York and chancellor of England, refuſing to concur with the queen's meaſures, the great ſeal was taken from him, and delivered to Sir Nicholas Bacon, with the title of lord-keeper, and all the powers of a chancellor, which no former lord keeper ever had, being only empowered to put the ſeal to ſuch writs or patents as paſſed of courſe, and not to hear cauſes, or preſide in the houſe of lords. His known diſlike to popery, and his favouring, for this reaſon, the title of the houſe of Suffolk to the crown, rather than that of the queen of Scots, drew upon him a ſuſpicion of being concerned in a tract written by Mr. John Hales, clerk of the hanaper, in favour of the Suffolk title; in conſequence of which, he received an order from the queen not to appear at court, or intermeddle in any other public buſineſs than that of chancery: even the ſeal would, at the inſtigation of the earl of Leiceſter, have been taken from him, and given to Sir Anthony Brown, who had been lord chief-juſtice of the Common-pleas in queen Mary's time, if this gentleman's religion, which was that of the church of Rome, would have permitted his accepting of it. By the intereſt of Sir William Cecil, who by ſome is thought to have been alſo privy to Hales's book, Sir Nicholas was reſtored to the queen's favour. He had a conſiderable ſhare in the ſettling of religion: as a ſtateſman, he was remarkable for a clear head and deep counſels; but his great parts and high preferment were far from raiſing him in his own opinion, as appears from the modeſt and polite anſwer he gave queen Elizabeth, when ſhe told him his houſe at Redgrave was too little for him: "Not ſo, madam," replied he, "but your majeſty has made me too great for my houſe." Towards the latter end of his life he grew very corpulent, which made queen Elizabeth ſay merrily, that "Sir Nicholas's ſoul lodged well." To himſelf, however, this bulk was very cumberſome; for, after walking from Weſtminſter-hall to the Star-chamber, which was a very little way, he was uſually ſo much out of breath, that the lawyers forbore ſpeaking at the bar till he recovered himſelf, and gave them notice of it by knocking with his ſtaff. At length, after having held the great ſeal for the ſpace of twenty years, this able ſtateſman and faithful counſellor was ſuddenly removed from this life, as Mr. Mallet informs us, by the following accident: he was under the hands of the barber, and thinking the weather warm, had ordered a window before him to be thrown open, but fell aſleep as the current of freſh air was blowing in upon him, and when he awaked, found himſelf diſtempered all over: "Why," ſaid he to the ſervant, did you ſuffer me to ſleep thus expoſed?" the fellow replied, that he durſt not preſume to diſturb him: "Then," ſaid the lord-keeper, "by your civility I loſe my life;" and ſo removed into his bed-chamber, where he died a few days after, on the 20th of February, 1578-9, equally lamented by the queen and her ſubjects. He was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, on the 9th of March following.

The

The great Sir Francis Bacon says, that his father, the lord-keeper, was "a man plain, direct, and constant, without all fineſſe and doubleneſs; and one that was of the mind that a man in his private proceedings and eſtate, and in the proceedings of ſtate, ſhould reſt upon the ſoundneſs and ſtrength of his own courſes, and not upon practice to circumvent others, according to the ſentence of Solomon, "Vir prudens advertit ad greſſus ſuos; ſtultus autem divertit ad dolos:" inſomuch that the biſhop of Roſs, [the Scotch ambaſſador, who made the complaint againſt him in the affair of Hales's book] a ſubtle and obſerving man, ſaid of him, that he could faſten no words upon him, and that it was impoſſible to come within him, becauſe he offered no play: and the queen-mother of France, a very politic princeſs, ſaid of him, that he ſhould have been of the council of Spain, becauſe he deſpiſed the occurrents, and reſted upon the firſt plot."

"Sir Nicholas Bacon, ſays the ingenious Mr. Granger, had much of that penetrating genius, ſolidity of judgment, perſuaſive eloquence, and comprehenſive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards ſhone forth with ſo great a luſtre in his ſon, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accompliſhments." Biogr. Hiſt. vol. i. p. 234.

BACON (Anne) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her piety, virtue, and learning, was the ſecond daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to king Edward VI. and was born about the year 1528. She had a very liberal education, and became eminent for her ſkill in the Greek, Latin, and Italian languages. She was married to the above-mentioned Sir Nicholas Bacon, by whom ſhe had two ſons, Anthony and Francis, whoſe diſtinguiſhed abilities were greatly improved by the tender care of ſo accompliſhed a mother. She tranſlated, from the Italian into Engliſh, twenty-five ſermons written by Bernardine Ochine, on predeſtination and election; and, from the Latin, biſhop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. She ſurvived her huſband Sir Nicholas, and is ſuppoſed to have died about the beginning of the reign of king James I. at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

BACON (Francis) lord Verulam, viſcount St. Alban's, and lord high chancellor of England, was the ſon of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great-ſeal, by Anne his ſecond wife; and was born at York-houſe in the Strand, on the 22d of January, 1561. He gave very early indications of a ſuperiority of genius: and we are told that queen Elizabeth took great delight in trying him with queſtions; and received ſo much ſatisfaction from the good ſenſe and manlineſs of his anſwers, that ſhe uſed to call him, in mirth, her young lord-keeper. One ſaying of his is particularly mentioned: the queen having aſked him his age, while he was yet a boy, he anſwered readily, that, "he was juſt two years younger than her majeſty's happy reign." Of his education we find no particulars related, till he was ſent to ſtudy in the univerſity of Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury: and it appears that he was entered of Trinity-college in his twelfth year. The progreſs he made was rapid and uncommon; for he had run through the whole circle of the liberal arts, as they were then taught, before he was ſixteen. But what is far more ſurpriſing (ſays Mr. Mallet) he began, even then, to ſee through the emptineſs and futility of the philoſophy in vogue; and to conjecture, that uſeful knowledge muſt be raiſed on other foundations, and built up with other materials, than had been employed through a tract of many centuries backward. In this, his own genius, aided by a ſingular diſcernment, muſt have been his only preceptor. In matters of reaſoning, the authority of Ariſtotle was ſtill acknowledged infallible in the ſchools; as much as that of the pope, in affairs of religion, had lately been acknowledged, there and every where elſe: and our author may be juſtly

ſtiled the firſt great reformer of philoſophy. He had the prepoſſeſſions, the voluminous and uſeleſs reading, nay he had the vanity of men grown old in contrary opinions, to ſtruggle with: yet he lived to ſee a conſiderable revolution on his ſide. Another age brought over the learned of all nations to his party.

Bacon was little more than ſixteen years of age when his father called him from the univerſity, in order to attend Sir Amias Pawlet, the queen's ambaſſador, into France, and to improve himſelf in the knowledge of the world under that miniſter. It appears that the ambaſſador ſoon conceived a favourable opinion of young Bacon; for he ſent him over to the queen with a commiſſion that required ſecrecy and diſpatch; of which he acquitted himſelf with applauſe, and then returned to Paris. From thence he made ſome excurſions into the French provinces, that he might be the better acquainted with the country, reſiding for ſome time at Poictiers. The native turn of Bacon's mind, which was ſtrongly inclined to reflection and enquiry, led him to make the moſt accurate obſervations on the cuſtoms and manners of the nations of Europe, on the characters of their princes, and on the conſtitution of their ſeveral governments. As a proof of this, there is ſtill extant among his works, a paper of obſervations on the general ſtate of Europe, written by him ſhortly after this time, when he was nineteen years of age.

As he was the youngeſt ſon, ſo he ſeems to have been the favourite of his father, who had ſet apart a conſiderable ſum of money, to purchaſe an eſtate for him, in his abſence. But before this kind intention could take effect, the lord-keeper died ſuddenly; by which means there remained to his youngeſt ſon only the ſmall proportion of a ſum, which was to be divided among five brothers. Soon after his father's death, Mr. Bacon returned to England; and the narrowneſs of his circumſtances obliging him to think of ſome profeſſion for a ſubſiſtance, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the common law. For that purpoſe he placed himſelf in the ſociety of Gray's Inn, where his ſuperior talents rendered him the ornament of the houſe; as the gentleneſs and affability of his deportment won him the affection of all its members.

He quickly roſe to ſo much eminence and reputation in his profeſſion as a lawyer, that, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was named by queen Elizabeth her learned council extraordinary. It was, however, next to impoſſible, that ſo noble a genius, born to embrace the whole compaſs of ſcience, ſhould confine its reſearches within the narrow and perplexed ſtudy of precedents and authorities; a ſtudy hedged round with brambles and thorns, dark and barbarous in its beginnings, and rendered in its progreſs ſtill more obſcure, by the learned dulneſs of commentators and compilers; men, for the moſt part, of indefatigable induſtry, and of no ſpirit or diſcernment. Accordingly we find that in this interval he often gave full ſcope to his conceptions; ſurveying the whole ſtate of learning, obſerving its defects, and imagining the proper methods to ſupply them. This he firſt attempted in a treatiſe which he entitled, The greateſt Birth of Time; as appears from a letter, written after his retirement, to father Fulgentio, the Venetian, in which he paſſes a kind of cenſure on the pompous and ſwelling title prefixed to it: and though the piece itſelf is ſuppoſed to be loſt, it appears to have been the firſt outlines of that amazing deſign, which he afterwards filled up and finiſhed in his Grand Inſtauration of the Sciences.

In 1593, Mr. Bacon was choſen member of parliament for the county of Middleſex. He frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe of Commons, where he ſpoke often, and with great force and eloquence; and though he uſually joined with the court party, yet he was looked upon as a friend to the people. It appears that he once drew upon himſelf the diſpleaſure of the queen, by oppoſing the payment of three ſubſidies in leſs than ſix years; which he ſtrongly argued againſt, alledging the neceſſities of the people, the

the danger of raiſing public diſcontents, and of ſetting an evil precedent againſt themſelves and their poſterity.

As Sir William Cecil, lord treaſurer to queen Elizabeth, afterwards lord Burleigh, had married Mr. Bacon's aunt, he frequently applied to him for ſome place of credit and ſervice in the ſtate; but Sir William never procured any thing for him, except the reverſion of the office of regiſter to the Star-chamber, then reckoned worth about one thouſand ſix hundred pounds a year, which did not fall to him till near twenty years afterwards; and, as he probably thought himſelf neglected by his uncle, he attached himſelf ſtrongly to the earl of Eſſex; which of courſe made his uncle, and alſo his couſin, Sir Robert Cecil, his enemies; for when the earl, a little before his fall, warmly ſolicited his being made ſolicitor-general, it was oppoſed by his couſin Sir Robert, who repreſented him to the queen as a man of mere ſpeculation, and more likely to diſtract her affairs than to ſerve her uſefully and with judgment: and, as the earl found he could not ſerve him in this way, he gave him a recompence out of his own eſtate, by making him a preſent of Twickenham-park and its garden of Paradiſe.

Bacon long kept up a friendly correſpondence with Eſſex, who often aſked his advice on affairs of importance, and received ſuch counſel from him, as would certainly have been of the utmoſt advantage to him, if he had been prudent enough to follow it. But Bacon's advice, however ſalutary, not being agreeable to the earl's temper and views, a coldneſs enſued between them: and when the earl was at length brought to a trial for high-treaſon, Bacon appeared againſt him as one of the queen's counſel. In juſtice to Bacon it ſhould be obſerved, that though he openly pleaded againſt Eſſex, there is great reaſon to believe that, in private, he really endeavoured to ſerve him under his misfortunes. But notwithſtanding this, his open appearance againſt the man who had treated him with ſuch uncommon friendſhip and generoſity, juſtly ſubjected him to reproach. After the death of Eſſex, the reflections of the people on the prevailing party at court, and even on the queen herſelf, were ſo ſevere and ſo general, that the adminiſtration thought it neceſſary to vindicate their conduct in a public appeal to the people. This taſk was aſſigned to Bacon, even then in high eſteem for his excellencies as a writer. Some ſay it was by his enemies inſidiouſly impoſed upon him, to divert the national reſentment from themſelves upon a particular perſon, who was known to have lived in friendſhip with Eſſex, and whom they intended to ruin in the public eſteem. If ſuch was their intention, they ſucceeded but too well in it: for never man incurred more univerſal or more laſting cenſure than Bacon did by this writing. He was every where traduced as one who endeavoured to murder the good name of his benefactor, after the miniſtry had deſtroyed his perſon. His life was even threatened; and it is ſaid that he went in daily hazard of aſſaſſination. This obliged him to publiſh, in his own defence, that vindication of himſelf which we find among his writings. It is intitled, The Apology of Francis Bacon, in certain Imputations concerning the late Earl of Eſſex. It is long and elaborate, but far from being quite ſatisfactory. For though we ſhould believe him on his own teſtimony, that he had never done the earl of Eſſex any ill offices with the queen; that, on the other hand, he had always, during the time of their intimacy, given him advice no leſs uſeful than ſincere; that he had wiſhed, nay endeavoured the earl's preſervation even at laſt, purely from affection to him, without any regard to his own intereſt in that endeavour: let all this be allowed; ſome blemiſh will ſtill remain on his character. He alledged, indeed, that he owed duty and obedience to the queen, which he thought ought not to be ſacrificed to his private obligations to the earl of Eſſex; and that he did no more than what as a loyal ſubject he was bound to do, in the way of his profeſſion. But had Bacon refuſed the invidious office of acting againſt his friend, there were others, among the herd of aſpiring and officious lawyers, ready enough to

have performed it: and his very enemies muſt have thought more advantageouſly of him for declining a taſk, in itſelf of no eſſential importance to the ſtate, and in him unjuſt to friendſhip, obligation, gratitude, the moſt ſacred regards among men.

On the death of queen Elizabeth, Mr. Bacon was very early in his homage and application for favour to the new ſovereign, king James I. On the 23d of July, 1603, the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On the 25th of Auguſt, 1604, he was conſtituted, by patent, one of his majeſty's learned council, with a fee of forty pounds a year. And the king granted him the ſame day, by another patent under the great ſeal, a penſion of ſixty pounds a year, for ſpecial ſervices received from his brother Anthony Bacon and himſelf. In 1605, Sir Francis Bacon recommended himſelf to the king's particular notice, as well as to the general eſteem of his cotemporaries, by publiſhing a work which he had long meditated, and which he dedicated to the king, entitled, Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, in two books. The great aim of this treatiſe, no leſs original in the deſign than happy in the execution, was to ſurvey accurately the whole ſtate and extent of the intellectual world; what parts of it had been unſucceſsfully cultivated; what lay ſtill neglected, or unknown; and by what methods theſe might be diſcovered, and thoſe improved, to the farther advantage of ſociety and human nature. By expoſing the errors and imperfections of our knowledge, he led mankind into the only right way of reforming the one, and ſupplying the other: he taught them to know their wants. He even went farther, and pointed out to them general methods of correction and improvement in the whole circle of arts and ſciences. This work he firſt publiſhed in Engliſh; but to render it of more extenſive uſe, he recommended a tranſlation of it into Latin to Dr. Playfer, profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Cambridge. Playfer, with the ſcrupulous accuracy of a grammarian, was more attentive to faſhion his ſtile to purity and roundneſs of periods, made out of the phraſeology he had gleaned from claſſic writers, than to render his author's meaning in plain and maſculine language. After the ſight of a ſpecimen or two, Sir Francis did not encourage him to proceed in it. He himſelf, after his retirement, very much enlarged and corrected the original, and with the aſſiſtance of ſome friends turned the whole into Latin. This is the edition of 1623; and ſtands as the firſt part to his grand Inſtauration of the Sciences.

Sir Robert Cecil, now earl of Saliſbury, who had oppoſed the progreſs of Bacon's fortune under Elizabeth, appears to have obſerved the ſame conduct towards him in the preſent reign, till he had fixed himſelf in the king's confidence ſo firmly, as to be above all fear of a rival; and then he ſeems to have been ſomewhat diſpoſed to favour his kinſman. But Sir Francis Bacon found a formidable enemy in a man of great eminence in his own profeſſion, the famous Sir Edward Coke, now attorney-general. The quarrel between them ſeems to have been perſonal; and it laſted to the end of their lives. Coke was jealous of Bacon's reputation in many parts of knowledge; by whom, again, he was envied for the high reputation he had acquired in one; each aiming to be admired, particularly for that in which the other excelled. This affectation in two extraordinary men has ſomething in it very mean, and is not uncommon. The former was the greateſt lawyer of his time; but could be nothing more. If the latter was not ſo, we can aſcribe it only to his aiming at a more exalted character. The univerſality of his genius could not be confined within one inferior province of learning. And if learning thus divided is not ſo proper to raiſe a ſingular name in one way, it ſerves to enlarge the underſtanding on every ſide, and to enlighten it in all its views. The place which Sir Francis Bacon had ſo long expected, he at length obtained; for, in 1607, he was appointed ſolicitor-general.

In

In 1610, he publiſhed another treatiſe, intitled, Of the Wiſdom of the Ancients. There have been very few books written either in this or in any other nation, which deſerved or met with more general applauſe than this, and ſcarce any that are like to retain it longer; for, in all this performance, Sir Francis Bacon gave a ſingular proof of his capacity to pleaſe all parties in literature; as, in his political conduct, he ſtood fair with all the parties in the nation. The admirers of antiquity were charmed with this diſcourſe, which ſeems expreſly calculated to juſtify their admiration: and, on the other hand, their oppoſites were no leſs pleaſed with a piece, from which they thought they could demonſtrate, that the ſagacity of a modern genius had found out much better meanings for the ancients than ever were meant by them. In this admirable work, our author has laid open, with great ſagacity and penetration, the ſecret meaning of the phyſical, moral, and political fables of antiquity; in doing which, he very wiſely and prudently took occaſion to throw out many obſervations of his own; for which he could not have found otherwiſe ſo favourable an opportunity.

In 1611, he was conſtituted judge of the Marſhal's-court, jointly with Sir Thomas Vavaſor, then knight-marſhal. In 1612, he ſucceeded Sir Henry Hobart in the office of attorney-general. The parliament, at this time, though they were extremely out of humour with the miniſters in general, diſtinguiſhed Bacon by an unuſual mark of favour and confidence. An objection having been ſtarted in the Houſe of Commons, that a ſeat there was incompatible with the office of attorney-general, which required his frequent attendance in the upper-houſe, the commons, from their particular regard for Sir Francis Bacon, and in conſideration of his former ſervices in parliament, over-ruled the objection; though for that time only: and he was accordingly permitted to take his place among them.

When Sir George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, became poſſeſſed of king James's confidence, Sir Francis Bacon took great pains to cultivate the good-will of the favourite, to whom he was ſo ſubſervient, that he ſubmitted to be a ſort of ſteward for thoſe great eſtates beſtowed upon Villiers by the king. However, it appears from his letters, and other writings, that he generally gave good advice to his patrons: but, when he found that they would not follow his, he was ready to follow theirs without reſerve; tho' it does not appear that he was in the leaſt concerned in the treaſonable practices of the earl of Eſſex; which was, perhaps, more owing to his want of courage than his want of ambition. As Sir Francis was extremely ſubmiſſive, and often uſeful to his patrons; ſo he was diligent, and but too ready to uſe any means for getting the better of thoſe whom he thought his rivals; as appeared upon the reſignation of the old lord-chancellor Egerton in 1617. The ſeals he was highly ambitious of; and as he looked upon Sir Edward Coke as his rival, he took care to repreſent him to the king and Buckingham, as one who abounded in his own ſenſe, and who, by an affectation of popularity, was likely to court the good-will of the people at the hazard of the prerogative. In this he was the more eaſily believed, as Sir Edward had been but the year before chief-juſtice, becauſe the miniſters found him not ſo ductile as they wiſhed him to be. Accordingly the ſeals were delivered to Sir Francis, with the title of lord keeper; and, in 1619, he was created lord high-chancellor of England, and baron of Verulam; and, the year following, viſcount St. Alban's.

Neither the weight and variety of public buſineſs, nor the pomps of a court, could divert the attention of Bacon from the ſtudy of philoſophy. In 1620, he publiſhed his Novum Organum Scientiarum, as a ſecond part to his Grand Inſtauration of the Sciences: a work that for twelve years together he had been methodizing, altering, and poliſhing, till he had laboured the whole into a ſeries of Aphoriſms, as it now appears.

Of all his writings this ſeems to have undergone the ſtricteſt reviſion*, and to be finiſhed with the ſevereſt judgment. Indeed, the form into which it is caſt admits of nothing foreign, of nothing merely ornamental. The lights and embelliſhments of imagination, the grace and harmony of ſtile, are rejected here, as beauties either ſuperfluous, or of an inferior nature. Of all his writings this has been the leaſt read or underſtood†. It was intended as a more uſeful, a more extenſive logic, than the world had yet been acquainted with. An art not converſant about ſyllogiſms and modes of argumentation, that may be ſerviceable ſometimes in arranging truths already known, or in detecting fallacies that lie concealed among our own reaſonings and thoſe of other men: but an art inventive of arts; productive of new diſcoveries, real and important, and of general uſe to human life. This he propoſed, by turning our attention from notions to things; from thoſe ſubtle and frivolous ſpeculations that dazzle, not enlighten, the underſtanding, to a ſober and ſenſible inveſtigation of the laws and powers of nature, in a way becoming philoſophers who make truth and information the ſole aim of their inquiries. In order to this, his firſt endeavour was to weed out of the mind ſuch errors as naturally grow in it, or have been planted there by education, and cheriſhed by the influence of men, whoſe writings had long claimed a right of preſcription to rule and miſlead mankind. To a mind thus prepared for inſtruction, he propoſes the ſecond and ſcientifical part of his ſcheme, the true method of interpreting nature, by fact and obſervation; by ſound and genuine induction, widely differing from that puerile art, which till then had ſolely prevailed in philoſophy. His requires a ſufficient, an accurate collection of inſtances, gathered with ſagacity, and recorded with impartial plainneſs, on both ſides of the queſtion; from which, after viewing them in all poſſible lights, to be ſure that no contradictory inſtances can be brought, ſome portion of uſeful truth, leading on to further diſcoveries, may be at laſt fairly deduced. In this way experiments and reaſonings grow up together, to ſupport and illuſtrate each other mutually, in every part of ſcience.

On the 12th of October, 1620, lord Bacon ſent a copy of his Novum Organum Scientiarum to the king, who thereupon wrote the following letter to his lordſhip with his own hand.

"To the Lord Chancellor.

"My very good Lord,

"I have received your letter, and your book, than the which you could not have ſent a more acceptable preſent unto me. How thankful I am for it, cannot better be expreſſed by me, than by a firm reſolution I have taken; firſt to read it through with care and attention, though I ſhould ſteal ſome hours from my ſleep, having otherwiſe as little ſpare time to read it, as you had to write it: and then to uſe the liberty of a true friend, in not ſparing to aſk you the queſtion, in any point, whereof I ſhall ſtand in

* Dr. Rawley aſſures us, that he had ſeen twelve copies of this work reviſed, altered, and corrected year by year, before it was reduced into the form in which it was publiſhed.

† The celebrated Voltaire, in his Letters concerning the Engliſh Nation, ſays, "The moſt ſingular and the beſt of all lord Bacon's pieces, is that which is moſt uſeleſs and leaſt read; I mean his Novum Scientiarum Organum. This is the ſcaffold with which the new philoſophy was raiſed, and when the edifice was built, part of it at leaſt, the ſcaffold was no longer of ſervice. The lord Bacon was not yet acquainted with nature, but then he knew, and pointed out, the ſeveral paths which led to it. He had deſpiſed, in his younger years, the thing called Philoſophy in the univerſities; and did all that lay in his power to prevent thoſe ſocieties of men, inſtituted to improve human reaſon, from depraving it by their quiddities, their horrors of vacuum, their ſubſtantial forms, and all thoſe impertinent terms, which not only ignorance had rendered venerable, but which had been made ſacred by their being ridiculouſly bleaded with religion."

doubt:

doubt: as, on the other part, I will willingly give a due commendation to such places, as, in my opinion, shall deserve it. In the mean time I can with comfort assure you, that you could not have made choice of a subject more befitting your place, and your universal and methodical knowledge: and in the general, I have already observed, that you jump with me, in keeping the mid-way between the two extremes; as also in some particulars, I have found that you agree fully with my opinion. And so praying God to give your work as good success as your heart can wish, and your labours deserve, I bid you heartily farewel.

"Oct. 16, 1620. JAMES R."

Lord Bacon also sent three copies of this work to Sir Henry Wotton; and how much that eminent man valued the present, we may learn from his own words in a letter to Bacon. "Your lordship, (says he) hath done a great and everliving benefit to all the children of nature, and to nature herself in her uttermost extent of latitude, who never before had so noble, nor so true an interpreter, or (as I am readier to style your lordship) never so inward a secretary of her cabinet. But of your work, which came but this week to my hands, I shall find occasion to speak more hereafter; having yet read only the first book thereof, and a few aphorisms of the second. For it is not a banquet that men may superficially taste, and put up the rest in their pockets; but, in truth, a solid feast, which requireth due mastication. Therefore, when I have once, myself, perused the whole, I determine to have it read, piece by piece, at certain hours, in my domestic college, as an ancient author: for I have learned thus much by it already, that we are extremely mistaken in the computation of antiquity, by searching it backwards; because, indeed, the first times were the youngest; especially in points of natural discovery and experience."

But while the lord Bacon was thus acquiring the highest reputation as a philosopher, and exciting the universal admiration of the learned, he was about to suffer a melancholy reverse of fortune, and to become the object of public disgrace and punishment. In the parliament which was assembled in January, 1621, an inquiry was made into several national grievances; and among other things, a committee was appointed by the house of Commons, to inquire into the abuses of the courts of justice. It does not appear that this was set on foot with any particular view to Bacon: however, in the course of these inquiries, on the 14th and 15th of March, he was accused for taking of bribes, in causes which had depended before him as chancellor; of which information was given to the marquis of Buckingham, by letters of the same date, from Mr. secretary Calvert and Sir Lionel Cranfield, both members of the House of Commons. Several other members, gentlemen of reputation, and of the law, spoke in his lordship's behalf; as did Sir Edward Sackville, who was his particular friend: and when Sir Robert Phillips, the chairman of the committee, made his report, he made it with great tenderness, because, he said, "It concerned the honour of a great man, so endued with all parts, both of art and nature, that he would say no more of him, being not able to say enough." At a conference, on the 19th of the same month, between certain members of both houses, the lords agreed to take this affair into their speedy consideration. As soon as the matter was become the subject of public talk, more accusations against him were brought, and an impeachment or charge, consisting of several articles, preferred to the lords against him. On the day this complaint was made to the House of Lords, the marquis of Buckingham presented a letter from the lord chancellor, who was then sick, wherein he desired four things of their lordships. "First, that they would maintain him in their good opinion till his cause was heard. Secondly, that they would give him

a convenient time, as well in regard of his ill ſtate of health, as of the importance of the charge, to make his defence. Thirdly, that they would allow him to except againſt the credit of the witneſſes againſt him, to croſs-examine them, and to produce evidence in his own defence. And fourthly, that in caſe there came any more petitions of the like nature, that their lordſhips would not take any prejudice at their number, conſidering that they were againſt a judge, that made two thouſand orders and decrees in a year."

But lord Bacon ſoon relinquiſhed his deſign of entering into a long and formal defence of himſelf. On the contrary, he threw himſelf on the mercy of the houſe, by an humble ſubmiſſion, which he drew up in writing, and prevailed upon the prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. to preſent to the houſe of Peers; which he did on the 24th of April, when this matter came again under their lordſhips conſideration. But the lords were not ſatisfied with his letter of general confeſſion, though he renounced in it all juſtification of himſelf, and ſued for no other favour, "but that his penitent ſubmiſſion might be his ſentence, and the loſs of the ſeals his puniſhment." He was obliged to put in a particular anſwer to every point of his accuſation; which he did on the 1ſt of May, 1621, acknowledging, in the moſt explicit words, the corruption charged on him in twenty-eight ſeveral articles, and throwing his cauſe entirely on the compaſſion of his judges. On the ſecond of May his lordſhip reſigned the great-ſeal; and the following day the lords, by the mouth of the lord chief juſtice, their ſpeaker *pro tempore*, pronounced the following ſentence: "That the viſcount St. Alban's, lord chancellor of England, ſhall undergo a fine or ranſom of forty thouſand pounds; that he ſhall be impriſoned in the Tower during the king's pleaſure; that he ſhall for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the ſtate or common-wealth; and that he ſhall never ſit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court." Thus he loſt the great privilege of his peerage; a ſeverity unuſual, except in caſes of treaſon and attainder.

The laſt article of his charge furniſhes matter for much reflection. It alledges, "that he had given way to great exactions in his ſervants, both in reſpect of private ſeals, and otherwiſe for ſealing injunctions." This indulgence to his domeſtics, which was certainly extreme, has been generally reckoned the principal cauſe of thoſe irregularities that drew on his diſgrace. Liberal in his own temper, or rather profuſe beyond the condition of a man who means to preſerve his integrity, he allowed his family in every kind of extravagance*: and as many of his retinue were young, diſſipated, and giddy in the purſuit of pleaſure, they ſquandered away without meaſure, where they were indulged without controul†. Whether he did not diſcover this error till it was too late, or whether a ſoul like his, loſt in the greatneſs and immenſity of its own views, could not attend to that detail of little and diſagreeable particulars which œconomy requires; however that was, to ſupport his ordinary train of living, he fell into corruption himſelf, and connived at it in his dependants. Thus we behold him a memorable example of all that is great and exalted, of all that is little and low, in man. Ruſhworth ſays of Bacon, that "this learned peer, eminent over the Chriſtian world for his many writings extant in print, was known to be no admirer of money, yet had the unhappineſs to be defiled therewith: he treaſured up nothing, either for himſelf or his family, for he both lived and died in debt; he was over-indulgent to his ſervants, and connived at their takings, and their ways betrayed him to that error; they were profuſe and expenſive,

* A gentleman once expreſſing ſome diſapprobation of his liberality to his retinue, lord Bacon ſaid to him, "Sir, I am all of a piece; if the head be lifted up, the inferior parts of the body muſt be ſo too." *Tennyſon's Baconiana.*

† One day, during his trial, as he was paſſing thro' a room where ſeveral of his domeſtics were ſitting; upon their riſing up to ſalute him, he cried, "Sit down, my maſters; your riſe hath been my fall."

and

and had at their command whatever he was master of. The gifts taken were, for the most part, for interlocutory orders; his decrees were generally made with so much equity, that though gifts rendered him suspected for injustice, yet never any decree made by him was reversed as unjust, as it hath been observed by some knowing in our laws *."

After a short confinement in the Tower, his lordship was set at liberty; and upon the prorogation of the parliament in some heat, the king was pleased to consult with him in what manner he should proceed in the reformation of the courts of justice, and the other grievances which the Commons had been enquiring into: upon which he drew up a memorial on the subject, which is printed among his works. The king afterwards permitted him, by a licence dated the 13th of September, 1621, to stay at Sir John Vaughan's house at Parson's Green, and at London, for six weeks; and he then retired, by the king's command, to his own house at Gorhambury. It was probably at this time that the incident happened, which is related by Dr. Goodman. Prince Charles, we are told, coming to London, saw at a distance a coach followed by a considerable number of people on horseback, and, upon enquiry, was informed it was the lord St. Alban's attended by his friends; on which his highness said with a smile, "Well! do what we can, this man scorns to go out like a snuff."

Lord Bacon had hitherto been immersed in the hurry and bustle of public business; but he now entered into a more pleasing, though a less conspicuous, situation. Being freed from the servitude of a court, from an intolerable attendance there, on the vices and follies of men every way his inferiors, he was now in a condition to pursue the native bent of his genius; to live to himself, and for the advantage, not of one age, or one people only, but of all mankind, and all ages to come. And when he was thus withdrawn from the glare of a public station, into the shade of retirement and studious leisure, he often lamented, that ambition and false glory had so long diverted him from the noblest, as well as the most useful employments of a reasonable being; mortified, no doubt, into these sentiments, by a severe conviction in his own person, of the instability and emptiness of all human grandeur.

The first considerable work which he engaged in, after his retirement, was the History of Henry VII. which he undertook at the desire of king James, and published in the year 1622. He also methodized and enriched some of his former pieces; and composed several new ones, no less considerable for the greatness and variety of the arguments he treated, than for his manner of treating them. Nor are they works of mere erudition and labour; but original efforts of genius and reflection, on subjects either new, or handled in a manner that renders them so. His notions he drew from his own fund, and they were solid, comprehensive, and systematical; the disposition of his whole plan throwing light and grace on all the particular parts. Indeed, nothing can give us a more exalted idea of the fruitfulness and vigour of Bacon's genius, than the number and nature of those writings composed by him after his fall. Under the discouragement of a public censure, broken both in his health, and in his fortunes, he enjoyed his retirement no longer than five years: a little portion of time! yet he found means to croud into it, what might have been the whole business, and the glory too, of a long and fortunate life.

The fine which lord Bacon had been sentenced to pay by the parliament, was remitted by king James, soon after his discharge from the Tower. About three years after this, he petitioned his majesty for a total remission of his censure; "to the end that this blot of

* "If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
"The wisest, brightest, *meanest* of mankind." POPE.

ignominy might be removed from him, and from his memory with poſterity." The king hereupon granted him a full and entire pardon of his whole ſentence. Poſterity likewiſe, to which he appealed, has ſeemed unwilling to remember that he ever offended: and thoſe who record his failings, like thoſe who have made obſervations on the ſpots in the ſun, neither pretend to diminiſh his real brightneſs in himſelf, nor deny his univerſal influence on the world of learning.

Lord Bacon's poverty in the latter part of his life, has been much inſiſted on by ſeveral writers; and it has been aſſerted, that he languiſhed out a ſolitary being in obſcurity and indigence. But the matter appears to have been exaggerated. He certainly did not enjoy affluence, or entire eaſe of fortune; but his ordinary income muſt have placed him above ſordid want and anxiety. Dr. Rawley, who lived long in his family, affirms that the king had given him, out of the Broad ſeal and Alienation office, to the value of eighteen hundred pounds a-year; which, with his own lands amounting to a third part more, he retained to his death. But he had treaſured up nothing in his proſperous condition againſt the day of adverſity: and his penſion was not only precarious, but ill paid by a king, who, inſtead of huſbanding his revenues for great or good purpoſes, was daily laviſhing them away in fruitleſs negotiations, or on the leaſt deſerving of his ſubjects. Add to theſe things, that lord Bacon lay all this time under the incumbrance of a vaſt debt; and that he had doubtleſs expended very conſiderable ſums in procuring or making experiments. Such were the cauſes of that diſtreſs, and thoſe difficulties, into which he was often plunged. That they were many and great, we can entertain no doubt. It is but too ſtrongly confirmed to us by ſome unuſual expreſſions in his letters to king James; where we find him pouring out his heart in complaints and ſupplications of ſuch a ſtrain, as every one who reveres his memory muſt wiſh he had never uttered.

King James I. died in 1625, after an inglorious reign of two and twenty years; and lord Bacon ſurvived him ſomewhat more than a year. This great man, after having been for ſome time infirm and declining, at laſt owed his death to an exceſs not unbecoming a philoſopher; in purſuing, with more application than his ſtrength could bear, certain experiments touching the conſervation of bodies. He was ſo ſuddenly ſtruck in his head and ſtomach, that he found himſelf obliged to retire into the earl of Arundel's houſe at Highgate, near which he then happened to be. There he ſickened of a fever, attended with a defluxion on his breaſt; and, after a week's illneſs, he expired on the 9th of April, 1626, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age. He was buried privately in St. Michael's church, near St. Alban's. The ſpot that contained his remains lay obſcure and undiſtinguiſhed, till the gratitude of Sir Thomas Meautys, who had been formerly his ſecretary, erected a monument to his name and memory. In another country, in a better age, (ſays Mr. Mallet) his monument would have ſtood a public proof in what veneration the whole ſociety held a citizen, whoſe genius did them honour, and whoſe writings will inſtruct their lateſt poſterity.

Lord Bacon was, as to his perſon, of a middling ſtature; his forehead ſpacious and open, early impreſſed with the marks of age; his eye lively and penetrating; and his whole appearance venerably pleaſing. He continued ſingle till after forty, and then took to wife a daughter of alderman Barnham of London, with whom he received a plentiful fortune, but had no children by her: and ſhe outlived him upwards of twenty years.

Sir Walter Raleigh, that true judge of men and things, of ages paſt and preſent, diſcourſing of the great men of his time, ſaid, "The earl of Saliſbury was an excellent ſpeaker, but no good penman; lord Henry Howard was an excellent penman, but no good ſpeaker; Sir Francis Bacon alike eminent in both."

The

The judicious and penetrating Ben Johnſon ſuppoſed, that Engliſh eloquence aſcended till the time of the viſcount St. Alban's, and from thence went backward and declined. He who was not too apt to praiſe, was profuſe in his praiſes of Bacon, cloſing them with theſe admirable reflections: "My conceit of his perſon was never increaſed toward him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatneſs that was only proper to himſelf, in that he ſeemed to me ever, by his works, one of the greateſt men, and moſt worthy of admiration, that had been in many ages. In his adverſity, I ever prayed that God would give him ſtrength, for greatneſs he could not want; neither could I condole in a word or ſyllable for him, as knowing no accident could do harm to virtue, but rather help to make it manifeſt."

Archbiſhop Williams, to whoſe care the viſcount St. Alban's committed his orations and epiſtles, expreſſed his ſenſe of that confidence repoſed in him in theſe words: "Your lordſhip doth moſt worthily, therefore, in preſerving theſe two pieces amongſt the reſt of thoſe matchleſs monuments you ſhall leave behind you: conſidering, that, as one age hath not bred your experience, ſo is it not fit it ſhould be confined to one age, and not imparted to the times to come: for my part therein, I do embrace the honour with all thankfulneſs, and the truſt impoſed upon me, with all religion and devotion."

But one of the nobleſt, and perhaps the moſt noble teſtimony in honour of his great abilities, was the letter written to him, not long after his fall, by the univerſity of Oxford, on their receiving from him his book De Augmentis Scientiarum, the firſt paragraph only of which ſhall be here tranſcribed: "Right honourable, and (what, in nobility, is almoſt a miracle) moſt learned viſcount! your honour could have given nothing more agreeable, and the univerſity could have received nothing more acceptable, than the Sciences; and thoſe ſciences which ſhe formerly ſent forth poor, of low ſtature, unpoliſhed, ſhe hath received elegant, tall, and, by the ſupplies of your wit, by which alone they could have been advanced, moſt rich in dowry. She eſteemeth it an extraordinary favour to have a return, with uſury made of that by a ſtranger (if ſo near a relation may be called a ſtranger) which ſhe beſtows as a patrimony upon her children; and ſhe readily acknowledgeth that, though the muſes are born in Oxford, they grow elſewhere; grown they are, and under your pen; who, like ſome mighty Hercules in learning, have, by your own hand, further advanced thoſe pillars in the learned world, which, by the reſt of that world, were ſuppoſed immoveable."

Dr. Peter Heylin, who was thought, in his time, an accurate judge of men, things, and books, repreſents the viſcount St. Alban's as a man of a ſtrong brain, and capable of the higheſt performances, more eſpecially of framing a body of perfect philoſophy: "Pity it was, ſaid he, he was not entertained with ſome liberal ſalary, abſtracted from all affairs both of court and judicature, and furniſhed with ſufficiency both of means and helps for the going on in his deſigns; which, had it been, he might have given us ſuch a body of natural philoſophy, and made it ſo ſubſervient to the public good, that neither Ariſtotle, nor Theophraſtus, amongſt the ancients; nor Paracelſus, or the reſt of our later chemiſts, would have been conſiderable."

Mr. Addiſon, in one of the Tatlers, in which he vindicates the Chriſtian religion, by ſhewing that the wiſeſt and ableſt men in all ages, have profeſſed themſelves believers, ſpeaks of our author thus: "I ſhall in this paper only inſtance Sir Francis Bacon, a man who, for the greatneſs of genius, and compaſs of knowledge, did honour to his age and country, I could almoſt ſay to human nature itſelf. He poſſeſſed, at once, all thoſe extraordinary talents which were divided amongſt the greateſt authors of antiquity: he had the ſound, diſtinct, comprehenſive knowledge of Ariſtotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embelliſhments, of Cicero: one does not know which to admire moſt in his writings; the ſtrength of reaſon, force of ſtile, or brightneſs of imagination.

gination. This author has remarked, in several parts of his works, that a thorough insight into philosophy makes a good believer; and that a smattering in it naturally produces such a race of despicable infidels, as the little profligate writers of the present age, whom, I must confess, I have always accused to myself, not so much for their want of faith as their want of learning. I was infinitely pleased to find, among the works of this extraordinary man, a prayer of his own composing; which, for the elevation of thought, and greatness of expression, seems rather the devotion of an angel than of a man. His principal fault seems to have been the excess of that virtue which covers a multitude of faults: this betrayed him to so great an indulgence towards his servants, who made a corrupt use of it, that it stripped him of all those riches and honours which a long series of merits had heaped upon him."

The author of Bacon's article in the Biographia Britannica, takes notice, that the learned Francis Buddeus "applauds the viscount St. Alban's extremely. He stiles him a new light in philosophy, one who first united speculation and practice, and opened a passage to those mighty discoveries that have been made since his time: he indicates also the several parts of his great body of science, which have been commented on and explained by the learned philosophers of Germany; and thereby shews, that the memory of this admirable man expanded more fragrantly abroad for many years than here in his native country."

Dr. Rawley tells us, that his meals were refections of the ear as well as of the stomach, like the Noctes Atticæ, or banquets of the Deipnosophists; and he knew some persons of no mean parts, who professed that they made use of their note-books when they rose from his table. "He was not the least over-bearing in discourse, nor apt to engross the whole conversation to himself, or to endeavour to excel others; but took a pleasure in engaging them upon those subjects, which they were peculiarly skilful in, or loved to talk upon. He contemned no man's observations, but would light his torch at every man's candle. His opinions and assertions were for the most part binding, and not contradicted by any, rather like oracles than discourses; which may be imputed to the well weighing of his sentence by the scales of truth and reason; and also to the reverence and estimation, wherein he was commonly had, that no man would contest with him."

Mr. THOMSON, in his SEASONS, thus characterizes the Lord VERULAM.

Thine is a BACON, hapless in his choice;
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,
And through the smooth barbarity of courts,
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward still
To urge his course. Him for the studious shade
Kind Nature form'd, deep, comprehensive, clear,
Exact, and elegant; in one rich soul,
Plato, the Stagyrite, and Tully join'd.
The great deliverer he! who from the gloom
Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,
Led forth the true philosophy, there long
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,
And definitions void: he led her forth,
Daughter of Heaven! that slow-ascending still,
Investigating sure the chain of things,
With radiant finger points to Heaven again.

BACON (Anthony) elder brother to Sir Francis, was educated at home, and afterwards ſent abroad for improvement. At his return, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary abilities: but though he was deeply ſkilled in politics, and the beſt verſed in foreign affairs of any man in his time, yet he was reſerved in converſation, and remained contented with the reputation he acquired among the circle of his private acquaintance, and the intereſt he had with ſome perſons of the firſt diſtinction, who valued and made uſe of his abilities. He had the misfortune to be ſo very lame, that he was unable to move about his room; on which account the earl of Eſſex, who relied much upon his advice, and conſulted him in affairs that required the greateſt ſecrecy, took him into his houſe, and gave him a handſome allowance for his ſervices. He was diligent in his endeavours to ſerve that unfortunate nobleman, when he moſt required his aſſiſtance; and preſerved a ſincere friendſhip towards his brother the lord Verulam, to whom he left his eſtate.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, knight of the bath, and an excellent painter, was one of the ſons of the lord-keeper Bacon, and half-brother to the viſcount St. Alban's. He travelled into Italy, and ſtudied painting there; but his manner and colouring approaches nearer to the ſtyle of the Flemiſh ſchool. Mr. Walpole obſerves, that at Culford, where he lived, are preſerved ſome of his works; and at Gorhambury, his father's ſeat, is a large picture by him in oil, of a cook-maid with dead fowl, admirably painted, with great nature, neatneſs, and luſtre of colouring. In the ſame houſe is a whole length of him, by himſelf, drawing on a paper. Mr. Granger ſays, he was anceſtor to the preſent lord Townſhend.

BACONTHORP, or BACONDORP (John) ſurnamed the Reſolute Doctor, was one of the moſt learned men of his time. He was born at Baconthorp, an obſcure village in Norfolk, and flouriſhed towards the end of the thirteenth century. He ſpent ſome of his early years at a convent in Norfolk, from whence he removed to Oxford, and after that to Paris, where he had a degree in divinity and laws conferred upon him, and was in high reputation for his learning, being eſteemed the head of the Averroïſts, or followers of the philoſopher Averroës. Upon his return to England, he was choſen twelfth provincial of the Carmelites, in an aſſembly of that order held at London in the year 1329. Four years after, he was invited by letters to Rome, where he was held in great eſteem. During his reſidence in this city, he had ſeveral diſputations on the ſubject of marriage, in which he gave great offence to many, by aſcribing too much to the papal authority in diſpenſing with the laws of God in regard to marriage; but he afterwards retracted his opinion on this ſubject, and proved by the ſtrongeſt arguments from reaſon and ſcripture, that, in degrees of conſanguinity prohibited by the divine law, the pope had no diſpenſing power. Baconthorp died at London in the year 1346. He wrote, 1. Commentaria, ſeu Queſtiones ſuper quatuor libros Sententiarum. 2. Compendium legis Chriſti. 3. Tractatus duo de regula ordinis Carmelitani, &c. 4. Commentaries on all the Books of the Bible, and on St. Auſtin's Book De Civitate Dei. 5. A Treatiſe againſt Pope John, concerning the Viſion of the Bleſſed: and many other works.

BAINBRIDGE (John) an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer, was born at Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, in the year 1582. He received the firſt tincture of learning in the public ſchool of this town, and afterwards ſtudied at Emanuel college in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joſeph Hall. When he had taken his degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, he returned to Leiceſterſhire, where he kept a grammar-ſchool for ſome years, and at the ſame time practiſed phyſic. He employed his leiſure

hours in the mathematics, especially astronomy, which had been his favourite study from his earliest years. By the advice of his friends, who thought his abilities too great for the obscurity of a country life, he removed to London, where he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. His description of the comet which appeared in 1618, considerably raised his character. It was by this means he got acquainted with Sir Henry Savile, who, in the year 1619, appointed him his first professor of astronomy at Oxford; upon which he removed to that university, and was entered a master commoner of Merton college, the master and fellows whereof appointed him junior reader of Linacre's lecture in 1631, and superior reader in 1635. As he resolved to publish correct editions of the ancient astronomers, agreeable to the statutes of the founder of his professorship; in order to make himself acquainted with the discoveries of the Arabian astronomers, he began the study of the Arabic language when he was above forty years of age. Some time before his death, he removed to a house opposite Merton college, where he died November 3, 1643, in the sixty-second year of his age. His body was conveyed to the public schools, and, an oration having been pronounced there in his praise, by Mr. Strode, the university-orator, it was carried from thence to the church of Merton college, and there deposited near the altar. He wrote, 1. An astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th of November, 1618, to the 16th of December following. 2. Canicularia; a Treatise concerning the Dog-star, and the Canicular Days. 3. Antiprognosticon, &c. 4. A Theory of the Sun. 5. A Theory of the Moon. 6. A Discourse concerning the Quantity of the Year. 7. Two volumes of astronomical Observations. 8. Nine or ten volumes of Miscellaneous Papers relating to the Mathematics; and other pieces.

BAKER (David) an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr. Wood has given us a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from atheism to Christianity, was educated at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke-college, in the university of Oxford. He afterwards studied at the Temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin. In the reign of James I. he was a considerable time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary; but being much given to retirement and abstraction, he was, by some of his brethren, thought a very improper person for that employment. He was for several years the spiritual director of the English Benedictine nuns at Cambray, and afterwards their confessor. He spent the latter part of his life in London, where he died in the year 1641. He is said to have been much employed in mental prayer; and was author of several books relating to the exercises of a spiritual life. He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, entitled Scala Perfectionis, by Walter Hilton. These, and the rest of his works that are extant, are, as Mr. Wood tells us, "conserved in nine large tomes in folio, MSS. in the monastery of English Benedictine nuns at Cambray." He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries; but these, which were in six folio volumes, are lost; as are also three large volumes of his translations of the works of spiritual authors. None of his books were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his Church History of Britanny, and other writers, have been much indebted to him. *Granger's Biographical History.*

BAKER (Sir Richard) author of the Chronicle of the Kings of England, was born at Sissingherst, in Kent, about the year 1568. In 1584, he was entered a commoner at Hart-

Hart hall in Oxford, where he remained three years, which he ſpent chiefly in the ſtudy of logic and philoſophy. From thence he removed to one of the inns of court in London, and afterwards travelled into foreign parts, in order to complete his education. In 1594, he was created maſter of arts at Oxford; and in May 1603, received the honour of knighthood from king James I. at Theobald's. In 1620, he was high-ſheriff of Oxfordſhire, having the manor of Middle-Aſton, and other eſtates in that county. He married a daughter of Sir George Manwaring, of Ightfield, in Shropſhire, knight; but having become ſurety for ſome of that family's debts, he was thereby reduced to poverty, and forced to take ſhelter in the Fleet-priſon, where he died on the 18th of February, 1644-5. He was buried about the middle of the ſouth iſle of St. Bride's church, Fleet-ſtreet. He was a perſon tall and comely, ſays Mr. Wood, of a good diſpoſition, and admirable diſcourſe; religious, and well-read in various faculties, eſpecially in divinity and hiſtory, as appears from the books he compoſed. He wrote, beſides his Chronicle, 1. Cato Variegatus, or Cato's Moral Diſtichs varied in verſe. 2. Meditations and Diſquiſitions on the Lord's Prayer. 3. Meditations and Diſquiſitions on ſeveral of the Pſalms of David. 4. Meditations and Prayers upon the ſeven Days of the Week. 5. Apology for Laymen writing on Divinity. 6. Theatrum Redivivum, or the Theatre vindicated; in anſwer to Mr. Prynne's Hiſtrio-maſtix. 7. Theatrum Triumphans, or a Diſcourſe of Plays; and other works. He alſo tranſlated the Marquis Virgilio Malvezzi's Diſcourſes on Tacitus, and Monſieur Balzac's Letters. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "his Chronicle of the Kings of England was formerly in great vogue; but was ever more eſteemed by readers of a lower claſs, than by ſuch as had a critical knowledge of hiſtory. The language of it was, in this reign, called polite; and it long maintained its reputation, eſpecially among country gentlemen*. The author ſeems to have been ſometimes more ſtudious to pleaſe than to inform, and with that view to have ſacrificed even chronology to method. In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton, publiſhed a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been ſeveral times reprinted ſince, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. †"

BAKER (Thomas) an eminent mathematician, was born at Ilton, in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1625. In 1640, he was entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; and, in 1645, was elected ſcholar of Wadham college. On the tenth of April, 1647, he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and ſoon after quitted the univerſity. He afterwards became vicar of Biſhops-Nymmet, in Devonſhire, where he lived a ſtudious and retired life for many years. He chiefly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the mathematics; and he gave a proof of his great knowledge in this branch of learning, in the book he publiſhed under the following title: The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked; or, a new Diſcovery of the Conſtruction of all Equations, howſoever affected, not exceeding the fourth Degree, viz. of Linears, Quadratics, Cubics, Biquadratics, and the finding of all their Roots, as well falſe as true, without the Uſe of Meſolabe, Triſection of Angles, without Reduction, Depreſſion, or any other previous Preparations of Equations by a Circle, &c. Of this performance there is an account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. xiv. No. 157, p. 549. A little before his death the Royal Society ſent him ſome mathematical queries, to which he returned ſuch ſatisfactory an-

* Sir Richard's own encomium of his Chronicle, in his preface to that work, is ſuppoſed to have recommended it to many of his readers. He ſays, that it is "collected with ſo great care and diligence, that if all other of our Chronicles were loſt, this only would be ſufficient to inform poſterity of all paſſages memorable, or worthy to be known."

† Biographical Hiſtory of England, Vol. ii. p. 321.

ſwers, that they preſented him a medal, with an inſcription full of honour and reſpect. He died at Biſhops-Nymmet, on the 5th of June, 1690, and was buried in his own church.

BALCHEN (Sir JOHN) an Engliſh admiral of approved valour and great experience, was born on the 2d of February, 1669, and during his youth properly inſtructed in the ſeveral arts neceſſary to form a complete ſeaman. At this early time of life he gave many indications of a tenacious memory, ſound judgment, and the moſt intrepid courage. He was alarmed by no dangers, intimidated by no difficulties. He purſued his purpoſes with the greateſt perſeverance, ſteadineſs, and reſolution, and rarely failed of ſeeing them ſucceed according to his wiſhes. But though he was thus reſolute and intrepid, he was far from being petulant, nor ever willingly affronted any. When he had attained the knowledge of the arts and ſciences requiſite in a ſeaman, he was placed on board the royal navy, where he ſerved ſeveral years in very inferior ſtations. On the 25th of July, 1697, he was appointed captain of the Virgin prize, and from that time was always conſidered as one of the moſt active commanders in the Britiſh navy. He never ſacrificed the honour of his country to the deſigns of a party, or his own private intereſt, nor ſought ſtations that might be attended with greater advantage than thoſe where his ſuperiors thought proper to place him. The true intereſt of his country, and the honour of the Britiſh flag, were the grand motives that influenced his conduct, and to promote theſe was the greateſt pleaſure of his life. The merchants were highly ſenſible of the advantages which the commerce of the nation derived from his care and vigilance; and the privateers of the enemy felt ſo often the effects of his courage and intrepidity, that they dreaded even the name of the ſhip which Balchen commanded.

In 1718, he commanded the Shrewſbury in that memorable action near Sicily, in which the Spaniſh fleet was almoſt totally deſtroyed by that of Great Britain, under the command of Sir George Byng. In this engagement captain Balchen behaved, as he did in all others, with the greateſt intrepidity. In 1728, he was made rear-admiral of the Blue; and, in 1731, commanded under Sir Charles Wager, when Don Carlos was placed in poſſeſſion of the duchies of Parma and Placentia. In 1734, he was appointed rear-admiral of the White, and commanded a large ſquadron at Plymouth, which was intended to join the grand fleet under Sir John Norris; and, in 1739, he was raiſed to the rank of vice-admiral of the Red.

The Spaniards had for ſome years made it their practice to take the Engliſh merchant ſhips in the Weſt-Indies, under pretence that they carried on a contraband trade. Repreſentations were often made to the court of Spain on this ſubject, but to no purpoſe; the depredations were ſtill continued: in conſequence of which, war was declared againſt Spain on the 23d of October, 1739, and admiral Vernon diſpatched with a ſtrong fleet to the Weſt-Indies. In the ſpring of the ſucceeding year, the miniſtry received intelligence, that the aſſogue ſhips were ſoon expected in Old Spain, under the convoy of admiral Pizarro; this determined them to ſend a ſquadron under the command of an officer that could be depended upon, to intercept them. Accordingly Balchen was named, and diſpatched with four ſhips of the line, to cruize for them off Cape Finiſterre. He punctually obeyed his orders, and reached his ſtation on the 20th of April, where he was joined by two other men of war. But his vigilance was rendered abortive by an advice-boat ſent from Old Spain, which had the good fortune to meet Pizarro, and acquainted him of the danger. On receiving this intelligence, the Spaniſh admiral altered his courſe, and inſtead of ſtanding for Cape Finiſterre, ſteered to the northward till he made the Lizard point, and from thence directed his courſe to St. Andero,

Andero, a Spaniſh port in the Bay of Biſcay, where he ſafely arrived with an immenſe treaſure.

On the 9th of Auguſt, 1743, Mr. Balchen was appointed admiral of the White, and ſoon after knighted by his majeſty, and made governor of Greenwich hoſpita; a ſtation very proper to a perſon of his advanced age, and where he expected to ſpend the remainder of his days in tranquility, free from the dangers and fatigues of a ſeafaring life. But theſe pleaſing expectations ſoon vaniſhed; his country once more demanded his ſervice, and he with alacrity obeyed the ſummons. Sir Charles Hardy had been ſent with a large convoy of ſtore-ſhips to admiral Rowley in the Mediterranean, who was in the utmoſt diſtreſs, his ſhips being almoſt deſtitute of proviſions, and their rigging in a very wretched condition; nor were the French either ignorant of this circumſtance, or careleſs to profit by it. They ſent out a fleet, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips of the line, and ſix frigates, under the command of M. de Rochambault, to intercept the fleet, or at leaſt to prevent Sir Charles from joining admiral Rowley, well knowing that the latter could attempt nothing without theſe ſtores. Sir Charles, however, arrived ſafe at Liſbon, where the French diſcovered him, and blocked up his fleet in the Tagus. There was now an abſolute neceſſity of relieving Sir Charles, and conſequently of ſending an admiral, whoſe courage and conduct could be relied on. In this extremity the miniſtry caſt their eyes upon admiral Balchen, who accordingly repaired to Portſmouth, and took the command of a large fleet, rendezvouſed at Spithead, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips of the line, and ſix Dutch, beſides two fire ſhips, and a ſloop. On his arrival he hoiſted his flag on board the Victory, one of the largeſt and fineſt ſhips in the royal navy; and, on the 7th of Auguſt, 1744, ſailed from Spithead to relieve Sir Charles Hardy. He arrived in ſafety at Liſbon on the 9th of September, and being joined by the ſquadron of Sir Charles, proceeded to Gibraltar; the French at his approach retiring into Cadiz, and leaving the ſea open to the Britiſh flag. This important ſervice being performed, Sir John was deſirous of ſhewing the French what they had to expect from a powerful Engliſh fleet, and accordingly cruiſed for ſome time on the coaſt of Portugal, in hopes of meeting with ſome of the Breſt fleet; but in this he was diſappointed, the French commander taking care to prevent his deſign, by keeping his whole fleet in the harbour of Cadiz.

Sir John Balchen finding it in vain to wait any longer for the enemy, left the coaſt of Galicia on the 28th of September, ſteering for England; but on the 3d of October he was overtaken by a violent ſtorm, which diſperſed the whole fleet. The Exeter loſt her main and mizen maſts, and was obliged to throw twelve of her guns over-board to prevent her foundering: the Duke, on board of which vice-admiral Stuart had hoiſted his flag, had all her ſails and rigging blown away, and ten feet water in her hold; the reſt of the fleet alſo received conſiderable damage, though all, except the Victory, arrived ſafe at St. Helens on the 10th of October: but that unfortunate ſhip had a very different fate; ſhe was ſeparated from the fleet on the 4th of October, and driven on the rocky coaſt of Alderney, where ſhe ſtruck on the Caſkets. The inhabitants of Alderney heard the guns which the admiral fired as ſignals of diſtreſs; but the tempeſt raged with ſuch uncommon violence, that no aſſiſtance could be given. The ſignal guns were continued during the whole night, but early in the morning the ſhip ſunk, and every perſon on board periſhed. She was manned with eleven hundred of the moſt expert ſeamen in the royal navy, excluſive of fifty gentlemen of family and fortune, who went as volunteers. Thus one of the moſt experienced admirals, with eleven hundred and fifty men, were loſt in a moment, and paſſed together through the gloomy valley that ſeparates time from eternity.

How uncertain are the expectations of mortals! on what tottering foundations do they build their hopes! The gallant Balchen had performed the important ſervice which called him from his retirement, and had entered the Britiſh channel in his return. He was retreating for ever from the rage of the ocean, and from the dangers, difficulties, and hardſhips, attendant on a ſeafaring life. But when every danger was in appearance paſt, and every difficulty ſurmounted; when he was almoſt in ſight of the harbour of repoſe, and the end of all his toils; a raging tempeſt blaſted his pleaſing hopes, and put a period at once to his life and worldly expectations. The whole nation expreſſed a deep and generous concern for this terrible misfortune; and his late majeſty ſettled a penſion of 500l. per annum on the admiral's lady during her life; and to perpetuate the memory of this brave commander, a ſmall, but elegant monument was erected for him in Weſtminſter-abbey, in which his buſt is well executed in the fineſt marble: the enrichments, arms, and trophies, are admirably wrought, and in the front is a fine baſſo-relievo of a ſhip in a ſtorm, below which is the following inſcription: "To the memory of Sir John Balchen, knight, admiral of the white ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, who, in the year 1744, being ſent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruiſe on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his majeſty's ſhip the Victory, loſt in the Channel by a violent ſtorm; from which ſad circumſtance of his death we may learn, that neither the greateſt ſkill, judgment, or experience, joined to the moſt firm unſhaken reſolution, can reſiſt the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the paſſages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but accompanied with adverſe gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man, meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful ſervice he had paſſed, when being juſt retired to the government of Greenwich hoſpital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the laſt time, called out by his king and country, whoſe intereſt he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their ſervice ended only with his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family, became heightened by many aggravating circumſtances attending it; yet amidſt their grief they had the mournful conſolation to find his gracious and royal maſter mixing his concern with the generous lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of ſo zealous, ſo valiant, and ſo able a commander; and, as a laſting memorial of the ſincere love and eſteem borne by his widow to a moſt affectionate and worthy huſband, this honorary monument was erected by her."

Admiral Balchen married Suſannah, daughter of colonel Apreece of Waſhingly, in the county of Huntingdon. He left one ſon and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, ſurvived him but a ſhort time; for being ſent to the Weſt Indies in 1745, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December the ſame year, aged twenty-eight.

BALE (John) in Latin Baleus, or Balæus, biſhop of Oſſory in Ireland, was born at Cove, a ſmall village in Suffolk, in November 1495. His parents being in poor circumſtances, and encumbered with a large family, he was entered at twelve years of age in the monaſtery of Carmelites at Norwich, and from thence removed to Jeſus college, Cambridge. He was educated in the Romiſh religion, but afterwards became a proteſtant. He himſelf tells us, "that he was involved in the utmoſt ignorance and darkneſs of mind both at Norwich and Cambridge, till the word of God ſhining forth, the churches began to return to the true fountains of divinity. That the inſtrument of his converſion was not a prieſt or a monk, but the moſt noble earl of Wentworth." His converſion, however, greatly expoſed him to the perſecution of the Romiſh clergy, and he muſt have felt their reſentment, had he not been protected by lord Cromwell, a nobleman,

bleman in high favour with king Henry VIII. But upon the death of this nobleman, Bale was obliged to fly into Holland, where he remained ſix years, during which time he wrote ſeveral pieces in the Engliſh language. He was recalled into England by king Edward VI. and preſented to the living of Biſhops-Stoke, in the county of Southampton; and, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1552, he was nominated to the ſee of Oſſory. Upon his arrival in Ireland, he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to reform the manners of his dioceſe, to correct the vicious practices of the prieſts, to aboliſh the maſs, and to eſtabliſh the uſe of the new book of Common Prayer ſet forth in England; but all his ſchemes of this kind having proved abortive by the death of king Edward, and the acceſſion of queen Mary, he became very much expoſed to the outrages of the Papiſts in Ireland: once in particular we are told, that five of his domeſtics were murdered, whilſt they were making hay in a meadow near his houſe; and having received intimations that the prieſts were plotting his death, he retired from his ſee to Dublin. He afterwards made his eſcape in a ſmall veſſel from that port, but was taken by the captain of a Dutch man of war, who ſtripped him of all his money and effects, and when he arrived in Holland, he was obliged to pay thirty pounds before he could procure his liberty. From Holland he retired to Baſil in Switzerland, where he continued during the reign of queen Mary. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth he returned from his exile, and rather choſe to accept of a prebend of Canterbury, than to ſue for his former ſee of Oſſory. He died in November, 1563, aged ſixty-eight, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury.

This prelate has left a celebrated work, containing the lives of the moſt eminent writers of Great-Britain, beſides ſeveral other pieces. The intemperate zeal of this author, in his accounts of the Papiſts, often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour; he is therefore ſtiled, by Anthony Wood, "the foul-mouthed Bale." He is the earlieſt dramatic writer in the Engliſh language*, or at leaſt author of the firſt pieces of that kind that we find in print; and his writings in that way, that we have been able to trace, are very numerous, as will be ſeen in the ſubſequent catalogue of them, viz. 1. Againſt Momus's and Zoilus's. 2. Againſt thoſe who adulterate the Word of God. 3. Two Comedies of Baptiſm and Temptation. 4. Of Chriſt when he was twelve Years old. 5. Of the corrupting of God's Laws. 6. Of the Councils of Biſhops. 7. God's Promiſes. 8. Image of Love. 9. Impoſtures of Thomas Becket. 10. Of St. John Baptiſt's preaching in the Wilderneſs. 11. The Life of St. John Baptiſt. 12. Of John King of England. 13. Concerning the Laws of Nature corrupted. 14. Of Lazarus raiſed from the Dead. 15. Of the Lord's Supper, and waſhing of Feet. 16. On both Marriages of the King. 17. Two Comedies of the Paſſion of Chriſt. 18. Two Comedies of the Sepulture and Reſurrection. 19. Of Simon the Leper. 20. Of the Temptation of Chriſt. 21. Treacheries of the Papiſts. Of theſe, only thoſe numbered 7, 10, and 13, have been ſeen in print; the firſt of which was reprinted by Dodſley, in the firſt volume of his Collection of old Plays. As to the reſt, they are mentioned by himſelf as his own, in his account of the Britiſh writers. He alſo tranſlated the tragedies of Pammachius.

"There was a time, ſays Mr. Granger, when the lamentable comedies of Bale were acted with applauſe. He tells us, in the account of his vocation to the biſhopric of Oſſory, that his comedy of John Baptiſt's Preaching, and his tragedy of God's Promiſes, were acted by young men at the market-croſs of Kilkenny, upon a Sunday."

* Companion to the Play-houſe, Vol. II.

BAMBRIDGE, or BAINBRIDGE, (CHRISTOPHER) archbiſhop of York, and cardinal-prieſt of the Roman church, was born at Hilton, near Appleby, in Weſtmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, and taken holy orders, he was collated to the rectory of Aller, in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells. In 1485, he was appointed prebendary of South Grantham, in the cathedral church of Saliſbury, but reſigned it the ſame year for that of Chardſtock; and the year following he was made prebendary of Horton, in the ſame church. In 1495, he was elected provoſt of Queen's college, being about the ſame time created doctor of laws. In 1503, he was admitted prebendary of Strenſhall, in the cathedral church of York; and in the ſame year inſtalled dean of that church. In 1505, he was made dean of Windſor, maſter of the rolls, and one of the king's privy-council. In 1507, he was preferred to the biſhopric of Durham, and the year following tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York. He was employed by Henry VII. in ſeveral ambaſſies, but chiefly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in that from king Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. who, in the year 1511, created him a cardinal, with the title of St. Praxede, and appointed him legate of the eccleſiaſtical army, then beſieging the fort of Baſtia. In return for theſe favours Bambridge ſent diſpatches to the king, urging him to eſpouſe the cauſe of his holineſs, and not to ſuffer a pope, who had been ſuch a friend to the liberties of Chriſtendom, to fall a ſacrifice to his enemies. The king, influenced by the cardinal's zeal, laid the affair before his council, in which, after long debates, it was at length reſolved to undertake the war.

This prelate died at Rome on the 14th of July, 1514, having been poiſoned, as it is ſaid, by one of his domeſtics. Being one day, (as Mr. Aubery informs us) in a violent paſſion, to which he was naturally ſubject, he fell upon Rinaldo his ſteward, and beat him ſeverely. In revenge of this uſage, the ſteward took an opportunity of adminiſtering poiſon to his maſter; for which crime being apprehended and impriſoned, he prevented the execution of public juſtice by hanging himſelf. The cardinal was buried at Rome, in the Engliſh church of St. Thomas, and the following epitaph was inſcribed on his tomb: "Chriſtophoro Archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, S. Praxedis preſbytero cardinali Angliæ, a Julio II. pontifice maximo, ob egregiam operam S. R. Eccleſiæ præſtitam, dum ſui regni legatus eſſet, aſſumpto, quam mox domi et foris caſtris pontificiis præfectus tutatus eſt." Pits ſpeaks of Bambridge as a man of learning, and tells us that he wrote many things in the civil law, and ſome account of his ambaſſies; but none of them have been tranſmitted to us.

BANKES (Sir JOHN) lord chief-juſtice of the Common-pleas in the reign of king Charles I. was born at Keſwick, in Cumberland, in 1589, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and ſoon became eminent in that profeſſion. In 1634 he was knighted, and made attorney-general, and in 1640 was raiſed to the office of chief juſtice of the Common-pleas. He followed king Charles to York, and there, in 1642, ſigned the declaration of the lords and gentlemen then with his majeſty. The ſame year, the univerſity of Oxford ſhewed their reſpect for him, by creating him doctor of laws; and his majeſty cauſed him to be ſworn of his privy council. In the ſummer-circuit he loſt all his credit at Weſtminſter; for having declared from the Bench at Saliſbury, that the actions of Eſſex, Manchester, and Waller, were treaſonable, the commons voted him, and the reſt of the judges who were of that opinion, traitors. In the mean time lady Bankes, with her family, being at Corfe caſtle, in the iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire, gave an inſtance of female bravery that deſerves to be handed down with honour to poſterity.

The friends of the parliament had already reduced all the ſea coaſt, except Corfe-caſtle, and were reſolved to reduce that likewiſe; but Sir John's lady, though ſhe had about her only her children, a few ſervants and tenants, and little hopes of relief, refuſed to ſurrender that fortreſs; upon which Sir W. Earl, and Thomas Trenchard, Eſq; who commanded the parliament forces, had recourſe to very rough meaſures: they thrice attempted the place by ſurpriſe, and were as often repulſed with loſs, though the firſt time lady Bankes had but five men in the place, and during the whole time her garriſon never exceeded forty. They then interdicted her the markets, and at length formally beſieged the fortreſs with a very conſiderable force, a train of artillery, and a great quantity of ammunition, which compelled the little town dependent on the caſtle to ſurrender. The beſiegers now imagined the buſineſs was done, when the lady, taking advantage of their remiſſneſs, procured a ſupply of proviſions and ammunition, which enabled her ſtill to hold out. At laſt the earl of Caernarvon, with a conſiderable body of horſe and dragoons, came into the neighbourhood of Purbeck, when Sir W. Earl raiſed the ſiege, on the third of Auguſt, 1643, ſo precipitately, that he left his tents ſtanding, together with his ammunition and artillery, which all fell into the hands of lady Bankes's houſhold. Sir John was at this time at Oxford with the king, where he continued to diſcharge his duty as a privy counſellor, till the laſt day of his life, December 28, 1644.

BANKS (JOHN) a dramatic writer, was bred an attorney at law, and belonged to the ſociety of New Inn. The dry ſtudy of the law, however, not being ſo ſuitable to his natural diſpoſition as the more elevated flights of poetical imagination, he quitted the purſuit of riches in the inns of court, in order to pay his attendance on the Muſes in the theatre. Here he found his rewards by no means adequate to his deſerts. His emoluments at the beſt were precarious, and the various ſucceſſes of his pieces too feelingly convinced him of the error of his choice. This, however, did not prevent him from purſuing with chearfulneſs the path he had taken, his thirſt of fame, and warmth of poetic enthuſiaſm alleviating to his imagination many diſagreeable circumſtances, which indigence, the too frequent attendant on poetical purſuits, frequently threw him into. He wrote ſeven tragedies, viz. 1. The Rival Kings, or the Loves of Oroondates and Statira. 2. The Deſtruction of Troy. 3. Virtue betrayed, or Anna Bullen. 4. The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex. 5. The Innocent Uſurper, or the Death of the Lady Jane Grey. 6. Cyrus the Great. 7. The Iſland Queens, or the death of Mary Queen of Scotland.

"His turn, ſays the author of the Companion to the Play-houſe, was entirely to tragedy; his merit in which is of a peculiar kind: for at the ſame time that his language muſt be confeſſed to be extremely unpoetical, and his numbers uncouth and inharmonious; nay, even his characters very far from being ſtrongly marked or diſtinguiſhed, and his epiſodes exceedingly irregular; yet it is impoſſible to avoid being deeply affected at the repreſentation, and even at the reading of his tragic pieces. This is owing in general to an happy choice of his ſubjects, which are all borrowed from hiſtory, either real or romantic, and indeed moſt of them from circumſtances in the annals of our own country, which, not only from their being familiar to our continual recollection, but even from their having ſome degree of relation to ourſelves, we are apt to receive with a kind of partial prepoſſeſſion, and a pre-determination to be pleaſed. He has conſtantly choſen as the baſis of his plays ſuch tales as were in themſelves, and their well-known cataſtrophes, moſt truly adapted to the purpoſes of the drama. He has indeed but little varied from the ſtrictneſs of hiſtorical facts, yet he ſeems to have made it his conſtant rule to keep the ſcene perpetually alive, and never ſuffer his characters to droop. His verſe is not poetry, but proſe run mad; yet will the falſe gem ſometimes approach

ſo near in glitter to the true one, at leaſt in the eyes of all but the real connoiſſeurs, (and how ſmall a part of an audience are to be ranked in this claſs will need no ghoſt to inform us) that bombaſt will frequently paſs for the true ſublime, and where it is rendered the vehicle of incidents in themſelves affecting, and in which the heart is apt to intereſt itſelf, it will, perhaps, be found to have a ſtronger power on the human paſſions than even that property to which it is in reality no more than a bare ſuccedaneum. And from theſe principles it is that we muſt account for Mr. Banks's writings having, in general, drawn more tears from, and excited more terror in, even judicious audiences, than thoſe of much more correct, and more truly poetical authors."

The writers on Biography have not aſcertained either the year of the birth, or that of the death of Mr. Banks. His laſt remains, however, lie interred in the church of St. James's, Weſtminſter. *Companion to the Playhouſe*, Vol. ii.

BARCLAY, BARCLEY, BARKLAY or DE BARKLAY, (ALEXANDER) an elegant writer in the ſixteenth century. It is a ſubject of diſpute, whether this bard was born in England or in Scotland. According to Dr. Mackenzie, he was a Scotſman; but according to Pitts and Wood, he was an Engliſhman; and the latter opinion ſeems to be, upon the whole, the moſt probable. And there is alſo ſome reaſon to believe that he was born in Somerſetſhire, where there is a village called Barcley, and an antient family of the ſame name. There is no account of the exact time of his birth, nor where he received the firſt part of his education. It appears, however, that he was entered at Oriel college, Oxford, at the time when Thomas Corniſh, afterwards biſhop of Tyne, was provoſt of that houſe, which might be about the year 1495. When he had ſtudied ſome time in this univerſity, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his quickneſs of parts, and great affection for literature, he went over into Holland, and from thence travelled into Germany, Italy, and France. He ſtudied the languages of thoſe countries with great aſſiduity, and made a moſt ſurpriſing proficiency in them; as appeared by many excellent tranſlations which he publiſhed. Upon his return to England, the provoſt of Oriel college, who had been his patron at the Univerſity, having been promoted to the biſhopric of Tyne, made him his chaplain, and afterwards appointed him one of the prieſts of St. Mary, at Ottery in Devonſhire, a college founded by John Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter. After the death of his patron, biſhop Corniſh, he became a monk of the order of St. Benedict; and afterwards, according to ſome, a Franciſcan. It is, however, certain, that he was a monk of Ely; and upon the diſſolution of the monaſtery at Ely, which happened in 1539, he was left to be provided for by his patrons, of which his works, it is ſaid, had gained him many. On the death of Thomas Eryngton, he had the vicarage of St. Matthew, at Wokey, in Somerſetſhire, beſtowed upon him; and on the 7th of February, 1546, being then doctor of divinity, he was preſented to the vicarage of Much-Badew, or Baddow-Magna, in the county of Eſſex. On the 30th of April, 1552, he was preſented by the dean and chapter of London to the rectorſhip of Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet: but he did not enjoy this living above ſix weeks; for he died, in a very advanced age, at Croydon in Surry, June, 1552, and was interred in the church there.

Bale has treated the memory of Barclay with much indignity; he ſays, that he remained a ſcandalous adulterer, under the colour of leading a ſingle life. Pitts, on the other hand, aſſures us, that he employed all his ſtudy in favour of religion, and in reading and writing the lives of ſaints. This, however, is certain, that he was admired in his lifetime for his wit and eloquence; and for a particular fluency of writing, in which he was ſuperior to any other writer of that age. He was alſo a great refiner of the Engliſh language.

The

The writings of Barclay are very numerous, and no perfect catalogue of them is any where to be found; but the following list contains his principal pieces: 1. Eclogues on the Miseries of Courtiers. 2. The Lives of several Saints, translated from the Latin, particularly those of St. George, St. Margaret, St. Catherine, and St. Ethelreda. 3. Five Eclogues, from the Latin of Mantuan. 4. A Treatise against Skelton. It is conjectured that one cause of the animosity between these brother-bards, was the ill-will that Skelton bore to those of the ecclesiastical character. 5. Of the French Pronunciation. 6. The Bucolic of Codrus. 7. The Castle of Labour. Translated from the French into English. 8. A Treatise of Virtues. This was originally written in Latin by D. Mancini. 9. The Figure of our Mother Holy Church, oppressed by the French King. 10. The History of the Jugurthine War. Translated from the Latin of Sallust. Barclay translated this at the desire of the duke of Norfolk. 11. Navis Stultifera, or the Ship of Fools. This is the most celebrated of all our poet's writings. It expresses the characters, vices, and follies of all degrees of men. It consists partly of verses of his own composition, and partly of translations from the Latin, French, and Dutch. It is, indeed, a kind of version of a book written under the same title by Sebastian Brantius; but then it is translated with great freedom, and with considerable additions. It is adorned with a great variety of pictures, printed from wooden cuts. It was first printed at London, by Richard Pynson, in 1509, in small folio; again in the same size in 1519; and in Quarto in 1570. It was dedicated by our author to his patron, Dr. Thomas Cornish, bishop of Tyne.

BARCLAY (William) a learned civilian, was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland. He was much in favour with queen Mary Stuart, and had therefore great reason to expect preferment; but the misfortunes of this princess having disappointed all his expectations, he went to France in 157-; and though he was then thirty years of age, applied to the study of the law at Bourges. Soon after, he took his doctor's degree there; and, as he was a man of ingenuity and great assiduity, he soon became able to teach the law. About this time the duke of Lorrain having founded the university of Pontamousson, gave Barclay the first professorship, and appointed him counsellor in his councils, and master of the requests of his palace. In 1581, Barclay married a young lady of Lorrain, by whom he had a son, who became afterwards the cause of animosity between his father and the Jesuits. The youth being endowed with a fine genius, they used their utmost endeavours to engage him in their society, and had nearly succeeded when the father discovered their intentions. He was greatly displeased at the Jesuits, who resented it as highly on their part, and did him so many ill offices with the duke, that he was obliged to leave Lorrain. He repaired to London, expecting that king James would give him some employment; his majesty accordingly offered him a place in his council, with a considerable allowance, on condition that he would embrace the religion of the church of England; but this he declined from his attachment to the Romish persuasion. He returned to France in 1604, and accepted of a professorship in civil law, which was offered him by the university of Angers. He read lectures there with great applause till his death, which happened about the year 1605, when he was buried in the Franciscan church. The most famous of his works are, his Treatise on the Power of the Pope, and that on the Power of Kings. He was father of John Barclay, the celebrated author of the Argenis.

BARCLAY (Robert) one of the most eminent writers among the Quakers, was the son of colonel David Barclay, and was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1648. The troubles

troubles in Scotland induced his father to send him, while a youth, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, principal of the Scots college, who, taking advantage of the tender age of his nephew, drew him over to the Romish religion. His father being informed of this, sent for him in 1664. Robert, though now only sixteen years of age, had gained a perfect knowledge of the French and Latin tongues, and had likewise improved himself in most other branches of learning. Several writers among the Quakers have asserted, that colonel Barclay had embraced their doctrine before his son's return from France, but Robert himself has fixed it to the year 1666. Our author soon after became a proselyte to that sect, and in a short time distinguished himself greatly by his zeal for their doctrines. His first treatise in their defence appeared at Aberdeen, in 1670. It was written in so sensible a manner, that it considerably raised the credit of the Quakers, who began now to be better treated by the government than they had ever been before. In a piece which he published in 1672, he tells us, that he had been commanded by God to pass through the streets of Aberdeen in sackcloth and ashes, and to preach the necessity of faith and repentance to the inhabitants; he accordingly performed it, being, as he declared, in the greatest agonies of mind till he had fulfilled this command. In 1675, he published a regular and systematical discourse, explaining the tenets of the Quakers, which was universally well received. Many of those who opposed the religion of the Quakers, having endeavoured to confound them with another sect, called the Ranters, our author, in order to shew the difference between those of his persuasion and this other sect, wrote a very sensible and instructive work.

In 1676, his famous Apology for the Quakers was published in Latin at Amsterdam, in quarto. His Theses Theologicæ, which are the foundation of this work, had appeared some time before. He translated his Apology into English, and published it in 1678. This work is addressed to king Charles II. and the manner in which he expresses himself to his majesty is very remarkable. Amongst many other extraordinary passages we meet with the following: "There is no king in the world, who can so experimentally testify of God's providence and goodness, neither is there any who rules so many free people, so many true Christians, which thing renders thy government more honourable, thyself more considerable, than the accession of many nations filled with slavish and superstitious souls. Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity, thou knowest what it is to be banished thy native country, to be over-ruled as well as to rule and sit upon the throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man: if, after all those warnings and advertisements, thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, and give up thyself to follow lust and vanity, surely great will be thy condemnation."

Though these pieces of his greatly raised his reputation among many persons of sense and learning, yet they brought him into various disputes, and one particularly with some considerable members of the university of Aberdeen, an account of which was afterwards published. In 1677, he wrote a large treatise on universal love. Nor were his talents entirely confined to this abstracted kind of writing, as appears from his letter to the public ministers of Nimeguen. His last tract was published in 1686, and entitled, The Possibility and Necessity of the inward and immediate Revelation of the Spirit of God towards the Foundation and Ground of true Faith, proved in a Letter written in Latin to a Person of Quality in Holland, and now also put into English. By his writings he did great service to his sect over all Europe. He travelled with the famous Mr. Penn through the greatest part of England, Holland, and Germany, and was every where received with the highest respect; for though both his conversation and behaviour were suitable to his principles, yet there was such liveliness and spirit in his discourse, and such

serenity

ſerenity and chearfulneſs in his deportment, as rendered him extremely agreeable to all ſorts of people. The great buſineſs of his life was doing good, and promoting what he thought to be the knowledge of God. When he returned to his native country, he ſpent the remainder of his life in a quiet and retired manner. He died at his own houſe at Ury, on the third day of October, 1690, in the forty-ſecond year of his age.

BARLOW (THOMAS) a very learned Engliſh biſhop, was born at Langhill, in the pariſh of Orton, in Weſtmoreland, in the year 1607. He was educated at the free-ſchool at Appleby, and ſent from thence, in 1624, to Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of maſter of arts on the 27th of June, 1633, and the ſame year was choſen fellow of his college. In 1635, he was appointed metaphyſic reader in the univerſity; and his lectures were received with the greateſt applauſe. In 1652, he was elected head-keeper of the Bodleian library. On the 23d of July, 1657, he took his degree of bachelor in divinity; and in the ſame year was choſen provoſt of his college. After the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was nominated one of the commiſſioners for reſtoring the members that had been unjuſtly expelled during Cromwell's uſurpation. On the 2d of Auguſt, 1660, he was created doctor in divinity, and in September following was choſen Margaret profeſſor of divinity; and this ſame year he wrote the Caſe of Toleration in Matters of Religion. In 1661, he was appointed archdeacon of Oxford; and, in 1675, was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln.

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "this learned prelate, whom nature deſigned for a ſcholar, and who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was, perhaps, as great a maſter of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in theſe languages, as any man of his age*. The greateſt part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are againſt popery; and his conduct, for ſome time, like that of other Calviniſts, appeared to be in direct oppoſition to the church of Rome. But after James aſcended the throne, he ſeemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He ſent the king an addreſs of thanks for his declaration for liberty of conſcience, and is ſaid to have written reaſons for reading that declaration. His compliances were much the ſame after the Revolution. His moderation, to call it by the ſofteſt name, was very great; indeed ſo great, as to bring the firmneſs of his character in queſtion. But caſuiſtry, which was his moſt diſtinguiſhed talent, not only reconciles ſeeming contradictions, but has alſo been known to admit contradictions themſelves. He was, abſtracted from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man." He died at Buckden, in Huntingdonſhire, on the 8th of October, 1691, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

BARLOW (WILLIAM) ſon of William Barlow, biſhop of St. David's, was born in Pembrokeſhire. In 1560, he was admitted at Baliol college, Oxford, and four years after took a degree in arts. In 1573, he entered into holy orders, and was made prebendary of Wincheſter. On the fourteenth of December, 1588, he was appointed prebendary of Collwich, in the cathedral of Litchfield; but he quitted it for the place of treaſurer in the ſame church. He afterwards became chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, ſon of king James I. and on the twelfth of March, 1614, was collated to the archdeaconry of Saliſbury. He is remarkable for being the firſt who wrote on the nature

* The ingenious earl of Angleſey, in his Memoirs, ſays, "I never think of this biſhop, and his incomparable knowledge both in theology and church hiſtory, and in the eccleſiaſtical law, without applying to him in my thoughts the character that Cicero gave Craſſus, viz. "Non unus e multis, ſed unus inter omnes, prope ſingularis."

and properties of the loadſtone, twenty years before Dr. Gilbert publiſhed his book on that ſubject. He was the firſt that made the inclinatory inſtrument tranſparent, and to be uſed hanging, with a glaſs on both ſides; he alſo ſuſpended it in a compaſs-box, where, with two ounce weight, it was made fit for uſe at ſea. It was he likewiſe who found out the difference between iron and ſteel, and their tempers for magnetical uſes. He alſo diſcovered the right way of touching magnetical needles, and of piecing and cementing loadſtones: finally, he was the firſt who ſhewed the reaſons why a loadſtone, being double capped, muſt take up ſo great a weight. He died on the 25th of May, 1625.

This ingenious gentleman was author of the following treatiſes: 1. The Navigator's Supply, containing many Things of principal Importance belonging to Navigation. 2. Magnetical Advertiſement, or divers pertinent Obſervations and Experiments concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadſtone, &c. 3. A brief Diſcovery of the idle Animadverſions of Mark Ridley, upon a Treatiſe, entitled, Magnetical Advertiſement.

BARNARD (Sir JOHN) lord-mayor of London in 1738. His firſt appearance on the public ſtage, on which he afterwards made ſo diſtinguiſhed a figure, was in the year 1722, when he was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London; a truſt, which he continued to enjoy during the ſix ſucceeding parliaments, and which he always diſcharged with equal integrity and ability. In 1725, he received the thanks of the common-council, for oppoſing a bill introducing a change in the method of conducting elections in the city of London. In 1727, he was choſen alderman of Dowgate-ward; and the next year he prepared and preſented to the commons a bill for the better regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchant ſervice. In 1730, the court of Vienna having begun a negotiation in England for a loan of four hundred thouſand pounds, a bill was propoſed, and paſſed, prohibiting all his majeſty's ſubjects from advancing any ſums of money to foreign princes or ſtates, without having obtained licence from his majeſty, under his privy-ſeal, or ſome greater authority. Violent oppoſition was made to this bill, by a great number of members; among whom Mr. Barnard (for the dignity of knighthood he obtained afterwards by his own merit) made no inconſiderable figure. He obſerved, that if the bill ſhould paſs in its preſent form, it would, in his opinion, open a channel for the Dutch to carry on a very lucrative branch of buſineſs to the prejudice of England: that the bill ought abſolutely to name the emperor as the power prohibited to borrow; for that, otherwiſe, all the other ſtates of Europe would think themſelves equally affected by this act, which would give it the air as if England was at war with all the world: that he was by no means for making the Exchequer a court of inquiſition; he conceived it to be equally odious and unconſtitutional, that ſubjects ſhould be obliged to accuſe themſelves, and thereby incur the moſt ſevere penalties *; he knew, indeed, there were ſuch precedents already, but that was ſo much the worſe; precedents could not alter the nature of things; and he thought the liberties of his country of more conſequence than any precedents whatever.

In the debate upon the famous exciſe-ſcheme, projected by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1733, Sir John Barnard ſhewed himſelf not more zealous for the trade of his country, than jealous of the honour of thoſe by whom it was principally conducted. While this affair was depending in parliament, the merchants of London, having been convened by circular letters, repaired to the lobby of the houſe of commons, in order to ſolicit their friends to vote againſt the bill. Sir Robert Walpole, piqued at the importunity of

* This related to a clauſe in the act, ordering, that the attorney-general ſhould be empowered by Engliſh bill, in the court of Exchequer, to extort diſcovery by exacting an oath of ſuſpected perſons.

theſe gentlemen, threw out ſome reflections againſt the conduct of thoſe whom he ſuppoſed to have been the means of bringing them thither; and at the ſame time inſinuated, that the merchants themſelves could be conſidered in no other light than that of STURDY BEGGARS. This expreſſion was highly reſented by all thoſe in the oppoſition, and particularly by Sir John Barnard, who made the following anſwer: "I know (ſaid he) of no irregular or unfair methods that were uſed to call people from the city to your door. It is certain that any ſet of gentlemen, or merchants, may lawfully deſire their friends; they may even write letters, and they may ſend thoſe letters by whom they pleaſe, to deſire the merchants of figure and character to come down to the court of Requeſts, and to our lobby, in order to ſolicit their friends and acquaintance againſt any ſcheme or project which they may think prejudicial to them. This is the undoubted right of the ſubject, and what has been always practiſed upon all occaſions. The honourable gentleman talks of STURDY BEGGARS: I do not know what ſort of people may now be at the door, becauſe I have not lately been out of the houſe; but I believe they are the ſame ſort of people that were there when I came laſt into the houſe; and then, I can aſſure you, I ſaw none but ſuch as deſerve the appellation of STURDY BEGGARS as little as the honourable gentleman himſelf, or any gentleman whatever. It is well known, that the city of London was ſufficiently appriſed of what was this day to come before us: where they got their information I know not; but I am very certain, that they had a right notion of the ſcheme which has been now opened to us; and they were ſo generally and zealouſly bent againſt it, that, whatever methods may have been uſed to call them hither, I am ſure it would have been impoſſible to find any legal methods to prevent their coming hither." In a word, he made ſo ſtrenuous an oppoſition to this unpopular and unconſtitutional ſcheme, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the miniſtry entirely to lay it aſide.

In 1735, Sir John Barnard moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the number of playhouſes, and reſtraining the licentiouſneſs of players, which was now increaſed to an amazing degree; and though the bill miſcarried at that time, it was nevertheleſs, about two years after, enacted into a law, which ſtill continues in force. In 1736, he ſerved, with his brother-in-law Sir Robert Godſchall, knight, the office of ſheriff of the city of London and county of Middleſex. The next year he formed a ſcheme for reducing the intereſt of the national debt; a project, which, though it did not at that time ſucceed, was, nevertheleſs, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation. In 1738, Sir John ſerved the high office of lord mayor of London. During his mayoralty he had the misfortune to loſe his lady, who was buried in a magnificent manner at Clapham church; the children belonging to Chriſt's Hoſpital, of which he was many years preſident, attended the funeral through the city. Upon the death of Sir John Thompſon, knight, in 1749, he removed, purſuant to an act of common-council, and took upon him the office of alderman of Bridge-ward without, and then became in name, as he might already be conſidered in reality, the father of the city. In July 1758, to the inexpreſſible regret of his brother aldermen, and of all his fellow citizens, he reſigned his gown.

In the ſame year, upon the motion of Sir Robert Ladbroke, then father of the city, the thanks of the court of aldermen were given to Sir John Barnard, and expreſſed in the following terms: "It is unanimouſly agreed and ordered, that the thanks of this court be given to Sir John Barnard, knight, late one of the aldermen, and father of this city, for his conſtant attendance and ſalutary counſels in this court; his wiſe, vigilant, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; his unwearied zeal for the honour, ſafety, and proſperity of his fellow citizens; his inviolable attachment to the laws and liberties of his country; and for the noble example he has ſet of a long and uninterrupted courſe of

virtue

virtue in private as well as in public life." It was likewiſe unanimouſly reſolved, upon the motion of John Paterſon, Eſq; "That Sir John Barnard, knight, ſo juſtly and emphatically ſtiled the father of this city, having lately (to the great and laſting regret of this court) thought proper to reſign the office of alderman, the thanks of this court be given him for having ſo long and faithfully devoted himſelf to the ſervice of his fellow citizens; for the honour and influence which this city has, upon many occaſions, derived from the dignity of his character, and the wiſdom, ſteadineſs, and integrity of his conduct; for his firm adherence to the conſtitution both in church and ſtate, his noble ſtruggles for liberty, and his diſintereſted and invariable purſuit of the true glory and proſperity of his king and country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by clamour, and unbiaſſed by the prejudice of party."

Upon his reſigning the office of alderman, he retired, in a great meaſure, from public buſineſs, and continued to live chiefly in a private manner at Clapham; where, after having attained to the age of eighty, he died on the 29th of Auguſt, 1764. His character was compoſed of every amiable quality: he was a dutiful ſon, an affectionate huſband, an indulgent maſter, a generous benefactor, an active magiſtrate, an intelligent merchant, an uncorrupt ſenator; he diſcharged all the duties of ſocial life with equal honour to himſelf, and advantage to his country: never man was more univerſally eſteemed while living, or more ſincerely regretted when dead.

BARRINGTON (John Shute, Lord Viſcount) was the youngeſt ſon of J. Benjamin Shute, of London, merchant and wholeſale linen-draper, who was youngeſt ſon of Francis Shute, of Upton, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. He applied to the ſtudy of the law in the Inner Temple, and, in 1708, was appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, from which he was removed by queen Anne in 1711. In that reign, John Wildman, of Becket, in the county of Berks, Eſq; adopted him for his ſon after the Roman cuſtom, and ſettled his large eſtate upon him, though he was no relation, and but of ſlender acquaintance. Some years after, he had another conſiderable eſtate left him by Francis Barrington, of Tofts, Eſq; who had married his firſt couſin, who died without iſſue. On this account, he procured an act of parliament, purſuant to the deed of ſettlement, to aſſume the name, and bear the arms of Barrington. On the acceſſion of king George I. he was choſen repreſentative in parliament for the town of Berwick upon Tweed, *without a Bribe*; which circumſtance, as he cauſed it to be inſcribed on his monument, we may ſuppoſe even at that time to have been very ſingular. July 5, 1717, he had a reverſionary grant of the office of maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, which he ſurrendered on the 10th of December, 1731. In the year 1720, he was created baron Barrington of Newcaſtle, and viſcount Barrington of Ardglaſs. In 1722, he was again returned member of parliament for the town of Berwick; but the houſe of commons taking into conſideration the Harburgh lottery, came at length to this reſolution, that John, lord viſcount Barrington, had been notoriouſly guilty of promoting, abetting, and carrying on that fraudulent undertaking; for which offence he was expelled the houſe. He again offered himſelf a candidate for the ſaid town againſt the lord Polworth, but loſt his election by a ſmall majority. He died at his ſeat at Becket, after a ſhort illneſs of ſeven hours, on the 14th of December, 1734, in the 56th year of his age.

Lord Barrington married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Danes, knight, by whom he had ſeven ſons and four daughters. He was a perſon of great learning and judgment, a diſciple and friend of Mr. Locke; had a high value for, and diligently ſtudied the holy ſcriptures, on which he made many valuable comments. He wrote,

1. Miſcellanea

1. Miſcellanea Sacra, two vols. 2. An Eſſay on the Diſpenſations of God to Mankind.

BARROW (Isaac) an eminent mathematician and divine, as well as a bright example of Chriſtian virtue, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a reputable citizen of London, and linen-draper to king Charles I. and was born in that city in October, 1630. He was ſent firſt to the Charter-houſe ſchool, for two or three years, where he diſcovered more of natural courage than inclination to ſtudy, being much given to fighting, and fond of promoting it among his ſchool-fellows, ſo that he made little or no proficiency in learning; inſomuch that his father was ſo greatly diſguſted with his manners and behaviour, that he is ſaid often to have wiſhed, if it pleaſed God to take away any of his children, it might be his ſon Iſaac. But being removed to Felſted in Eſſex, his diſpoſition took a different turn, ſo that he applied himſelf to his ſtudies with great diligence, and made an extraordinary proficiency in learning. During his ſtay at Felſted, he was, on the 15th of December, 1643, admitted a penſioner of Peter-houſe in Cambridge, where his uncle, afterwards biſhop of St. Aſaph, was then a fellow; but when he was actually removed to the univerſity, in February, 1645, he was entered at Trinity-college, his uncle, with ſome others, who had written againſt the Covenant, having the year before been ejected from Peter-houſe: and his father having ſuffered much in his eſtate by his adherence to king Charles, Iſaac's chief ſupport was at firſt from the generoſity of Dr. Hammond, for which he has expreſſed his gratitude in a Latin epitaph on his benefactor. In 1647, he was choſen a ſcholar of the houſe; and though he always continued a warm royaliſt, and would not take the Covenant, yet his behaviour was ſuch, that he gained the good-will and eſteem of his ſuperiors. He afterwards ſubſcribed the Engagement; but having ſoon after repented of what he had done, he went back to the commiſſioners to declare his diſſatisfaction, and got his name eraſed out of the liſt.

In 1648, Mr. Barrow took the degree of bachelor of arts, and the year following was choſen fellow of his college. But as thoſe times were not favourable to the advancement of men of his ſentiments, after his election he formed a deſign to engage in the profeſſion of phyſic, and accordingly for ſome years he applied to that ſtudy, and particularly made a great progreſs in anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry; though afterwards thinking that profeſſion not conſiſtent with the oath he had taken on his admiſſion to the fellowſhip, he quitted medicine, and applied chiefly to divinity. While he read Scaliger on Euſebius, he perceived the dependence of chronology on aſtronomy, which put him upon the ſtudy of Ptolemy's Almageſt; and finding that book and all aſtronomy depend on geometry, he applied himſelf to Euclid's Elements, and from thence was led to the other antient mathematicians, till he had conquered all the difficulties of that noble ſcience by the force of his own genius and indefatigable labour. In 1652, he commenced maſter of arts, and on the 12th of July, the following year, was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. When Dr. Duport, the Greek profeſſor at Cambridge, reſigned the chair, he recommended his pupil, Mr. Barrow, for his ſucceſſor, who juſtified the character given of him by an excellent performance of his probation exerciſe. But not having intereſt enough to carry the election, Mr. Ralph Widdrington was choſen; which diſappointment is thought to have been the reaſon of his forming a deſign to viſit foreign countries: and in order to execute this purpoſe he was obliged to ſell his books.

Mr. Barrow left England about the beginning of June, 1655, and went for Paris. There he found his father attending the Engliſh court, and out of his own ſmall ſtock gave him a ſeaſonable ſupply. The ſame year his Euclid was printed at Cambridge, which he had left behind him for that purpoſe. He continued in France the following

winter, and ſent the maſter and fellows of Trinity-college an account of his voyage in a poem, and ſome curious and political obſervations in a letter, both written in Latin. The enſuing ſpring he repaired to Leghorn, with an intention to proceed to Rome, but ſtopped at Florence; "where he had the favour, (ſays Dr. Pope) and neglected it not, to peruſe many books in the grand duke's library, and ten thouſand curious medals, and to diſcourſe concerning them with Mr. Fitton, who found his abilities ſo great in that ſort of learning, that upon his recommendation the grand duke invited Dr. Barrow to take upon him the charge and cuſtody of that great treaſure of antiquity *:" but in this latter circumſtance Dr. Pope appears evidently to have been miſtaken.

The narrowneſs of Mr. Barrow's circumſtances would now have obliged him to return home, had it not been for Mr. James Stock, a young merchant of London, who generouſly furniſhed him with money to ſupport him in his travels. By this unexpected ſupply he was probably encouraged to enlarge his views; ſo that he not only continued in Italy that ſummer, but being prevented from viſiting Rome (the place which of all others he moſt deſired to ſee) on account of the plague, which then raged there, and not being willing to ſtay the whole winter at Florence, he returned to Leghorn, and from thence ſet ſail for Smyrna, on the 6th of November, 1656. In this voyage the ſhip in which Mr. Barrow ſailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate; and during the engagement he ſtaid upon deck, and being ſtationed at one of the guns, aſſiſted in the defence of the ſhip with great activity and bravery. The Algerines were at length obliged to ſheer off; and by his behaviour in this affair, Mr. Barrow diſcovered that his natural courage continued the ſame, though his diſpoſition for fighting had been long altered; and that he dreaded nothing ſo much as ſlavery, the moſt ſhocking proſpect to a brave and generous mind. Therefore Dr. Pope ſays, when he aſked him, "Why he did not go down into the hold, and leave the defence of the ſhip to thoſe to whom it did belong?" He replied, "It concerned no man more than myſelf. I would rather have loſt my life, than have fallen into the hands of thoſe mercileſs infidels." At Smyrna he met with a kind reception from the Engliſh merchants, and particularly conſul Bretton, upon whoſe death he afterwards wrote a Latin elegy. From thence he proceeded to Conſtantinople, where the like civilities were ſhewn him by Sir Thomas Bendiſh, the Engliſh ambaſſador, and Sir Jonathan Dawes, with whom he contracted a friendſhip, which ever afterwards continued. When he had been in Turkey ſomewhat more than a year, he went to Venice by ſea, where, as ſoon as he was landed, the ſhip took fire, and was conſumed with all the goods, but none of the paſſengers or ſeamen were hurt. Leaving Venice he made the tour of Germany and Holland, and came back to England in the year 1659.

The time being now arrived, at which the fellows of Trinity-college are obliged either to take orders, or quit the college, (which is ſeven years after they have taken the degree of maſter of arts) he got himſelf epiſcopally ordained by biſhop Brownrig. Soon after the Reſtoration he was choſen Greek profeſſor at Cambridge, and in his oration on that occaſion, which is ſtill extant, he paid high compliments to the memory of Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Cheke, and others; and particularly commemorated Eraſmus, who had been ſo nobly inſtrumental in reviving the ſtudy of the learned languages. He alſo complimented the Univerſity of Cambridge upon the good ſenſe, true judgment, real wit, and extenſive learning, with which it abounded; in which reſpects it had the advantage over all the Univerſities he had ſeen in his travels. He apologized for his own inſufficiency and inability to fill the Profeſſor's chair; but, as he had the honour to be elected, he ſhould, he ſaid, uſe his utmoſt endeavours to ſupply the want of genius by induſtry and diligent application. He congratulated his auditors upon the revival

* Life of Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, by Dr. Walter Pope, p. 134.

and

and encouragement of good literature and the politer arts by the king's reſtoration. And laſtly, he expatiated upon the great antiquity, extenſive uſe peculiar energy, and ſuperior advantages of the Greek language; and diſplays the ſeveral merits of its writers in every branch of learning.

When he firſt entered upon his Greek profeſſorſhip, he intended to have read upon the tragedies of Sophocles, but altering his plan he made choice of Ariſtotle's Rhetoric. The year following, which was 1661, he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity; and on the 16th of July, 1662, by the recommendation of Dr. Wilkins, he was choſen Geometry Profeſſor at Greſham College. While he continued in this ſtation, he not only diſcharged the duty of it with great diligence and approbation, but likewiſe officiated for Dr. Pope, the Aſtronomy Profeſſor, during his abſence abroad. About this time he was offered a living of conſiderable value; but the condition annexed, of teaching the patron's ſon, made him refuſe it, as too like a ſimoniacal contract. Upon the 20th of May, 1663, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in the firſt choice made by the council after their charter. The ſame year the executors of Henry Lucas, Eſq; having by his appointment ſettled a mathematical lecture at Cambridge, Mr. Barrow, by the aſſiſtance of his good friend Dr. Wilkins, was choſen the firſt profeſſor, and entered upon that province the year following: and the better to ſecure the end of ſo generous and uſeful a foundation, he took care, that himſelf and ſucceſſors ſhould be bound to leave yearly to the Univerſity ten written lectures. He was alſo invited to take the charge of the Cottonian library, but upon a ſhort trial he choſe rather to ſettle at Cambridge; and for that end, on the 20th of May, 1664, he reſigned his Profeſſorſhip at Greſham College.

In 1669, he wrote his Expoſitions on the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Sacraments, which was a taſk enjoined him by the College, being obliged by the ſtatutes to compoſe ſome theological diſcourſes; which, as he ſays, ſo took up his thoughts, that he could not eaſily apply them to any other matter. The ſame year were publiſhed his Lectiones Opticæ, which he dedicated to Robert Raworth and Thomas Buck, Eſquires, the executors of Mr. Lucas, as the firſt fruits of his inſtitution. Theſe lectures being ſent to the learned Mr. James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Mathematics at St. Andrews, in Scotland, and peruſed by him, he gave the following character of the author in a letter to Mr. John Collins. "Mr. Barrow in his Optics ſheweth himſelf a moſt ſubtil geometer, ſo that I think him ſuperior to any that ever I looked upon. I long exceedingly to ſee his Geometrical Lectures, eſpecially becauſe I have ſome notions upon the ſame ſubject by me. I intreat you to ſend them to me preſently, as they come from the preſs, for I eſteem the author more than you can eaſily imagine." But when his Geometricæ Lectiones, which were publiſhed in the year 1670, had been ſome time in the world, having heard of very few who had read and conſidered them thoroughly, except Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Sluſius of Liege, the little reliſh that ſuch things met with, made him ſomewhat indifferent with regard to thoſe ſpeculations, and heightened his attention to the ſtudies of morality and divinity. For with a view to this deſign he had, on the 8th of November, 1669, reſigned his mathematical chair at Cambridge to his learned friend Mr. Iſaac Newton, then Maſter of Arts, and fellow of the ſame College, who reviſed his Optic Lectures before they went to the preſs; and, as he ingenuouſly acknowledges, corrected ſome things, and added others. In a letter written by Mr. Barrow to Mr. John Collins, dated July 20, 1669, he acquaints him, that a friend of his had brought him ſome papers, wherein he had ſet down "methods of calculating the dimenſions of magnitudes, like that of Mr. Mercator for the hyperbola, but very general; as alſo of reſolving equations;" which he promiſes to ſend him. And accordingly he did ſo, as appears from another letter, dated the 31ſt of that month. And in a third letter of the 20th of Auguſt following, he ſays, "I am glad my friend's papers give you ſo much ſatisfaction; his name is Mr. Newton, a Fellow of our College, and very young,

being

being but the second year Master of Arts; but of an extraordinary genius and proficiency in these things."

Upon quitting his Lucasian Professorship, he was only a Fellow of Trinity College, till his uncle, then Bishop of St. Asaph, gave him a small sinecure in Wales; and Dr. Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, conferred upon him a Prebend in his church: the profits of both which he bestowed in charity, and parted with them, as soon as he became Master of his College. In 1670, he was created Doctor in Divinity by mandate. Dr. Pope tells us, that Bishop Ward invited Dr. Barrow to live with him, not as a Chaplain, but rather as a friend and companion, though he frequently officiated in the absence of the domestic chaplain. About this time the Archdeaconry of North Wiltshire becoming void, the Bishop made an offer of it to Dr. Barrow, but he declined the acceptance of it. Soon after, a Prebendary of Salisbury being dead, and the Bishop offering Dr. Barrow the Prebend, he gratefully accepted it, and was installed accordingly. "I remember about that time, (says Dr. Pope) I heard him once say, 'I wish I had five hundred pounds.' I replied, 'That's a great sum for a philosopher to desire; what would you do with so much?' 'I would (said he) give it my sister for a portion, that would procure her a good husband;' "which sum, in a few months after, he received, for putting a life into the corps of his new Prebend; after which he resigned it to Mr. Corker, of Trinity College in Cambridge." Dr. Pope also relates the following incident, which happened during the time that Dr. Barrow resided in Bishop Ward's family; which, though of no great importance, the reader may not be displeased to see. "We were once (says he) going from Salisbury to London, he in the coach with the Bishop, and I on horseback; as he was entering the coach, I perceived his pockets strutting out near half a foot, and said to him, 'What have you got in your pockets?' he replied, 'Sermons.' 'Sermons (said I) give them me, my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage.' 'But (said he) suppose your boy should be robbed.' 'That's pleasant (said I) do you think there are parsons padding upon the road for sermons?' 'Why, what have you? (said he) it may be five or six guineas; I hold my sermons at a greater rate; they cost me much pains and time.' 'Well then (said I) if you'll secure my five or six guineas against lay-padders, I'll secure your bundle of sermons against ecclesiastical highwaymen.' "This was agreed; he emptied his pockets, and filled my portmanteau with Divinity, and we had the good fortune to come safe to our journey's end, without meeting either sort of the padders before-mentioned, and to bring both our treasures to London."

On the promotion of Dr. John Pearson, Master of Trinity College, to the See of Chester, Dr. Barrow was appointed his successor in his mastership by the King's patent, bearing date the 13th of February, 1672, and was admitted the 27th of the same month. When his Majesty advanced him to this dignity, he was pleased to say, "he had given it to the best scholar in England;" which character of him was not taken up by report, but the doctor being then his Chaplain, the King had often done him the honour to discourse with him; and in his facetious way used to call him "an unfair preacher," because he exhausted every subject, and left no room for others to come after him. The patent having been drawn for him, as it had for some others, with a permission to marry, he got that clause erased, thinking it not agreeable with the statutes, from which he desired no dispensation. Being thus settled, and to the height of his wishes, he concerned himself with every thing that might be for the interest of the College; and excused them from some expences and allowances, which they had made to his predecessors; and in particular, he remitted to them the charge of keeping a coach for him, as had been done for other masters. He also earnestly promoted the affair of building their library, which was begun in his mastership. In the year 1675, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Barrow lived upwards of five years after his advancement to the Maſterſhip of Trinity College. Concerning his death, the following particulars are related by Dr. Pope. "The laſt time he was in London, whither he came, as it is cuſtomary, to the election of Weſtminſter, he went to Knightſbridge to give the Biſhop of Saliſbury a viſit, and then made me engage my word, to come to him at Trinity College immediately after the Michaelmas enſuing. I cannot expreſs the rapture of the joy I was in, having, as I thought, ſo near a proſpect of his charming and inſtructive converſation. I fancied it would be a heaven upon earth; for he was immenſely rich in learning, and very liberal and communicative of it, delighting in nothing more, than to impart to others, if they deſired it, whatever he had attained by much pains and ſtudy: But of a ſudden all my hopes vaniſhed, and were melted like ſnow before the ſun. Some few days after he came again to Knightſbridge, and ſat down to dinner, but I obſerved he did not eat: Whereupon I aſked him, how it was with him? He anſwered, that he had a ſlight indiſpoſition hanging upon him, with which he had ſtruggled two or three days, and that he hoped by faſting and opium to get it off, as he had removed another, and more dangerous ſickneſs, at Conſtantinople, ſome years before. But theſe remedies availed him not, his malady proved in the event an inward, malignant, and inſuperable fever, of which he died May 4, Anno Dom. 1677, in the 47th year of his age, in mean lodgings, at a ſadler's near Charing-croſs, an old, low, ill-built houſe, which he had uſed for ſeveral years: for though his condition was much bettered by his obtaining the Maſterſhip of Trinity College, yet that had no bad influence upon his morals, he ſtill continued the ſame humble perſon, and could not be prevailed upon to take more reputable lodgings."* He was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey; where his friends erected a monument to his memory, in the ſouth wing, againſt the weſt wall, with his buſt of white marble on the top, and an inſcription on the front, drawn up by his much eſteemed friend Dr. Mapletoft.

Dr. Barrow was, in his perſon, low of ſtature, lean, of a pale complexion, and ſomewhat ſhort-ſighted; but very ſtrong and healthy. He could never be prevailed on to ſit for his picture; but ſome of his friends found means to get it taken without his knowledge, while they diverted him with ſuch converſation as engaged his attention. His life was irreproachable, and he was eminent for piety, modeſty, and humility. He poſſeſſed a great extent of learning, and an uncommon force of genius; and his works are deſervedly held in the higheſt eſtimation. The ingenious Mr. Granger obſerves, that "the name of Dr. Barrow will ever be illuſtrious for a ſtrength of mind and a compaſs of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and eſpecially in the ſublime geometry." And it is obſerved by another writer, that "he may be eſteemed, as having ſhewn a compaſs of invention equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the moderns, Sir Iſaac Newton only excepted." He took a large compaſs in his ſtudies, and acquired a general acquaintance with all parts of ſolid learning. He was exceedingly well ſkilled in the Greek language, and much inclined to Latin poetry, with which he frequently diverted himſelf; many performances of that kind being extant in his *Opuſcula*. He was calm and ſedate, always contented with his condition, not depreſſed by adverſity, nor elevated in proſperity; ſteady and conſtant in his devotions, beneficent to the neceſſitous; could reaſon coolly with the learned, and ſuit his diſcourſe to the leſs knowing; and was very communicative to all who deſired his aſſiſtance, which unhappily proved in ſome inſtances a prejudice to the public, by the loſs of many papers, that were lent

* Pope's Life of Biſhop Ward, p. 166, 167.

and never returned. He left little behind him, except books; which were so well chosen, that they sold for more than they cost. The manuscripts of his own composition were intrusted to the care of Dr. John Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Abraham Hill, Esq; with a power to print such of them as they thought proper: a trust which they executed with great fidelity. He printed only two sermons himself, one upon The duty and reward of bounty to the poor; and the other upon The passion of our blessed Saviour, which he did not live to see published. But several mathematical treatises written by him were printed during his life.

Dr. Barrow had much strength, as well as personal courage; and among other instances which have been urged in proof of this, is the following. As he was going out of a friend's house one morning, before an huge and furious mastiff was chained up, as he used to be all day, the dog flew at him: upon which "the Doctor catched him by the throat (says Dr. Pope) threw him, and lay upon him, and whilst he kept him down, considered what he should do in that exigent; once he had a mind to kill him, but he quite altered this resolution, judging it would be an unjust action, for the dog did his duty, and he himself was in fault for rambling out of his lodgings before it was light. At length he called out so loud, that he was heard by some of the house, who came presently out, and freed both the doctor and the dog from the imminent danger they were both in."

Dr. Ward observes, that Dr. Barrow was very free in the use of tobacco, which he thought assisted in composing and regulating his thoughts. But doubtless, as the same writer remarks, the sedateness of his mind, close attention to his subject, and unwearied pursuit of it, till he conquered all its difficulties, joined with a great natural sagacity and solid judgment, were the real reasons why he thought so justly, and wrote with that great accuracy and clearness. He transcribed his sermons four or five times over, his greatest difficulty being always to please himself. And therefore M. Le Clerc observes, that Dr. Barrow's sermons are rather treatises, or exact dissertations, than mere harangues to please the people; and that there are scarce any sermons comparable to those of this Author. In 1683 all Dr. Barrow's English works were published in three volumes, folio, by Dr. Tillotson. The first of these volumes contains, thirty-two sermons on several occasions; a brief exposition of the creed, the Lord's prayer, the decalogue, and the doctrine of the sacraments; a treatise of the Pope's supremacy; and a discourse on the unity of faith. The second volume contains sermons and expositions on all the articles of the Apostles creed. And the third volume contains forty-five sermons upon several occasions.

In 1687 was published in folio, "Isaaci Barrow S. S. T. professoris Opuscula, viz. determinationes, conciones ad clerum, orationes, poemata, etc. Volumen quartum." This is called Volumen quartum, as it was printed after the three English volumes in folio.

Dr. Barrow also published the following: 1. Euclidis Elementa: Cantabrigiæ 1655, 8vo. 2. Euclidis Data: Cantabrigiæ 1657, 8vo. 3. Lectiones opticæ 18, Cantabrigiæ in scholis publicis habitæ, in quibus opticorum phænomenon genuinæ rationes investigantur et exponuntur: Lond. 1669, 4to. 4. Lectiones geometricæ 13, in quibus præsertim generalia linearum curvarum symptomata declarantur: Lond. 1670, 4to. 5. Archimedis opera, Apollonii conicorum libri iv. Theodosii sphærica, methodo novo illustrata, et succincte demonstrata: Londini 1675, 4to.

After his decease, in 1683, his Lucasian mathematical Lectures were also published at London, in 8vo.

BARTON

BARTON (ELIZABETH) vulgarly called the Holy Maid of Kent, a noted impoſtor, raiſed up by the Miniſter of Aldington in Kent, and other prieſts, to ſupport the Romiſh church under its tottering condition, in the reign of king Henry VIII. She was ſervant to one Thomas Knob of Aldington, and had been long troubled with convulſions that diſtorted her mouth and limbs in an extraordinary manner, and threw her body into the ſtrangeſt agitations. The continuance of this diſtemper at laſt ſo diſpoſed her body, that when ſhe recovered, ſhe could throw it into the ſame diſtortions. Maſters, the miniſter of Aldington, with ſeveral other eccleſiaſtics, thought her a proper tool to anſwer their purpoſes; they perſuaded her to pretend that what ſhe ſaid and did was by a ſupernatural impulſe, and taught her to act her part to the higheſt degree of perfection; ſhe would lie as it were in a trance for ſome time, and then coming to herſelf, after many ſtrange contortions, would break out into pious ejaculations, hymns, and prayers; ſometimes delivering herſelf in ſet ſpeeches, ſometimes in uncouth monkiſh rhymes, pretending that ſhe had been honoured with viſions, heard heavenly voices and the moſt raviſhing melody, and had been favoured with revelations, declaiming againſt the wickedneſs of the times, againſt hereſy and innovations, exhorting the people to frequent the church, to hear maſſes, to uſe frequent confeſſion, and to pray to our Lady and all the ſaints. Her artful management of this affair, together with her pretended piety, virtue, and auſterity of life, not only deceived the vulgar, but ſeveral learned men, as Sir Thomas More, Fiſher biſhop of Rocheſter, and Warham archbiſhop of Canterbury, the latter of whom appointed commiſſioners to examine her. She was now inſtructed to ſay in her counterfeit trances, that the bleſſed Virgin had appeared to her, and aſſured her, that ſhe ſhou'd never recover 'till ſhe went to viſit her image, in a famous chapel dedicated to her at Court at Strete. Thither ſhe accordingly repaired, attended by above three thouſand people, and ſeveral perſons of quality of both ſexes; ſhe then fell into trances, and uttered many things in honour of the ſaints and the Popiſh religion, after which it was given out, that by the interceſſion of our Lady ſhe was miraculouſly recovered of her diſtemper. She was then, by the archbiſhop's order, put into the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, Canterbury, where ſhe pretended to have frequent viſions and inſpirations, and alſo to work miracles for all ſuch as would make a profitable vow to our Lady of Court at Strete. Her pretended revelations were collected and inſerted in a book, by a monk called Deering. The prieſts now gained great advantages by her, and the deſign of the contrivance being anſwered, ſhe went on in this way for ſome years.

Emboldened by this ſucceſs, ſhe at laſt, by the advice of her aſſociates, publickly declared, that God had revealed to her, that in caſe the king proceeded in the divorce of queen Catherine of Arragon, and married another wife while ſhe was living, his royalty would not be of a month's duration, but that he ſhould die the death of a villain. This coming to the ears of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and others who adhered to the queen's intereſt, they held frequent meetings with the nun and her accomplices, and debauched many perſons from their allegiance, particularly the fathers and nuns of Sion, the Charter-houſe and Sheen, and ſome of the obſervants of Richmond, Greenwich, and Canterbury. One Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich, denounced heavy judgments upon him to his face, and told him, "that he had been deceived by many lying prophets; but he, as a true Micajah, warned him that the dogs ſhould lick his blood, as they had licked the blood of Ahab." Henry bore this inſult with a moderation very remarkable in a prince of his impetuous temper; but, to undeceive the people, he appointed doctor Curwin to preach before him on the enſuing Sunday, when that eccleſiaſtic juſtified the king's proceedings, and

branded Peto with the epithets of rebel, ſlanderer, dog, and traitor. He was interrupted by a friar, of the name of Elſton, who called him a lying prophet, that ſought to eſtabliſh the ſucceſſion to the crown upon adultery. He ſpoke with ſuch virulence, that the king was obliged to interpoſe, and command him to be ſilent; and he and Peto were afterwards ſummoned before the council, but they were only reprimanded for their inſolence. The eccleſiaſtics engaged in this conſpiracy, encouraged by the lenity of the government, had reſolved to publiſh the revelations in their ſermons throughout the kingdom; they had communicated them to the Pope's ambaſſadors, to whom alſo they introduced the maid of Kent, and they exhorted queen Catherine to perſiſt in her obſtinacy. At length this confederacy began to be a very ſerious affair, and Henry ordered the maid and her accomplices to be examined in the Star-chamber; where they confeſſed all the particulars of the impoſture, and appeared upon a ſcaffold erected at St. Paul's Croſs, where the articles of their confeſſion were publicly read, in their hearing. From thence they were conveyed to the Tower, where they remained 'till the meeting of the parliament, which having conſidered the caſe, pronounced it a conſpiracy againſt the king's life and crown: and the nun, with her accomplices, were attainted of high treaſon. It appeared in the courſe of the enquiry, that a letter which, it had been pretended, the maid had received from the Virgin Mary, was written by one Hankherſt of Canterbury; and that the door of a dormitory, ſaid to have been opened by miracle, that the nun might go into the chapel and converſe with God, was really opened for carnal communication between her and her accomplices. On the 20th day of April, 1534, the maid of Kent, together with her confederates, Bocking, Maſters, Deering, Riſby, and Gould, were executed at Tyburn, where the nun confeſſed her impoſture, laying the blame on her accomplices the prieſts, who had impoſed upon her ignorance; ſhe craved pardon of God and the king, and beſought the people to pray for her and her fellow-ſufferers.

BARWICK (John) a very eminent divine, was born at Witherſlack in Weſtmoreland, on the 20th of April, 1612, and educated at Sedberg ſchool in Yorkſhire, where, ſays Mr. Granger, "he gave many early proofs of an uncommon capacity, and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by acting the part of Hercules, in one of Seneca's tragedies." In the eighteenth year of his age he was ſent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he preſently outſhone all of his age and ſtanding; and was ſo remarkable for his abilities, that, when he was little more than twenty years of age, he was choſen by the members of his college to plead their cauſe in a controverted election of a maſter, which was heard before the privy-council.* In the time of the civil war, he was inſtrumental in ſending the Cambridge plate to the king; publiſhed the Querela Cantabrigienſis, in which he had the chief hand; and wrote againſt the covenant. He afterwards retired to London, where he undertook to manage the king's correſpondence between that city and Oxford; which he executed with great dexterity and addreſs. He alſo carried on a ſecret correſpondence with Charles, whilſt he was at Cariſbrook-Caſtle, and was, on many other occaſions, of ſingular ſervice to him. After the decapitation of his royal maſter, he ſerved his ſon and ſucceſſor, king Charles II. with the ſame zeal and fidelity. He was a man of extraordinary ſagacity, had a fertile invention, an enterpriſing genius, as well as great courage and preſence of mind. He was at length betrayed by one Boſtock, belonging to the poſt-office; and underwent a long and ſevere impriſonment in the Tower of London. Here, however, though ſhut up in a dungeon, and otherwiſe treated with extreme rigour,

* Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. III. p. 257.

yet,

yet, by the force of temperance (confining himſelf to a vegetable diet and to the drinking of water) he recovered from a moſt dangerous and inveterate diſtemper. Upon his enlargement, he renewed his correſpondence with the king, and is ſaid to have furniſhed lord Clarendon with a great part of the materials for his hiſtory. He conveyed money to his majeſty, ſays Mr. Granger, after the execution of Dr. Hewit; and was ſo dexterous in all his conveyances, that he even eluded the vigilance of ſecretary Thurloe.

Upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was offered by his majeſty, as a reward of his merit, firſt the biſhopric of Sodor and Man, and afterwards that of Carliſle; but he refuſed them both, and contented himſelf with the deanery of Durham, together with the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, which he had ſome time before obtained. In 1661, he exchanged the deanery of Durham for that of St. Paul's, London; which laſt, though leſs valuable than the former, he readily accepted, conſcious that his being called to it was ſolely for the ſervice of the church. This new preferment he enjoyed about three years, and dying of a pleuriſy on the 22d of October, 1664, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Engaged almoſt perpetually in the hurry of an active life, he had little time for ſtudy and contemplation. He wrote, however, a few things, particularly the Fight, Victory, and Triumph of St. Paul; and an account of the life of Dr. Morton, biſhop of Durham.

BASTWICK (John) a phyſician, whoſe writings and puniſhment made a great noiſe in the laſt century, was born at Writtle, in Eſſex, in the year 1593, and was entered in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1614. Leaving the univerſity without a degree, he travelled abroad for nine years, and at Padua was made doctor of phyſic. Upon his return to England he ſettled at Colcheſter, where he practiſed phyſic for ſome time. In 1633, he printed in Holland a treatiſe entitled, "Elenchus Religionis Papiſticæ," with an appendix, called, "Flagellum Pontificis et Epiſcoporum Latialium;" i. e. a Confutation of Popery, and a Scourge for the Pope and Latin Biſhops. Though, in his epiſtle to the reader, he declared that he intended nothing againſt ſuch biſhops as acknowledged their authority from kings and emperors, our Engliſh prelates imagining that ſome things in theſe books were levelled at them, the author was cited before the high-commiſſion-court, and fined one thouſand pounds, ſentenced to be excommunicated, debarred his practice of phyſic, to have his books burnt, to pay coſts of ſuit, and to remain in priſon till he made a recantation. In purſuance of this ſentence he was confined two years in the Gate-houſe, where he wrote Apologeticus ad Præſules Anglicanos, &c. An apology for himſelf addreſſed to the biſhops, and another book called the New Litany, in which he taxed the biſhops with an inclination to popery, and exclaimed againſt the ſeverity and injuſtice of the high-commiſſion's proceedings againſt him. Upon this an information was exhibited againſt him, and in the end, he was ſentenced to pay a fine of five thouſand pounds, to ſtand in the pillory in the Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, and there to loſe his ears, and to ſuffer perpetual impriſonment in a remote part of the kingdom. This rigorous ſentence was executed; and he was ſent to Launceſton-caſtle, in Cornwall, but was afterwards removed to St. Mary's caſtle, in the iſle of Scilly. His wife was not permitted to have any acceſs to him, though ſhe often petitioned for that purpoſe, nor was even ſuffered to ſet foot in the iſland in which he was confined. Upon the meeting of the parliament, in 1640, a petition was ſigned by his wife and friends, that the juſtice and rigour of his ſentence might be reviewed and conſidered; upon which, it was ordered by the Houſe of Commons, that he ſhould be brought

back to London. Baſtwick landed at Dover, and was every where received by vaſt numbers of people with acclamations of joy; and when he came to Southwark, he was met by great crowds of the citizens of London, with boughs and flowers in their hands, and conducted by them to his lodgings in the city. On the 21ſt of February following, the Houſe of Commons voted, that the ſeveral proceedings againſt him were illegal, unjuſt, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject; that the ſentence paſſed upon him ſhould be reverſed, his fine remitted, and he reſtored to his profeſſion; and that, for reparation of his loſſes, he ought to have five thouſand pounds out of the eſtates of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the high-commiſſioners, and thoſe lords who voted againſt him in the ſtar-chamber: but the enſuing confuſion of the times prevented the payment of the money.

Dr. Baſtwick was alive in the year 1648; but how long he ſurvived that period, or where he died, is uncertain.

BATES (WILLIAM) an eminent nonconformiſt divine, was born in the year 1625, and educated at the Univerſity of Cambridge. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1647, and was admitted Doctor in Divinity in 1660. Soon after the reſtoration, he was appointed chaplain to King Charles II. He was alſo miniſter of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, but was ejected from thence by the Act of Uniformity. He was one of the commiſſioners at the conference in the Savoy in 1660, for reviewing the public Liturgy, and aſſiſted in drawing up the exceptions againſt the Common Prayer. He was likewiſe choſen on the part of the nonconformiſt miniſters, together with Dr. Jacomb and Mr. Baxter, to manage the diſpute with Dr. Pearſon, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter, Dr. Gunning, afterwards biſhop of Ely, and Dr. Sparrow, afterwards biſhop of Norwich.

Dr. Bates was honoured with the friendſhip of the lord-keeper Bridgeman, the Lord Chancellor Finch, the Earl of Nottingham, and Archbiſhop Tillotſon. He had been offered at the reſtoration the deanery of Coventry and Litchfield, which he refuſed; and, according to Dr. Calamy, might have been afterwards raiſed to any biſhopric in the kingdom, if he would have conformed to the eſtabliſhed church. He reſided for the latter part of his life at Hackney, and died on the 19th of July 1699, in the 74th year of his age. During his life, he publiſhed a collection of lives of ſeveral eminent perſons in Latin; and ſince his death his works have been printed in one volume, folio. Dr. Calamy ſays, that Dr. Bates "was generally reputed one of the beſt orators of the age; and was well verſed in the politer parts of learning, which ſo ſeaſoned his converſation, as to render it highly entertaining to the more ſenſible part of mankind. His apprehenſion was quick and clear; and his reaſoning faculty acute, prompt, and expert. His judgment penetrating and ſolid, ſtable and firm. His memory was admirable, and never failed that any one could obſerve, nor was impaired to the laſt at the age of ſeventy-four. His language was always neat and fine, but unaffected. His method in all his diſcourſes might be expoſed to the moſt critical cenſurer. His ſtile was inimitably polite, and yet eaſy, and his very voice was charming. His converſation was much coveted by perſons of all qualities, and that even when thoſe of his character were proſecuted with the utmoſt rigours. He had a catholic ſpirit, and was for an entire union of all viſible chriſtians, upon moderate principles and practices. He was not for further impoſitions than the nature of things required; nor for having the church leſs free than Chriſt had left it. And yet for peace and union's ſake, he would have yielded to any thing but ſin. He was for free communion of all viſible chriſtians, of whatſoever perſuaſion in extra-eſſential matters, if they pleaſed."

Mr.

Mr. Granger ſays, that Dr. Bates "was a man of a good and amiable character; much a ſcholar, much a gentleman, and no leſs a chriſtian. His moderation and ſweetneſs of temper were known to all that converſed with him; among whom were eminent and pious men of various perſuaſions. Dr. Tillotſon's friendſhip for him began early; and as his merit was invariably the ſame, it continued without interruption, to the end of that prelate's life. His abilities qualified him for the higheſt dignities in the church: and it is certain that great offers were made him; but he could never be prevailed with to conform.—He is eſteemed the politeſt writer of his age, among the preſbyterians."

BATHURST (RALPH) M. D. an eminent poet, phyſician, and divine, was born in the year 1620. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he at firſt applied to the ſtudy of divinity, in which he made a very conſiderable progreſs; but the times of confuſion coming on, he changed the courſe of his ſtudies, and applied himſelf to phyſic. He took a doctor's degree in that faculty, in which he roſe to ſuch eminence, that he was, in the time of the uſurpation, appointed phyſician to the ſtate. After the reſtoration of king Charles II. he returned to the ſtudy of divinity; and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to his majeſty, and admitted fellow of the Royal Society. On the 10th of September 1664, he was choſen preſident of Trinity College; on the 28th of June 1670, he was inſtalled dean of Wells; and in the years 1673 and 1674, ſerved the office of vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. In April 1691, he was nominated by king William and queen Mary to the ſee of Briſtol, but refuſed it, chooſing rather to reſide in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards rebuilt in a very elegant manner. "His learning and talents, ſays Mr. Granger, were various: he was the orator and the poet, the philoſopher and the divine. He poſſeſſed an inexhauſtible fund of wit, and was the facetious companion at eighty years of age. Ridicule was the weapon that he made uſe of to correct the delinquents of his college; and he was ſo abſolute a maſter of it, that he had it always at hand.* His poetical pieces in the Muſæ Anglicanæ are excellent in their kind; they are much in the ſpirit of Ovid, who was his favourite poet." Dr. Bathurſt died greatly lamented by all that knew his worth, on the 14th of June 1704, in the 84th year of his age.

BAXTER (RICHARD) an eminent nonconformiſt divine, was born at Rowton, near High Ercal, in Shropſhire, on the 12th of November 1615. He was unhappy in his education, with reſpect both to learning and piety; his ſchoolmaſters being both ignorant and immoral. Learning was at no great height, in ſo remote a corner of the kingdom; neither could much improvement be expected in ſo barren a ſoil. His greateſt help in grammar-learning was from Mr. John Owen, maſter of the free-ſchool at Wroxeter, with whom he continued till he had been ſome time captain of his ſchool, and advanced as far as his maſter's aſſiſtance could forward him. He had not afterwards the advantage of an academical education; and yet, ſays Dr. Bates, by the divine bleſſing upon his rare dexterity and diligence, his ſacred knowledge was in that degree of eminence, as few in the univerſity ever arrive to.

It was a propoſal made by his ſchool-maſter, that prevented his being ſent to the univerſity. When he was about to leave Wroxeter ſchool, Mr. Owen adviſed that,

* Mr. Warton tells us, that he took a whip with him "when he went out to ſurpriſe the ſcholars walking in the grove at unſeaſonable hours;" but that he never made uſe of that illiberal weapon.

inſtead

inſtead of going to the univerſity, he ſhould be put under the care of Mr. Richard Wickſtead, chaplain to the council at Ludlow, who had allowance from the king for one to attend him. There being no others under Mr. Wickſtead's care, he repreſented this ſituation as likely to be more advantageous to young Baxter, than being under a tutor in the univerſity. This propoſal being agreeable to his parents, who were pleaſed with the thoughts of having their ſon ſo near them, they readily embraced it. But it did not anſwer their expectations; for Mr. Wickſtead being himſelf no great ſcholar, took little or no pains with his pupil, though he was otherwiſe very kind to him: ſo that the only advantage he reaped by living with him, was in the free uſe of his library, which, by his great application, proved indeed of infinite ſervice to him. After he had ſpent a year and a half with Mr. Wickſtead, he returned home to his father; and ſoon after, at the Lord Newport's requeſt, ſupplied for a few months the place of his ſchool-maſter, Mr. Owen, who was then in a conſumption, of which he died. After this, Mr. Francis Garbett, miniſter of Wroxeter, read logic to our author for about a month, and excited him to a diligent proſecution of his ſtudies.

Mr. Baxter had ſome deſign to enter into the miniſtry; but when he was about eighteen years of age, Mr. Wickſtead endeavoured to perſuade him to forbear further thoughts of that kind, and to leave the country for the court, with a view of making intereſt for ſome office there, by which he might have an opportunity of riſing in the world, and becoming great and conſiderable. The ſcheme was agreeable to his parents, though not to himſelf; however, upon their inſtigation, he came up to Whitehall, being recommended to Sir Henry Hobart, then maſter of the revels. He was courteouſly received, and kindly entertained, but found nothing pleaſing to him in a court life, and therefore ſoon laid hold of an opportunity of quitting it, and retiring again into the country. "I had quickly (ſays he) enough of the court, when I ſaw a ſtage-play inſtead of a ſermon on the Lord's days in the afternoon, and ſaw what courſe was there in faſhion, and heard little preaching, but what was as to one part againſt the puritans, I was glad to be gone: and at the ſame time it pleaſed God that my mother fell ſick, and deſired my return; and ſo I deſired to bid farewell to thoſe kind of employments and expectations."

After his return into the country, Mr. Baxter reſumed his ſtudies, and his thoughts of entering into the miniſtry; and Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, procured his being appointed maſter of the free ſchool at Dudley, with an aſſiſtant under him. In 1638, he applied to the biſhop of Wincheſter for holy orders, which he received, having at that time no ſcruples as to conformity to the Church of England; and indeed he had been uſed to join in the Common-prayer with as much fervency as he afterwards did in any other prayers. It appears, however, that he had early formed favourable ideas of the puritans, and ſaw a great deficiency both with reſpect to learning and morals in many of the eſtabliſhed clergy.

While he continued at Dudley, he had a numerous auditory; but when he had been above three quarters of a year there, he was by earneſt importunity prevailed with to remove to Bridgenorth in Shropſhire, to be aſſiſtant to Mr. William Madſtard. This ſituation was very agreeable to him, as Bridgenorth was exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction, except the Archbiſhop's triennial viſitation. He was ſcarce well ſettled here, before he was diſturbed by the *Et caetera* oath, which was framed by the convocation then ſitting. All were enjoined to ſwear, "That they would never conſent to the alteration of the preſent government of the church, by archbiſhops, biſhops, deans, archdeacons, &c." This oath gave great offence to Mr. Baxter, as well as to many others, who looked upon ſwearing to a blind *Et caetera* as intolerable, becauſe

becauſe it took in all the officers of the eccleſiaſtical courts, lay-chancellors, commiſſaries, and officials.

Among other important matters which were in agitation in the year 1640, a reformation of the clergy was ſet on foot, and accordingly a committee was appointed, to hear petitions and complaints againſt them. Multitudes from all quarters came up immediately with petitions againſt their miniſters, charging them with inſufficiency, falſe doctrines, illegal innovations, or immorality. Among other complainants, the town of Kidderminſter in Worceſterſhire had drawn up a petition againſt their vicar and his two curates, as unqualified for the miniſtry; and they put it into the hands of Sir Henry Herbert, who was member for Bewdley. The vicar well knowing his own inſufficiency, agreed to compound the buſineſs, and offered to allow 60l. per ann. (out of near 200l. which was the value of the living) to a preacher who ſhould be choſen by fourteen nominated truſtees. He that was choſen was to preach whenſoever he pleaſed, the vicar ſtill reading the Common-prayer, and doing every thing that might be matter of ſcruple; for the performance of which he gave a bond of 500l. Upon this, the bailiff of the town, and all the feoffees, invited Mr. Baxter to give them a ſermon; and, upon preaching once to them, he was unanimouſly choſen to be their miniſter. He ſpent two years at Kidderminſter before the breaking out of the civil war, and about fourteen years after it; and in all that time never reſided at all in the vicarage-houſe, though authorized by an order of Parliament; but the old vicar lived there peaceably and quietly, without any moleſtation.*

Notwithſtanding the great uſefulneſs of Mr. Baxter at Kidderminſter, and the high eſtimation in which he was held by great numbers, yet, after the commencement of the civil war, ſuch was the rage of the royaliſts in that part of the country againſt him, on account of the inclination which he had diſcovered to favour the cauſe of the parliament, that he found it neceſſary to retire to Glouceſter; but being ſtrongly ſolicited, he returned to Kidderminſter. However, not finding himſelf ſafe in this place, he again quitted it, and took up his reſidence at Coventry. Here he lived in perfect quiet, preaching once every Sunday to the garriſon, and once to the town's people. After the battle of Naſeby, he was appointed chaplain to colonel Whalley's regiment, and was preſent at ſeveral ſieges. He was obliged to leave the army in the year 1657, by a ſudden illneſs, and retired to Sir Thomas Rouſe's, where he continued a long time in a languiſhing ſtate of health. When Cromwell had gained the ſuperiority, Mr. Baxter expreſſed his diſſatisfaction at his meaſures, though he did not think proper to preach againſt him from the pulpit. However, he once preached before Cromwell, after he was protector, and alſo had a conference with him; of which, and of his ſermon, we ſhall give an account in Mr. Baxter's own words. "The Lord Broghill (ſays he) and the Earl of Warwick brought me to preach before Cromwell the protector, which was the only time that ever I preached to him, ſave once long before, when he was an inferior man among other auditors. I knew not which way to provoke him better to his duty, than by preaching on 1 Cor. i. 10. againſt the diviſions and diſtractions of the church, and ſhewing how miſchievous a thing it was for politicians to maintain ſuch diviſions for their own ends, that they might fiſh in troubled waters, and keep the church by its diviſions in a ſtate of weakneſs, leſt it ſhould be able to offend them; and to ſhew the neceſſity and means of union. But the plainneſs and nearneſs I heard was diſpleaſing to him, and his courtiers; but they put it up.

* Calamy's life of Mr. Baxter, p. 21, 22.

" A while after, Cromwell ſent to ſpeak with me; and when I came, in the preſence only of three of his chief men, he began a long and tedious ſpeech to me of God's providence in the change of the government, and how God had owned it, and what great things had been done at home and abroad, in the peace with Spain and Holland, &c. When he had wearied us all with ſpeaking thus ſlowly about an hour, I told him, it was too great condeſcenſion to acquaint me ſo fully with all theſe matters, which were above me; but I told him that we took our ancient monarchy to be a bleſſing, and not an evil to the land, and humbly craved his patience, that I might aſk him, how England had ever forfeited that bleſſing, and unto whom the forfeiture was made? (I was fain to ſpeak of the ſpecies of government only, for they had lately made it treaſon by a law to ſpeak for the perſon of the king.) Upon that queſtion, he was awakened into ſome paſſion, and told me it was no forfeiture, but God had changed it as it pleaſed him; and then he let fly at the parliament, which thwarted him; and eſpecially by name at four or five of thoſe members which were my chief acquaintance and I preſumed to defend them againſt his paſſion; and thus four or five hours were ſpent."

Mr. Baxter alſo informs us, that ſhortly after he had ſome further converſation with the protector. " A few days after (ſays he) he ſent for me again, to hear my judgment about liberty of conſcience, (which he pretended to be moſt zealous for) before almoſt all his privy council; where, after another ſlow tedious ſpeech of his, I told him a little of my judgment: and when two of his company had ſpun out a great deal more of the time in ſuch like tedious (but mere ignorant) ſpeeches, ſome four or five hours being ſpent, I told him, that if he would be at the labour to read it, I could tell him more of my mind in writing in two ſheets, than in that way of ſpeaking in many days; and that I had a paper on that ſubject by me, written for a friend, which if he would peruſe, and allow for the change of the perſon, he would know my ſenſe. He received the paper after, but I ſcarce believe that he ever read it; for I ſaw that what he learned muſt be from himſelf; being more diſpoſed to ſpeak many hours, than to hear one; and little heeding what another ſaid, when he had ſpoken himſelf."

After this, Mr. Baxter returned to Kidderminſter, where he entered again upon his miniſterial office, and with good ſucceſs. He was the more acceptable, on account of his charities and kindneſs to the poor. His income, indeed, was not great, but it was increaſed by the profit which he made of his writings; for which, he ſays, he ſometimes received ſixty or eighty pounds a year of the bookſellers. He gave away a great number of his own books among the people of the town, and alſo bibles to thoſe who needed them. " I found (ſays he) that my ſingle life afforded me much advantage; for I could the eaſilier take my people for my children, and think all I had too little for them, in that I had no children of my own to tempt me to another way of uſing it. And being diſcharged from the moſt of family cares, (keeping but one ſervant) I had the greater vacancy and liberty for the labours of my calling." He alſo ſtudied phyſic, in order to enable him to be ſerviceable to the poor, which rendered him the more acceptable to his auditors. " God made uſe of my practice of phyſic among them (ſays he) as a very great advantage to my miniſtry; for they that cared not for their ſouls did love their lives, and care for their bodies; and by this they were made almoſt as obſervant, as a tenant is of his landlord. Sometimes I could ſee before me in the church a very conſiderable part of the congregation, whoſe lives God had made me a means to ſave, or to recover their health: and doing for nothing ſo obliged them, that they would readily hear me."

Mr.

Mr. Baxter came to London a little before the depoſition of Richard Cromwell, and preached before the parliament the day preceding that on which they voted the king's return. He preached likewiſe before the lord mayor at St. Paul's a thankſgiving-ſermon for general Monk's ſucceſs. Upon the reſtoration he was appointed one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. He was likewiſe offered the biſhopric of Hereford by the lord chancellor Clarendon, but he refuſed to accept of it. He aſſiſted at the conference at the Savoy as one of the commiſſioners, when they drew up a reformed liturgy.

It was not long after the reſtoration before the old vicar of Kidderminſter was reſtored to his parſonage, notwithſtanding his incapacity to diſcharge the duties of it. And Mr. Baxter, who had refuſed a biſhopric, would gladly have been this man's curate; but even this was denied him. Sir Ralph Clare was his ſecret enemy, and endeavoured to make it believed in London that many people at Kidderminſter were againſt Mr. Baxter's being ſtationed there. There were eighteen hundred people who had been communicants with Mr. Baxter in that town; and when they were acquainted with this report, ſixteen hundred of theſe ſet their hands, in one day, to a paper teſtifying their deſire of having him reinſtated among them. Lord Chancellor Clarendon pretended to be very deſirous that Mr. Baxter ſhould be ſettled at Kidderminſter, but his profeſſions ſeem not to have been ſincere. He offered to preach there for nothing, but could not obtain permiſſion.—Being thus diſappointed, he preached occaſionally, for ſome time, about London; and at length fixed with Dr. Bates at St. Dunſtan's church, Fleet-ſtreet; and preached once a week, as lecturer, having an allowance made him on that account by the pariſh. He was alſo appointed by Mr. Aſhurſt, and ſome other citizens, to preach a lecture in Milk-ſtreet, for which they agreed to allow him 40l. per annum, but this he continued only about a year. At the ſame time he preached once every Sunday at Black-Friars, where he would take nothing for his labour, leſt he ſhould thereby render the pariſhioners leſs able or ready to help their miniſter Mr. Gibbons. When the act of uniformity was paſſed, the terms of which Mr. Baxter could not in conſcience comply with, a ſtop was put to his public miniſtry: upon which he retired to Acton in Middleſex, that he might have the more leiſure for writing. At the time of the plague in 1665, he went to Mr. Hampden's in Buckinghamſhire; but after the ceaſing of that calamity he returned to Acton.

While Mr. Baxter reſided at Acton, he preached every Sunday to his own family, and a great number of other perſons flocked to his houſe to hear him. He did this, however, only during the intervals of divine ſervice at the church, which he conſtantly attended. But even this gave ſo much offence, that, by virtue of that unjuſt and oppreſſive ſtatute, the conventicle act, a warrant was ſigned by two juſtices, whereby he was committed for ſix months to New Priſon; but obtaining an habeas corpus, he was diſcharged by the court of Common Pleas, on account of an irregularity in the mittimus; upon which he removed to Totteridge, near Barnet. At this place he lived quietly and without diſturbance. In 1671, he loſt a thouſand pounds, which was the greateſt part of his fortune, by the ſhutting up of the king's exchequer. In 1672, the nonconformiſts having obtained ſome indulgence, Mr. Baxter came up to London, and was one of the Tueſday lecturers at Pinner's-Hall, and had a Friday lecture at Fetter-lane; but on Sundays he for ſome time preached only occaſionally, and afterwards more ſtatedly in St. James's market-houſe. He was, however, once apprehended as he was preaching his lecture in Fetter-lane; but was ſoon releaſed, becauſe the warrant was not ſigned by a city magiſtrate.

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The times seeming to grow more favourable, he built a meeting-house in Oxendon-street; but he had preached there only once, before a resolution was taken to surprize and send him to the county goal. This misfortune, however, he escaped; but the person who preached for him was committed to the Gate-house, and continued there three months. Having been kept out of his new meeting-house a whole year, he took another in Swallow-street; but was likewise prevented from using that, a guard being fixed there for many Sundays together, to hinder him from entering it. However, he preached to a congregation at Southwark for many months. In 1682, he suffered more severely than he had ever done before on account of his nonconformity. He was suddenly surprized in his own house by many constables and officers, who apprehended him, upon a warrant to seize his person, for coming within five miles of a corporation; producing at the same time five more warrants, to distrain for one hundred and ninety-five pounds, as a penalty for five sermons he had preached. Though he was much out of order, being but just risen from his bed, where he had been in extremity of pain, he was contentedly going with them to a justice, to be sent to goal, and left his house to their will. But Dr. Thomas Cox meeting him as he was going, forced him again into his bed, and went to five justices, before whom he swore, that Mr. Baxter could not go to prison without danger of death. Upon this the justices delayed till they had consulted the king, who consented that his imprisonment should be for that time forborne, that he might die at home. But they executed their warrants on the books and goods in the house, though he made it appear that they were none of his; and they sold even the bed which he lay sick upon. Some friends paid for them as much money as they were appraised at, and he repaid them. And all this was transacted without Mr. Baxter's having the least notice of any accusation, or ever seeing the justices or accusers; and afterwards he was in constant danger of new seizures, and therefore was forced to leave his house, and retire into private lodgings.

Mr. Baxter had but a very indifferent state of health during the greater part of his life; but in 1684 he grew so ill and weak, that he was scarce able to stand. Notwithstanding his being in this situation, some justices sent warrants to apprehend him, he being one in a catalogue which was said to contain the names of a thousand persons, who were all to be bound to their good behaviour. Knowing that their warrant would not empower them to break open doors, he refused to open to them, though they were got into his house. Whereupon they set six officers at his study-door, who kept him from his bed and food by watching all night; and next day he yielded. They carried him to the court of quarter-sessions, when he was scarce able to stand, and bound him in a bond of 400l. to his good behaviour. He desired to know what his crime was, and who were his accusers; but they told him it was for no fault, but to secure the government in evil times; and that they had a list of many suspected persons that must do the same as well as him. He desired to know for what reason he was numbered with the suspected, and by whose accusation; but they gave him no information upon that head.

The various persecutions that Mr. Baxter, as well as a great number of other pious and worthy nonconformists, suffered at this period, reflect the greatest dishonour upon those bigotted Episcopalians that were the cause of them. It is computed, that by the act of uniformity, near two thousand ministers were ejected from their livings; though they were unexceptionable in point of learning and morals, and many of them were distinguished by their abilities, their industry, and their exemplary lives. But it was not thought sufficient to deprive them of their livings: they were not only to be driven out of the churches, but prohibited from worshipping God any

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where elſe in that way which their conſciences approved. Indeed, in different ages of the church, men have too often pretended a mighty zeal for chriſtianity, while they were acting not only in direct oppoſition to its plaineſt precepts, but in a manner inconſiſtent even with the dictates of juſtice and humanity!

In the beginning of the year 1685, Mr. Baxter was committed to the King's Bench priſon, by a warrant from the Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferies, for his Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament, which had been printed a little before, and which was called a ſcandalous and ſeditious book againſt the government. On the 6th of May, which was the firſt day of the term, he appeared in Weſtminſter-hall, and an information was ordered to be filed againſt him. On May the 30th, he was brought to his trial before Jefferies at Guildhall, and found guilty: on the 29th of June following, he had judgement given againſt him. He was ſentenced to pay a fine of five hundred marks, to lie in priſon till he had paid it, and to be bound to his good behaviour for ſeven years. The following year Mr. Baxter obtained his pardon, by the mediation of the Lord Powis. His fine was remitted; and on Wedneſday the 24th of November, 1686, he was diſcharged out of the King's Bench. He removed to a houſe which he had taken in Charter-houſe-yard, and re-aſſumed the exerciſe of his miniſtry as an aſſiſtant to Mr. Sylveſter, which he continued about four years and a half, till he became ſo very weak as to be forced to keep his chamber; and even then he endeavoured to do all the good which his ſituation would permit. He died on the 8th of December, 1691, and was interred in Chriſt-church, being attended to the grave by a numerous company of perſons of different ranks, and many clergymen of the eſtabliſhed church. He ordered by his will that all his books ſhould be diſtributed among poor ſcholars; and all that remained of his eſtate he diſpoſed of for the benefit of the poor. He was married, but had no iſſue. His wife died ſome years before him: he publiſhed a ſhort account of her, under the title of A Breviate of the Life of Mrs. Margaret Baxter.

Mr. Baxter met in his life-time with the uſual fate of eminence, to be highly praiſed, and highly cenſured. Dr. Bates ſaid, that his books, which for number and variety of matter were ſufficient to make a library, contain a treaſure of controverſial, caſuiſtical, poſitive, and practical divinity; and biſhop Wilkins affirmed, that he has cultivated every ſubject he has handled. But Mr. Long of Exeter ſaid, it would be well for the world if Mr. Baxter's books were all burned. However, an excellent judge, Dr. Barrow, paſſed this judgment upon them, that "his practical writings were never mended, and his controverſial ſeldom confuted." Biſhop Burnet, in the hiſtory of his own times, calls Mr. Baxter "a man of great piety; and that if he had not meddled with too many things, would have been eſteemed one of the moſt learned men of the age; that he had a moving and moſt pathetic way of writing, and was his whole life long a man of great zeal and much ſimplicity, but was unhappily ſubtle and metaphyſical in every thing."

The late learned and ingenious Dr. Philip Doddridge had a very high opinion of Mr. Baxter, both as a man, and as a writer. In a letter written in 1723, to a friend, giving ſome account of his ſtudies, he expreſſed himſelf thus: "Baxter is my particular favourite. It is impoſſible to tell you, how much I am charmed with the devotion, good ſenſe, and pathos, which is every where to be found in him. I cannot forbear looking upon him as one of the greateſt orators, both with regard to copiouſneſs, acuteneſs, and energy, that our nation hath produced: and if he hath deſcribed, as I believe, the temper of his own heart, he appears to have been ſo far ſuperior to the generality of thoſe whom we charitably hope to be good men, that one would

imagine God raiſed him up to diſgrace and condemn his brethren; to ſhew what a chriſtian is, and how few in the world deſerve the character."

Mr. Baxter's writings are very numerous. It is computed that he wrote at leaſt an hundred and forty-five diſtinct treatiſes, whereof four were folio's, ſeventy-three quarto's, forty-nine octavo's, and nineteen in twelves and twenty-four's, beſides ſingle ſheets, ſeparate ſermons, and at leaſt five and twenty prefaces before other men's writings. Among Mr. Baxter's more conſiderable and celebrated pieces were the following: I. The Saints Everlaſting Reſt. II. A Call to the Unconverted: of this piece Mr. Baxter himſelf ſays, "This little book God hath bleſſed with unexpected ſucceſs beyond all the reſt that I have written, except the Saints Reſt. In a little more than a year there were about twenty thouſand of them printed by my own conſent, and about ten thouſand ſince, beſides many thouſands by ſtolen impreſſions." It has been tranſlated into the French, Dutch, Welch, and other European languages: And Mr. Elliot tranſlated it into the Indian language. III. A Treatiſe on the Divine Life. IV. A Chriſtian Directory; or, a Sum of practical Theology, and Caſes of Conſcience. V. Methodus Theologiæ. VI. The Poor Man's Family Book; of this many thouſands have been printed. VII. Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament. VIII. A Treatiſe of Univerſal Redemption. Some years after his death, Mr. Matthew Sylveſter publiſhed, from our author's original manuſcript, "Reliquiæ Baxterianæ: or, Mr. Richard Baxter's narrative of the moſt memorable paſſages of his life and times." This work hath been abridged by Dr. Edmund Calamy.

BAXTER (WILLIAM) nephew to Mr. Richard Baxter, of whom we have been treating, was born at Lanlugany in Shropſhire, in the year 1650. His education was much neglected in his younger years; for at the age of eighteen, when he went to the ſchool at Harrow on the Hill, in Middleſex, he knew not one letter in a book, nor underſtood one word of any language but Welch: but he ſoon retrieved his loſt time, and became a man of great learning. He applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudies of antiquities and philology. In 1689, he publiſhed a grammar of the Latin tongue; and in 1695, an edition of Anacreon with notes, which was afterwards reprinted in 1710, with conſiderable improvements. In 1701, he publiſhed an edition of Horace, with notes, which was afterwards re-printed. In 1719, he publiſhed his Dictionary of the Britiſh Antiquities. His Gloſſary, or Dictionary of the Roman Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter *A*, was publiſhed in 1726, after our author's deceaſe, by the Rev. Mr. Moſes Williams; and, in 1732, that gentleman alſo publiſhed propoſals for printing our author's notes on Juvenal. Mr. Baxter had alſo a ſhare in the Engliſh tranſlation of Plutarch by ſeveral hands. He was a great maſter of the ancient Britiſh and Iriſh tongues, and well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek, as well as the northern and eaſtern languages. He kept a correſpondence with moſt of the learned men of his time, particularly with the famous antiquarian Mr. Edward Lhwyd. Some of Mr. Baxter's letters to him are publiſhed in his Gloſſarium antiquitatum Romanarum. There are likewiſe in the philoſophical tranſactions two letters of his to Dr. Harwood, one concerning the town of Vereconium or Wroxeter in Shropſhire, and the other concerning the Hypocauſta or ſweating-houſes of the ancients; and another to Doctor Hans Sloane, ſecretary to the Royal Society, containing an abſtract of Mr. Lhwyd's Archæologia Britannica.

Mr. Baxter ſpent the greateſt part of his life in the uſeful but laborious employment of teaching youth: for ſome years he kept a boarding-ſchool at Tottenham High Croſs in Middleſex, where he remained till he was choſen maſter of the mer-

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cer's-ſchool in London. In this ſituation he continued above twenty years, but reſigned before his death, which happened on the 31ſt of May 1723, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

BEATON (James) Archbiſhop of St. Andrews. This famous prelate was deſcended from an antient and honourable family, that came originally from France, but which had been long ſettled in Scotland. His father was John Beaton, of Balfour, and his mother Mary, daughter to Sir David Boſwell of Blamuto. He was a younger ſon, and therefore very early intended for the church, and with that view kept to his ſtudies. He had great natural talents, which he improved by the acquiſition of the beſt learning which could be attained, at that time, in his country. His firſt preferment was that of the provoſtſhip of Bothwell, which was given him by George Douglas, Earl of Angus, in 1503. The next year he was promoted to the rich and honourable preferment of abbot of Dumferling. This was a ſtrong evidence of the king's favour; but in 1505, he received a ſtill greater. His brother, Sir David Beaton, died that year; upon which the king honoured him with the ſtaff of high-treaſurer in the room of that gentleman; and he began to be conſidered as one of his majeſty's chief miniſters. In 1508, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Galloway; and before he had ſat a full year in that ſee, he was removed to the archbiſhopric of Glaſgow, upon which he reſigned the treaſurer's ſtaff in 1509. He is ſuppoſed to have taken this ſtep with a view to be more at leiſure to mind the government of his dioceſe; for we are told that while he continued at Glaſgow, he attended to the duties of his function with great diligence.

In 1513, King James IV. of Scotland, having imprudently entered into a war with England, was ſlain in the battle of Flodden-field; and with him fell the flower of his nobility, and among them Alexander, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and chancellor of Scotland, his natural ſon. By this fatal blow the kingdom was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. The queen, Margaret, was declared regent of the kingdom by the late king's will; and ſuch of the nobility as ſurvived the battle of Flodden-field, had ſubmitted to her authority; but in conſequence of an haſty and indecent marriage with Archibald Earl of Angus, ſhe was deprived of her regency. The nobility, however, could not agree about this; and the clergy, inſtead of interpoſing their good offices, and endeavouring to promote peace in the kingdom, were all together by the ears about the archbiſhopric of St. Andrews. So that, for the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility, it was found neceſſary to ſend for John Stuart, Duke of Albany, the young king's uncle, from France, and to declare him regent of the kingdom. Among thoſe who were particularly diſtinguiſhed by the new regent's favour, was archbiſhop Beaton. He raiſed him to the office of high chancellor; and gave him for the ſupport of his dignity the two rich abbies of Killwining and Arbroth, which he held with his archbiſhopric *in commendam*. While archbiſhop Beaton reſided at Glaſgow in 1515, the famous Dr. Gawin Douglas, uncle to the Earl of Angus, was promoted to the ſee of Dunkeld, which being a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, Dr. Douglas went thither to be conſecrated. And Beaton, to ſhew how much he reſpected the new biſhop and his family, entertained him and all his attendants with great magnificence and ſplendor, and defrayed the whole expence of his conſecration. But, notwithſtanding all this, and though he had been firſt patroniſed by the family of Douglas, yet the favours which he had received from the regent, the Duke of Albany, induced our prelate to join his party in oppoſition to that of the houſe of Douglas. In 1517, the Duke of Albany went over into France; upon which he appointed,

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among other great men, archbiſhop Beaton to be one of the governors of Scotland in his abſence: And, with a view of preventing diſputes among them, they had different provinces aſſigned them. But this did not anſwer the purpoſe; for during the regent's abſence, ſuch confuſions prevailed in Scotland, and ſuch mutual enmity, rapine, and violence, amongſt the great families, that the kingdom was, for a conſiderable time, in the utmoſt diſorder. At length it was propoſed to commit the reins of government into the hands of the Earl of Arran, a nobleman nearly allied in blood to the king. Accordingly, at his inſtance, a convention of eſtates was ſummoned to meet at Edinburgh, on the 20th of April 1520.

On the day appointed the Earl of Arran, with many of the nobility, aſſembled together in archbiſhop Beaton's houſe; where, previous to the ſitting of the convention, they reſolved to apprehend the Earl of Angus; alledging that his power was ſo great, that whilſt he remained free, they could not have a free parliament. But as ſoon as the Earl was informed of this deſign, he ſent his uncle, Gawin Douglas, biſhop of Dunkeld, to archbiſhop Beaton, the chancellor, offering that if he had failed in any part of his duty to the reſt of the lords, he would moſt willingly ſubmit to the cenſure of the convention, which was then going to meet. And biſhop Douglas himſelf earneſtly beſought the chancellor, that he would uſe his beſt endeavours with his friends to compromiſe matters, in order to prevent the effuſion of blood. Archbiſhop Beaton, however, though he was as deep in the deſign as any of the party, and had "very epiſcopally," ſays Hume,* "put on armour to be preſent at it, and to aſſiſt them himſelf in perſon;" yet he endeavoured to excuſe himſelf as well as he could, by laying the blame wholly upon the Earl of Arran, who, he pretended, was highly offended with the Earl of Angus upon many accounts; and after he had reckoned up the chief of them, and ſaid that for thoſe reaſons Arran would have Angus arreſted, he concluded with ſaying, "There is no remedy! Upon my conſcience I cannot help it." In the heat of his aſſeveration, Beaton ſmote his breaſt with his hand, which made the iron plates of the coat of mail under his caſſock return a rattling ſound;† which biſhop Douglas perceiving, he gave his brother prelate this juſt reprimand: "How now, my lord, methinks your conſcience clatters: We are prieſts, it is not lawful for us to put on armour, or bear arms. It is inconſiſtent with our character." However, the good biſhop Douglas, finding he could no way prevail with him, in behalf of the Earl of Angus, retired. But as to archbiſhop Beaton, he, according to Buchanan, inſtead of being "a promoter of peace, flew armed up and down, like a firebrand of ſedition." As, in this ſituation of affairs, no accommodation could be brought about between the two parties, a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which the party of the Earl of Angus, who was much beloved in Edinburgh, had the advantage. Archbiſhop Beaton, when he ſaw the day was loſt, and his friends defeated, fled for ſanctuary to the Blackfriars church, and was there taken out from behind the altar, and his rochet torn off him. And he would certainly have been ſlain, if biſhop Gawin Douglas had not, from a regard to his character, interceded for him, and ſaved his life.

The following year 1521, archbiſhop Beaton's affairs grew ſomewhat more proſperous. The Duke of Albany, the regent, arrived from France, who, for the pre-

* Not the author of the hiſtory of England, *&c.* but Mr. David Hume of Godſcroft, author of the hiſtory of the houſe and race of Douglas.

† "In the heat of his aſſeveration, he beat his breaſt with his hand, where his conſcience lay well covered with a coat of mail; a ſecret hid under his ſeton or caſſock. And now being knocked upon, it anſwered with a rattling noiſe which the plates of iron did yield, bearing witneſs againſt him how little he cared for that inward witneſs, which belied him, when he proteſted he was deſirous to pacify matters, being indeed thus preparing for war."—Hume's Hiſt. of the houſe of Douglas, Vol. II. p. 76, 77.

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ſent, introduced ſome kind of order in the government, and obliged the Earl of Angus to conſent, for the ſake of the public peace, to remain for a year in France. Some time after this died Dr. Andrew Foreman, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and primate of Scotland. This opened a fair path to Beaton to ſet himſelf at the head of the Scottiſh church: and accordingly he found means to ſucceed in his deſign, being made archbiſhop of St. Andrews in 1523. He did not, however, obtain this preferment without a very conſiderable ſtruggle; though he was favoured by the regent, and by the young king, who was very much governed by the archbiſhop's nephew, David Beaton; in whoſe favour the new primate, ſoon after his promotion, reſigned the rich abbey of Arbroth, or Aberbrothock. The ſame year the Duke of Albany returned again into France. Soon after which his authority, as regent, was taken away by an act of Parliament; for the Earl of Angus returning into Scotland, obtained ſuch a degree of influence in the public affairs of the kingdom, that all things were directed by him and his adherents. Matters being in this ſituation, archbiſhop Beaton, for the preſent, joined himſelf to the party of the Earl of Angus; though this, as Hume ſays, was rather out of fear than good-will. And, therefore, when a faction was formed againſt Angus, he fell off from that nobleman's party. Upon which Angus, to be revenged of him, brought the king to the archbiſhop's houſe at Edinburgh, and ſeized upon his houſhold goods for his own uſe.

In 1526, the King, James V. was declared of full age, though he was only eighteen, and the adminiſtration placed entirely in the hands of the Earl of Angus. One of the firſt ſteps which were taken, after this alteration in the government, was the appointment of a new privy council, from which archbiſhop Beaton was excluded; and ſoon after the great ſeal was taken from him, and, in 1527, the Earl of Angus appointed high chancellor in his room. Many attempts were, however, made to diſpoſſeſs the Earl of Angus of his power, particularly by the Earl of Lenox; but the latter nobleman was killed in a ſkirmiſh between the two parties; and the Earl of Angus's party, after this, ſeized upon, pillaged, and ruined archbiſhop Beaton's caſtle, becauſe they conſidered him, ſays Buchanan, as the author of all the projects which the Earl of Lenox had undertaken. The primate was obliged to aſſume different diſguiſes, and to conceal himſelf among his friends; by which means only he could ſcreen himſelf from the vengeance of the oppoſite party.

However, the Earl of Angus, and his party, being at length driven from court, the archbiſhop came again into power, but did not recover his office of chancellor, which was beſtowed upon Dunbar, archbiſhop of Glaſgow. From this time archbiſhop Beaton continued to reſide in his own palace at St. Andrews, and was concerned in ſome violent perſecutions of the proteſtants. It is alledged, indeed, in his juſtification, that he was not himſelf much inclined to proceedings of this kind; but that he was prevailed upon to be concerned in them, by his nephew David Beaton, abbot of Aberbrothock; who, we are told, governed at this time both his uncle the archbiſhop, and the king his maſter. But as archbiſhop Beaton did actually give his name and ſanction to theſe ſanguinary proceedings, no influence of this kind can be thought, by any impartial man, ſufficient to exculpate him from the guilt of a being perſecutor.

The archbiſhop's nephew, David Beaton, acted for the ſeveral laſt years of his life, as his co-adjutor; and the archbiſhop committed to him the charge of all eccleſiaſtical affairs; being himſelf aged and ſickly, and not often ſeen abroad. The king, however, retained ſo much regard for the old primate, as to permit him to diſpoſe of all his preferments, by which means his relation, George Dury, obtained the rich abbey of Dumfermling, and one Mr. Hamilton became abbot of Killwining. The archbiſhop in

the decline of his life, began to erect the new college in the univerſity of St. Andrews; but he did not live to finiſh it. He left, however, the beſt part of his eſtate towards the completion of it; but that, after his death, was applied to a different purpoſe. He died in 1539, and was interred in the cathedral church of St. Andrews.

Archbiſhop Beaton enjoyed the primacy of Scotland ſixteen years. One of his ſucceſſors, archbiſhop Spotſwood, ſays that "he was herein moſt unfortunate, that under the ſhadow of his authority, many good men were put to death for the cauſe of religion, though he himſelf was neither violently ſet, nor much ſolicitous, as it was thought, how matters went in the church." Leſley, biſhop of Roſs, does indeed give archbiſhop Beaton a very good character; but, upon the whole, that given of him by John Knox, ſeems to be not an unjuſt one. "He was (ſays he) more careful of the world, than to preach CHRIST, or yet to advance any religion but for the faſhion only; and as he ſought the world, it fled him not; for it was well known, that at once he was archbiſhop of St. Andrews, abbot of Dunfermling, Aberbrothe, Killwining, and chancellor of Scotland.

BEATON (DAVID) archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, primate of Scotland, and cardinal of the Roman church, was deſcended from an honourable family in the north, being the ſon of John Beaton of Balfour, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of David Moniepenny, of Pitmilly in the county of Fife, and nephew to archbiſhop Beaton, whoſe life we have already related. He was born in the year 1494, and it appears, that there was no care omitted to render his education equal to his birth. He paſſed through the various claſſes of ſchool learning with rapidity, and having entered the univerſity of St. Andrews, he began to diſplay ſuch a readineſs of wit, and withal ſuch an intenſe application to ſtudy, that his relations conceived great hopes of his becoming, one day or other, an honour and ſupport to his family. But theſe flattering expectations were entertained by no one with ſuch a degree of warmth, as by his uncle, the archbiſhop, who loved David as his own ſon: as the beſt method to ſecure his advancement in life, he ſent him over to Paris, where our young Scot commencing a ſtudent in one of the colleges, perfected himſelf in the civil and cannon law, and applied with ſuch diligence to divinity, in order to qualify himſelf for the ſervice of the church, that he entered into holy orders before he was nineteen years old; and we find that he had the addreſs, even prior to that event, to recommend himſelf in ſo particular a manner to the notice and favour of John, duke of Albany, then in France, whom the ſtates of Scotland had made regent, during the minority of James V. that he was taken into the ſervice of that nobleman; and being employed by him in ſeveral affairs of the greateſt importance, and always diſcharging the truſt repoſed in him with the utmoſt diſpatch and fidelity, on the death of his grace's ſecretary, which happened in 1519, he was appointed, in his place, reſident at the French court. This preferment abroad was attended with others in his own country; for about this time his uncle, then archbiſhop of Glaſgow, beſtowed on him the rectory of Campſay; ſo that he was beneficed in the church, and a miniſter of ſtate, at the age of twenty-five.

In the year 1523, his uncle being raiſed to the archbiſhopric of St. Andrew's, reſolved to reſign the abbey of Arbroth in favour of his nephew, and for that end he prevailed with the duke regent to write, in the moſt preſſing manner, both in the young king's name and his own, to pope Adrian VI. to diſpatch the bulls of his inveſture; and withal to entreat his holineſs, that through the fullneſs of his diſpenſing power he would admit Mr. Beaton to delay taking on him what they call the habit, for the

ſpace

ſpace of two years; which the pope, to gratify the king, acquieſced in. Mr. Beaton remained in France two years after this; and upon his return to Scotland in 1525, we find him taking his ſeat in parliament, as abbot of Arbroth. In 1538, he was promoted to the dignity of lord-privy-ſeal, in which capacity he aſſiſted the king with his counſels, and was conſidered as the perſon in whom his majeſty moſt confided. In the year 1533, he was intruſted with a very important commiſſion, which obliged him to paſs into France, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Erſkine. This was to conclude an alliance between the two crowns, and a marriage with the daughter of the French king, which did not then take effect, becauſe the princeſs was at that time in a very bad ſtate of health: but the abbot of Arbroth was likewiſe entruſted with ſome other ſecret commiſſion, which obliged him to continue at the French court for ſome time; and he gave his maſter ſuch intelligence from thence, as enabled him to ſecure his peace with his uncle, Henry VIII. of England, while he was complimented and careſſed, in the moſt extraordinary manner, by the emperor and pope, though thoſe ſovereigns were both violent enemies to the Britiſh monarch.

It was during the time he was thus employed at the French court, that our abbot laid the foundation of all his greatneſs; for by his dreſs and underſtanding, he gained ſo much on the good graces of Francis I, that he granted him many, and thoſe too very ſingular, favours: firſt, by virtue of his prerogative, giving him all the privileges of a native of France, and afterwards conferring upon him a biſhopric; marks of eſteem not frequently beſtowed on ſtrangers, and never by ſo wiſe a prince as Francis I. without juſt cauſe; whence it has been conjectured, that Beaton was now admitted into the whole ſyſtem of French politics, and undertook to make his maſter coincide with them; ſo that what Francis gave him, was not ſo much encouragement as reward; and the emperor invading France in 1536, king James, by the advice of his miniſter, actually came, with part of his nobility, to the aſſiſtance of the French monarch. He was met on the road by the dauphin, who conducted him to Paris, where he had all the honours paid him that he could deſire; and what he ſeemed to wiſh moſt, the princeſs Magdalen, for whom he had ſent two embaſſies in vain, was given to him in perſon, whom he eſpouſed on the firſt of January 1537. But this lady dying the July following, ſoon after her arrival in Scotland, the abbot of Arbroth, who returned with their majeſties into that kingdom, was ſent over again to Paris, to negociate a ſecond marriage for the king, with the lady Mary, daughter to the duke of Guiſe, and widow of the duke de Longueville. During his ſtay, at this time, in the kingdom of France, he was conſecrated biſhop of Mirepoix; and all things being at length ſettled, in the month of June, 1538, he embarked with his new miſtreſs for Scotland, where, after great hazard of being taken by the Engliſh, they ſafely arrived; and, in the month of July, the royal nuptials were celebrated at St. Andrew's.

Beaton had now all the power and authority of an archbiſhop, though he was no more than coadjutor of St. Andrew's; but this being thought an inſufficiency of power to anſwer the ends which he had engaged to promote, he was by pope Paul III. through the recommendation, as ſome have thought, of the French king, raiſed to the purple, by the title of St. Stephen in Monte Cælio, on the twentieth of December, 1538. But there is a letter of the cardinal's, on this occaſion, to Andrew Oliphant, the Scotch agent at Rome, which ſhews to a demonſtration, that he chiefly owed his dignity to the ſtate of affairs in Scotland at that time, his own capacity, and the king's influence. The pope wanted ſuch a man as Beaton in his intereſt, when great ſtrides were making every day towards demoliſhing the papal power, both in

England

England and Scotland; and it was with a design of attaching the clergy of the latter kingdom strictly to himself, that he gave them a head, who, for his own sake, would keep them firm to the apostolic see.

Yet it was not many months after this, that the cardinal was in no small danger of losing his master's confidence; for Henry VIII. having intelligence of the motives which urged the pope to give Beaton one of the scarlet hats, sent a very able minister to his nephew James, with particular instructions to procure the cardinal's disgrace; but the scheme laid for that purpose had not the desired effect, the Scotch king taking care to elude the English ambassador's instances, by such subtle and evasive answers, as left no room for taking offence, yet sent him back to his master without gaining what he came for; and Beaton's uncle, the old archbishop dying shortly after, the cardinal succeeded in the primacy. He was no sooner advanced to this exalted station, than he began to discover that warm and persecuting temper, which, during the rest of his life, was his distinguishing characteristic; and being determined to give the strongest proof of his attachment to the religion and interests of Rome, he assembled a great number of persons of the first rank, both Clergy and Laity, in the cathedral of St. Andrew, himself and his attendants making an appearance uncommonly splendid; and he there made a speech, wherein he represented, how much the catholic faith was insulted, and the danger with which the Church was threatened by the increase of Heretics, who had the boldness to profess their opinions, even in the King's Court; where, said he, they find but too much countenance; and he mentioned by name Sir John Borthwick, whom he had cited to appear in that Assembly, for dispersing heretical books, and holding heretical opinions. The articles of accusation were then read against him; and Sir John appearing neither in person, nor by proxy, was declared an Heretic, and his goods confiscated. Sir John, in the mean time, found means to escape into England, where he was kindly received by King Henry, who sent him into Germany, to conclude a treaty in his name with the Protestant Princes of the Empire. Cardinal Beaton could, therefore, proceed no further against Borthwick; but was obliged to content himself with burning him in effigy. He proceeded, however, against some others more effectually; for in 1540, five Heretics were committed to the flames, and nine recanted; but some made their escape out of prison, among whom was the celebrated George Buchanan.

But these proceedings not answering Beaton's purpose to the full, he had recourse to another method, which was, to engage the king to issue a commission for enquiring after heretics, and to place at the head of it Sir James Hamilton, bastard brother to the earl of Arran, a man of a barbarous and bloody temper, whom the king, till that time, had always hated, for many reasons. But the truth is, the king was filled with the hopes of obtaining large sums of money by the conviction of such as were discovered to be favourers of Luther's doctrine: and in support of this scheme a roll was actually made containing the names of 360 suspected persons, many of whom were of the chief nobility. But while Sir James Hamilton, the grand inquisitor in this dreadful office, was busy in accusing others of heresy, he was himself accused, convicted, and afterwards executed for high treason; though James having left all his subjects absolutely to the cardinal's mercy, there is no knowing to what lengths such a furious zealot might have gone, had not Providence prevented the perpetration of his bloody designs, by the death of that monarch; who having, at his minister's instigation, directed his troops to invade England, they were at Solway Moss engaged and discomfited; which dismal overthrow had such an effect upon him, that, in the end, it broke his heart.

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The ſituation in which the king's death left the nation, alarmed all ranks of men. A war with England had been undertaken without neceſſity, and carried on without ſucceſs; many perſons of the firſt diſtinction had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and, among the reſt of the nobles, there was little union, either in their views or their affections: add, too, that the religious diſputes, occaſioned by the opinions of the reformers, growing every day more violent, gave new rage to thoſe factions which are natural to a form of government nearly Ariſtocratical. The government of an infant queen was ſtill more deſtitute of real authority; and James had not provided even a common remedy againſt the diſorders of a minority, by committing to proper perſons the care of his daughter's education, and the adminiſtration of affairs in her name; ſo that, in mere deſpair, he abandoned them both to the mercy of fortune, and left open to every pretender the office of regent; which he could not fix to his own ſatisfaction. Cardinal Beaton, who had for many years been conſidered as prime-miniſter, was the firſt that claimed that high dignity; and, in ſupport of his pretenſions, he produced a teſtament which he himſelf had forged in the name of the late king; and, without any other right, inſtantly aſſumed the title of regent. He hoped, by the aſſiſtance of the clergy, the countenance of France, the connivance of the queen dowager, and the ſupport of the whole popiſh faction, to hold by force what he had ſeized on by fraud. But Beaton had enjoyed power too long to be a favourite of the nation; thoſe among the nobles who wiſhed for a reformation in religion dreaded his ſeverity; and others conſidered the elevation of a churchman to the higheſt office of the kingdom, as a depreſſion of themſelves: at their inſtigation, therefore, James Hamilton, earl of Arran, and next heir to the queen, rouſed himſelf from his inactivity, and was prevailed upon to aſpire to the regency; to which, proximity of blood, and former practice in like caſes, gave him an undoubted title. The nobles, who were aſſembled for this purpoſe, unanimouſly conferred on him the ſupreme office; and the public voice applauded their choice.

No two men ever differed more widely in diſpoſition and character, than the earl and Beaton. The cardinal was by nature of immoderate ambition; by long experience he had acquired addreſs and refinement; and inſolence grew upon him from continual ſucceſs. As his own eminence was founded upon the power of the church of Rome, he was a zealous defender of that ſuperſtition, and, for the ſame reaſon, an avowed enemy to the doctrine of reformers: political motives, alone, determined him to ſupport the one, or to oppoſe the other. His early application to public buſineſs kept him unacquainted with the learning and controverſies of the age; he gave judgment, upon all points in diſpute, with a precipitancy, violence, and rigour, which cotemporary hiſtorians mention with indignation. The character of the earl of Arran was, in almoſt every reſpect, the reverſe. He was neither infected with ambition, nor inclined to cruelty: the love of eaſe extinguiſhed the former; the ſoftneſs of his temper preſerved him from the latter. Timidity and irreſolution were his predominant failings; the one occaſioned by his natural conſtitution, and the other ariſing from a conſciouſneſs that his abilities were not equal to his ſtation. With theſe diſpoſitions he might have enjoyed and adorned private life; but his public conduct was without courage, dignity or conſiſtence; the perpetual ſlave of his own fears, and, in conſequence, the perpetual tool of thoſe who found their advantage in practiſing upon them. But as no other perſon could be ſet in oppoſition to the cardinal, with any probability of ſucceſs, the nation declared in his favour with ſo general a conſent, that the artifices of his rival could not withſtand its united ſtrength.

This was in the year 1542, the celebrated Mary queen of Scots being then but a few days old; and, before the close of the same year, the earl of Arran was firmly settled in the regency, to the utter exclusion of the cardinal which was chiefly effected by the lords who were in the English interest, and desirous of complying with a proposal made by Henry VIII. for a marriage between his only son Edward and the infant queen: this proposal, indeed, was also relished by all who feared the cardinal or favoured the change of religion; for they were fond of an alliance which afforded protection to the doctrine they had embraced, as well as to their own persons, against the power of a Roman catholic prelate. But Henry's rough and overbearing temper rendered this scheme abortive. He had at once alarmed and irritated the whole Scottish nation, by demanding that the queen's person should immediately be committed to his custody; and that the government of the kingdom should be put into his hands during her minority. What people would not scorn to purchase an alliance, however great, at the price of their liberty? The parliament of Scotland, notwithstanding, influenced by some of their nobles, seemed very desirous of a peace with the English king; and cardinal Beaton being the only obstruction to the measures leading to it, he was, by order of the regent, seized, and sent prisoner to the castle of Blackness, after the English ambassadors had failed in a daring attempt to carry off both the young queen and him as a prize to their impatient master.

But things did not long remain in this situation; the cardinal, though under restraint, found means to attach so strong a party to his interest, and, what was still more extraordinary, had gained so many people about the regent, that, not knowing how to secure himself, that nobleman was forced to set him at liberty: an event, no doubt, which is very expressive of Beaton's genius and character; who knew how to court and manage factions so well, that, upon the young queen's coronation, he was again admitted of the council, and, at the request as well as by the consent of the regent, assumed the high office of chancellor, out of which the archbishop of Glasgow was turned, to make way for him. After this the cardinal proceeded to give new proof of his art and address. The treaty which had been signed with Henry, during his confinement at Blackness, though on a more equitable footing than was at first proposed, was still manifestly to the advantage of England: he complained loudly upon this account, and said that the regent had betrayed the nation to its most inveterate enemies, and sacrificed its honour to its own ambition. He foretold the extinction of the true catholic religion, under the tyrannical usurpation of an excommunicated heretic; but, above all, he lamented to see an ancient kingdom consenting to its own slavery; and, in one hour, the weakness or treachery of a single man surrendering every thing for which the Scots had struggled through so many ages. The rage of the people rose to such a height upon these remonstrances, that the English ministers could hardly be protected from their insults. The clergy contributed a great sum towards preserving the church from the dominion of a prince, whose system of reformation was so fatal to their power; and the nobles, after having mortified the cardinal so lately in such a cruel manner, were now ready to applaud and second him, as the defender of the honour and liberty of his country. Fired by these encouragements, his ambition and zeal grew equally intemperate; he immediately seized on the persons of the young queen and her mother, and added to his party the splendor and authority of the royal name. But about the same time he received a more real accession to his strength, by the arrival of Mathew Stuart, earl of Lenox, whose return from France he had earnestly solicited. This nobleman was hereditary enemy of the house of Hamilton; he had many claims upon the regent, and pretended a right

right not only to exclude him from ſucceeding to the crown, but to deprive him of the poſſeſſion of his private fortune. The cardinal flattered his vanity with the proſpect of marrying the queen dowager, and affected to treat him with ſuch reſpect, that the regent became jealous of him as a rival in power.

Mean while the day appointed for the ratification of the treaty with England approached; and the regent was quite undetermined how to proceed: He acted to the laſt (ſays the ingenious Dr. Robertſon) with that irreſolution and inconſiſtence, which is peculiar to weak men, when they are ſo unfortunate as to have the chief part in the conduct of difficult affairs. On the 25th of Auguſt, he ratified the treaty with Henry, and proclaimed the Cardinal, who ſtill continued to oppoſe it, an enemy to his country. On the 3d of September he ſecretly withdrew from Edinburgh, met with the Cardinal at Callendar, renounced the friendſhip of England, and declared for the intereſt of France.

Cardinal Beaton was now in poſſeſſion of every thing his ambition could deſire; he was High Chancellor of Scotland; had been appointed by the Pope Legate a Latere; and exerciſed all the authority of a Regent, without the envy of the name. In the beginning of the year 1546, he ſummoned a provincial aſſembly of the clergy at the Black-Friars in Edinburgh, in order to concert meaſures for reſtraining hereſy. How far they proceeded, or what was agreed upon, does not appear; however, it is certain that the cardinal was now very active in bringing to the ſtake one of the moſt eminent teachers of the proteſtant party. This was Mr. George Wiſhart, a man of honourable birth, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his piety and learning, and was univerſally beloved for the integrity of his heart, and the innocence of his manners. The cardinal received information, that Mr. Wiſhart was at the houſe of Mr. Cockburn, of Ormiſton, in Eaſt Lothian. Upon this he immediately applied to the Regent, to cauſe him to be apprehended; with which, after great perſuaſion, and much againſt his will, he complied. Wiſhart was firſt carried to the houſe of Elphinſton, where the Cardinal then was, afterwards to the caſtle of Edinburgh, and from thence was removed to the caſtle of St. Andrew's. Beaton reſolved to proceed without delay to his trial, and for that purpoſe aſſembled the prelates at St. Andrew's on the 27th of February. At this meeting the Archbiſhop of Glaſgow gave it as his opinion, that application ſhould be made to the regent, to grant a commiſſion to ſome Nobleman to try the priſoner, that all the odium of putting ſo popular a man to death, might not lie upon the clergy. To this the cardinal agreed; but upon ſending to the regent for this purpoſe, he received the following anſwer: "That he would do well not to precipitate this man's trial, but delay it until his coming; for as to himſelf, he would not conſent to his death before the cauſe was very well examined; and if the cardinal ſhould do otherwiſe, he would make proteſtation, that the blood of this man ſhould be required at his hands." The cardinal was extremely chagrined at this meſſage; however, he determined to proceed in the bloody buſineſs he had undertaken; and therefore ſent the regent word, "That he had not written to him about this matter, as ſuppoſing himſelf to be any way dependent upon his authority, but from a deſire that the proſecution and conviction of Heretics might have a ſhew of public conſent; which, ſince he could not this way obtain, he would proceed in that way which to him appeared the moſt proper." Accordingly he indicted Mr. Wiſhart upon eighteen articles, though he appealed, as being the regent's priſoner, to a temporal judicatory; and condemning him as an obſtinate Heretic, cauſed him to be burnt at St. Andrew's on the ſecond of March, forbidding all perſons to pray for him, under pain of incurring the ſevereſt cenſures of the Church.

Cardinal

Cardinal Beaton (fays Dr. Robertfon) had not ufed his power with moderation equal to the prudence by which he attained it. Notwithftanding his great abilities, he had too many of the paffions and prejudices of an angry leader of a faction, to govern a divided people with temper. His refentment againft one part of the Nobility, his infolence towards the reft, his feverity to the Reformers, and, above all, the barbarous and illegal execution of the famous George Wifhart, a man of honourable birth, and of primitive fanctity, wore out the patience of a fierce age; and nothing but a bold hand was wanting, to gratify the public wifh by his deftruction.

It is eafy to imagine that this proceeding againft Wifhart made a great noife throughout the kingdom; fuch as were zealous papifts, magnified the fpirit and fteadinefs of the cardinal; others of more moderation, cenfured it as a rafh and very imprudent action which could not but be attended with very difmal confequences; and the friends of the proteftant caufe openly declared, that as it was done without due courfe of law, it ought to be confidered as a murder; which, if unqueftioned by the ftate, private men might revenge. As for the cardinal, he did not feem to be highly concerned at the rumours which his conduct in this matter had raifed; he was fo much perfuaded in himfelf of his great intereft among the nobility, that he did not apprehend any fort of danger from the regent's difpleafure; and, on the other hand, he thought, that having embarked the whole clergy of Scotland in the fame caufe with himfelf, he was fure of all the intereft they had among the people. There is a circumftance mentioned by feveral hiftorians, which plainly proves, that the cardinal was, at the time we now mention, at the height of his fortune and wifhes; and that he was intent upon nothing but the means of adding to, and fecuring the fame profperity for the future. For it appears that he went, foon after the death of Mr. Wifhart, to Finhaven, the feat of the earl of Crawford, to folemnize a marriage between the eldeft fon of that nobleman, and his natural daughter Margaret; which was performed in great pomp and fplendor. This fact is the cleareft proof that the cardinal had no dread or terror upon his mind, but thought his condition as fecure, if not more fo, than ever; and we are likewife told that he ftood in very high credit with the greateft men in the kingdom, when he was able to ally himfelf, by his illegitimate iffue, to one of the moft ancient and honourable families in Scotland. But while he was thus employed, and in the midft of his rejoicing, he received intelligence that an Engliih fquadron was upon the coaft, and that confequently an invafion was to be feared: upon this he immediately returned to St. Andrew's, and appointed a day for the nobility and gentry to meet, and confult about the proper means of raifing fuch a force, as might be fufficient to fecure them from any attempts of an enemy. He began likewife to ftrengthen the fortifications of his own caftle at Saint Andrew's, into which he was at any time able to put a garrifon fufficient to defend it. But the time of meeting not being come, and no farther news being heard of the Engliih fleet, he was more intent upon rendering the caftle tenantable againft a foreign force, than folicitous about aflembling fuch a number of men, or taking fuch other precautions, as might fecure him from being furprifed by his foes at home, of which he does not feem to have entertained the fmalleft fufpicion.

While he was bufy about thefe matters, there came to him the eldeft fon of the earl of Rothes, Mr. Norman Lefley, a gentleman with whom he had a very intimate friendfhip: the defign of his vifit was to afk fome favour, which he might expect to obtain; but the cardinal abfolutely refufed to grant it, and provoked him thereby to fuch a degree, that he went away in great difpleafure. Now it happened that this gentleman's uncle, Mr. John Lefley, was one of the moft violent enemies the cardinal had;

had; as ſoon as he had heard therefore of the ill uſage his nephew had received, he repaired to him immediately, and brought with him ſome other perſons, who were inflamed againſt Beaton on account of his perſecution of the proteſtants; and in the end it was agreed among them that the cardinal ſhould be ſuddenly cut off. There were but very few concerned in this conſpiracy, and of them the principal perſons were Norman Leſley, John Leſley, William Kircaldy of Grange, Peter Carmichael of Fife, James Melvil. The ſcheme they laid, was to meet at St. Andrew's with as much privacy as poſſible, and to ſurpriſe the caſtle in a morning before the cardinal's ſervants were ſtirring; and they entered into an agreement under their hands, to be at that city on the 28th of May, and to behave in the mean time in ſuch a manner as to afford no room for ſuſpicion. They accordingly met in the abbey church-yard, and determined that Kircaldy ſhould take ſix perſons with him to ſecure the gate; which he did, by engaging the porter in diſcourſe till his maſter might be ſpoke with; when the two Leſley's coming up, with four other conſpirators, they ſeized the porter and got poſſeſſion of his keys. The next thing they did, was to ſend four perſons to watch the cardinal's chamber, that he might have no notice given him of what was doing; they afterwards went and called up the ſervants, to whom they were very well known, and turned them, to the number of fifty, out at the gate, as they did above an hundred workmen employed in repairing the caſtle; but the eldeſt ſon of the regent, who lodged with the cardinal, they kept for their own ſecurity; all this being executed with ſo little noiſe, that Beaton never awoke. At length, however, they came and knocked at his chamber door; upon which, ſtarting from his ſleep, he cried out, "Who's there?" to which John Leſley made anſwer, "My name is Leſley;" "Which Leſley?" replied the cardinal: "Is it Norman?" "No matter," ſaid John Leſley, "you muſt open the door to thoſe who are here." However, inſtead of doing this, the cardinal inſtantly roſe and began to barricadoe the door in the beſt manner he could; then the conſpirators called for fire; but, while it was fetching, Beaton having conferred with them, upon a promiſe being made him that no violence ſhould be offered towards his perſon, he opened the door, when the whole party ruſhing upon him with their naked ſwords, put an end to his life in an inſtant, notwithſtanding the obligation they were under, by their aſſurance, to ſpare it.

Dr. Robertſon obſerves, that thoſe who were concerned in the aſſaſſination of Beaton, "delivered their country, though by a moſt unjuſtifiable action, from an ambitious man, whoſe pride was inſupportable to the nobles, as his cruelty and cunning were the great checks to the reformation." "His death (adds the hiſtorian) was fatal to the catholic religion, and to the French intereſt in Scotland. The ſame zeal for both continued among a great party in the nation, but when deprived of the genius and authority of ſo ſkilful a leader, was of ſmall conſequence. Nothing can equal the conſternation which a blow ſo unexpected occaſioned among his adherents; while the regent ſecretly enjoyed an event, which removed out of his way a rival, who had not only eclipſed his greatneſs, but almoſt extinguiſhed his power." According to Dempſter, Cardinal Beaton wrote "an account of his negociations with the French king and the pope;" and "a treatiſe concerning St. Peter's ſupremacy over the reſt of the apoſtles." Some copies of his letters are ſaid to be preſerved in the library of the French king.

BEAUCHAMP (Thomas) earl of Warwick, diſtinguiſhed by his bravery and conduct, was the eldeſt ſon of Guy, earl of Warwick, and was born in the year 1313. In his ſeventeenth year he took up his hereditary offices of ſheriff of Worceſterſhire,

and chamberlain of the exchequer; and before he was twenty, king Edward III. made him governor of Guernſey, and the ſmall iſlands adjacent. He attended that prince in his wars in Scotland and France, and did great ſervice in the famous ſea-fight, in 1340. In the 18th of Edward III. he was conſtituted ſheriff of Warwick and Leiceſterſhire for life, and the ſame year was created earl marſhal of England. He commanded the van of the Engliſh army, and afterwards, for the great ſervice he performed at the ſiege of Calais, had a thouſand marks a year granted him during life. After this, he was preſent in the famous battle of Poictiers, where the king of France was taken priſoner, and where our earl fought ſo long, that his hand was extremely galled with uſing his ſword and poll-axe; but he had the good fortune to take priſoner William de Melun, archbiſhop of Sens, for whom he received a ranſom of eight thouſand pounds. He attended Edward the Black Prince in ſeveral other campaigns; and in 1360 paſſed through France with a train of ſix hundred horſe, in his paſſage to the eaſt, where he made war againſt the Infidels for three years. This noble earl, who was one of the firſt knights of the garter, continued in the exerciſe of his military virtues, till his deceaſe in 1369, when he commanded the king's army in France, and died there of the plague.

BEAUCHAMP (Richard) earl of Warwick, one of the moſt renowned warriors of the age in which he lived, was grandſon of the former; he was born at the manor-houſe of Salwarpe, in the county of Worceſter, on the 28th of January 1381, and was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. In 1404 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuppreſſing the rebellion raiſed by Owen Glendower, whoſe ſtandard he took in open battle. In 1408 he obtained a licence from king Henry IV. to viſit the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, in purſuance of a vow he had made. In his way thither, and in his return, he was received by many ſovereign princes with great reſpect, and ſignalized himſelf by his bravery and ſucceſs in ſeveral tournaments. He was conſtituted lord high ſteward at the coronation of king Henry V. and in the year 1415 was declared captain of Calais. He reduced to the king's obedience ſeveral towns and caſtles in France; for which ſervices the king created him earl of Aumarle, or Albemarle. King Henry afterwards ſent him to the king of France, attended by 1000 men, to treat of a marriage between him and the princeſs Catherine, that king's daughter; but the dauphin, being ſenſible that this marriage was intended to defeat his ſucceſſion, ſent a body of 5000 men, under the command of the earls of Vendome and Limoſin, to obſtruct his paſſage, to whom the earl gave battle, in which both thoſe noblemen were killed, one of them falling by the earl of Warwick's own hand, and about two thouſand of their troops were either ſlain or taken priſoners. He then proceeded on his embaſſy, in which, notwithſtanding the difficulties he had to ſtruggle with, he happily ſucceeded. But as many places in France had declared for the dauphin, it was thought requiſite to take the ſtrongeſt of them, which was Melun, in order to ſet an example to the reſt; and this place, which the French imagined impregnable, the earl took in fourteen weeks and four days. King Henry V. dying, committed to the earl of Warwick the tutelage of his ſon, then an infant. This noble lord died on the 30th of April 1439, in the caſtle of Rouen; and his body was brought over to England, and interred in the collegiate church of Warwick.

BEAUCLERK (Aubrey, lord) a brave but unfortunate commander, was the youngeſt ſon of Charles, duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to ſea, and had the command of a ſhip given him in

1731.

1731. In 1741 he was ſent upon the famous expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in the Prince Frederick man of war, which, with three others, were ordered to cannonade the caſtle of Boca-chica. One of theſe being obliged to quit her ſtation, the Prince Frederick was expoſed, not only to the fire from the caſtle, but to that of fort St. Joſeph, and to two ſhips that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he bravely ſuſtained for many hours that day, and part of the next. As he was giving his commands upon deck, both his legs were ſhot off; but ſuch was his magnanimity, that he would not ſuffer his wounds to be dreſſed till he had communicated his orders to his firſt lieutenant, which were to fight till the laſt extremity. Soon after he gave ſome directions about his private affairs, and then reſigned his ſoul with the dignity of a hero and a chriſtian. Thus was the gallant Beauclerk taken off, in the thirty-firſt year of his age. He was equalled by few in politeneſs, modeſty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of colonel Francis Alexander, a daughter of ſir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and Genoa. Soon after his death a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey, adorned with arms, trophies, and naval enſigns, and in an oval niche, on a beautiful pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a fine buſt of this young hero; on this pyramid is an hiſtorical inſcription to the above purpoſe, and over it the following lines:

" Whilſt Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
" This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep;
" As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers, mourn:
" 'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
" Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
" And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate:
" Each tender grace that joy and love inſpires,
" Living he mingled with his martial fires;
" Dying he bid Britannia's thunder roar,
" And Spain ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more."

BEAUFORT (Margaret) Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, was the only daughter and heireſs of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, (grandſon to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter) by Margaret Beauchamp, his wife. She was born at Bletſhoe in Bedfordſhire, in 1441. While ſhe was very young, ſhe was married to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had a ſon named Henry, who was afterwards King of England, by the title of Henry VII. On the 3d of November, 1456, the Earl of Richmond died, leaving Margaret, his Counteſs, a very young widow, and his ſon and heir, Henry, not above fifteen weeks old. Her ſecond huſband was Sir Henry Stafford, Knight, ſecond ſon to the Duke of Buckingham, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. And ſoon after the death of Sir Henry Stafford, which happened about the year 1482, ſhe married Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby.

The Counteſs of Richmond was greatly diſtinguiſhed for her piety; though it was ſtrongly tinctured with the ſuperſtition of the times. Having heard a very high character of the piety, virtue, and learning, of Dr. John Fiſher, afterwards Biſhop of Rocheſter, ſhe was extremely deſirous of having him for her Chaplain and Confeſſor; and accordingly prevailed upon him to live with her in that capacity. It is ſaid, that ſhe committed herſelf, and her whole family, to his government and direction. It was her cuſtom to riſe about five o'clock in the morning, and from that hour till dinner-time,

(which,

(which, we are told, was in thoſe days *ten o'clock*,) ſhe continued, almoſt without ceaſing, in meditation and prayer; which ſhe reſumed again after dinner. Her charity was very great and extenſive. She performed all her life-time ſo many noble acts and charitable deeds, that, as Stow expreſſes it, "they cannot be expreſſed in a ſmall volume." She kept conſtantly in her houſe twelve poor people, whom ſhe provided with lodging, food, and clothes: And her high rank was ſo far from inſpiring her with pride and haughtineſs, that ſhe would frequently dreſs the wounds of poor and diſtreſſed people with her own hands. We are alſo told as a further proof both of her humility, and zeal for what ſhe thought was for the intereſt of chriſtianity, that ſhe often declared, that "on condition that the Princes of Chriſtendom would combine themſelves, and march againſt their common enemy the Turks, ſhe would moſt willingly attend them, and be their laundreſs in the camp." She underſtood the French language perfectly, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin tongue; but would often lament, that in her youth ſhe did not make herſelf a perfect miſtreſs of it. She publiſhed "The Mirroure of Golde for the ſinful ſoule;" tranſlated from a French tranſlation of a book called, SPECULUM AUREUM PECCATORUM. She alſo tranſlated out of French into Engliſh, the fourth book of Dr. Gerſon's treatiſe "Of the imitation and following the bleſſed life of our moſt merciful SAVIOUR CHRIST;" which was printed at the end of Dr. Atkinſon's Engliſh tranſlation of the firſt three books, in the year 1504.

She was a great patroneſs of learning, and of learned men; and ſhe gave the ſtrongeſt evidence of this by her munificent foundations. On the eighth of September, 1502, ſhe inſtituted two perpetual public lectures in divinity, one at Oxford, and the other at Cambridge; each of which ſhe endowed with twenty marks a year. And on the 30th of October, 1504, ſhe founded a perpetual public preacher at Cambridge, with a ſalary of ten pounds a year, whoſe duty it was to preach at leaſt ſix ſermons every year, at ſeveral churches, ſpecified in the foundation, in the dioceſes of London, Ely, and Lincoln. But this inſtitution has been ſince altered, by royal diſpenſation, to one ſermon before the Univerſity, at the beginning of Eaſter term. She alſo founded a perpetual chantry in the church of Winburne-Minſter in Dorſetſhire, where her father and mother lay buried, for one prieſt to teach grammar freely to all that would come, with a ſtipend of ten pounds a year. But the Counteſs of Richmond's moſt noble foundations were, the Colleges of Chriſt and St. John in Cambridge. The former was founded in the year 1505, for one maſter, twelve fellows, and forty-ſeven ſcholars: The latter in 1508, for a maſter, and fifty fellows and ſcholars. Both theſe foundations have ſince been much enlarged. But the latter was ſcarcely begun before the foundreſs died; it was, however, completed by her executors, the chief of whom was biſhop Fiſher. It is now, by the munificence of ſeveral other benefactors, one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

This moſt exemplary lady, having lived ſixty-eight years an ornament to her ſex and a public benefit, departed this life the twenty-ninth of June, 1509. She was buried, with great ſolemnity, in the ſouth-iſle of the beautiful chapel built by Henry VII. adjoining to Weſtminſter-Abbey; and had a ſumptuous monument erected to her memory.

Biſhop Fiſher obſerved of this illuſtrious lady, that by her marriage with the earl of Richmond, and by her birth, ſhe was allied to thirty kings and queens, within the fourth degree either of blood or affinity; beſides earls, marquiſſes, dukes, and princes. And ſince her death, as Mr. Baker ſays, ſhe has been allied in her poſterity to thirty more.

BEAUMONT

BEAUMONT (Francis) a celebrated dramatic poet, who, in concert with Mr. Fletcher, wrote a great number of plays, was deſcended from an ancient family of his name at Grace-Dieu in Leiceſterſhire. His grandfather, John Beaumont, had been maſter of the rolls, and his father, Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the Common-pleas. Our poet was born in the year 1585, and received his education at Cambridge. He was afterwards admitted a ſtudent in the Inner Temple, but it does not appear that he made any great proficiency in the law, his paſſion for the muſes being ſuch, as made him entirely devote himſelf to poetry. He died in March, 1615, before he was thirty years of age, and was buried in the entrance of St. Benedict's chapel, within St. Peter's, Weſtminſter. He left behind him a daughter, Frances Beaumont, who muſt then have been an infant, as ſhe died in Leiceſterſhire ſince the year 1700. She had in her poſſeſſion ſeveral manuſcript poems of her father's writing, but they were loſt at ſea in her voyage from Ireland, where ſhe had lived ſome time in the family of the duke of Ormond. Mr. Beaumont, beſides the plays in which he was jointly concerned with Mr. Fletcher, wrote a ſmall dramatic piece, entitled, A Maſque of Gray's-Inn Gentlemen, and the Inner Temple, a poetical epiſtle to Ben Johnſon; with ſeveral other poems printed together in 1653.

Beaumont and Fletcher, as we have already obſerved, generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment; the latter, for the force of his imagination; and indeed Beaumont was eſteemed ſo excellent a judge of dramatic compoſitions, that Ben Johnſon ſubmitted his writings to his correction, and, it is thought, was much indebted to him in the contrivance of his plots. What an affection he had for Mr. Beaumont appears from the following verſes addreſſed to him.

How I do love thee, Beaumont, and thy muſe,
That unto me do'ſt ſuch religion uſe!
How do I fear myſelf that am not worth
The leaſt indulgent thought thy pen drops forth.
At once thou mak'ſt me happy, and unmak'ſt;
And giving largely to me, more thou tak'ſt:
What fate is mine, that ſo itſelf bereaves?
What art is thine, that ſo thy friend deceives?
When, even there where moſt thou praiſeſt me,
For writing better I muſt envy thee.

BECKET (St. Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. was the ſon of Gilbert Becket, a merchant of London, by Maud, or Matilda, a Saracen lady. He was born in London in the year 1119, and received the firſt part of his education at Merton-abbey in Surry; from thence he went to Oxford, and afterwards ſtudied at Paris. On his return, he was recommended by archdeacon Baldwin, as an underſtanding young man, to Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who took him into his family, and beſtowed upon him the benefices of St. Mary le Strand, and Otteford in Kent, with a prebend in London, and another in Lincoln. Thus provided, he ſet out for Bologna, where he ſtudied the canon and civil law, which laſt was, at that time, in great requeſt all over Europe; and finiſhed his ſtudies at Auxerre, in Burgundy. Being ſo well qualified to tranſact buſineſs in the court of Rome, he was ſent thither by Theobald on ſeveral negotiations, which he managed with ſuch ability and ſucceſs, that his patron ordained him deacon of York; and he was elected archdeacon of Canterbury immediately before the death of king Stephen.

At the acceſſion of Henry II. to the throne, he was, by Theobald's recommendation, appointed chancellor; a poſt of the greateſt profit, power, and dignity in the realm: at the ſame time he had a vaſt number of eccleſiaſtical preferments; was created conſtable of the Tower, to which place was annexed all the knights ſervice, with the honours of Eye and Berkhamſtede, including near 300 knights. His revenues were immenſe; his expences incredible: he kept open table for perſons of all ranks; the moſt coſtly dainties were purchaſed for his entertainments. His houſes were adorned with the richeſt furniture; his apartments glittered with gold and ſilver plate; the very bridles of his horſes were of ſilver, and nothing could exceed the magnificence of his equipage. The nobility ſent their children to be educated as pages in his family: Prince Henry was committed to his care and tuition; and the king went frequently to ſee the pomp of his entertainments.

In 1159, he made a campaign with king Henry into Toulouſe, having in his own pay 1200 horſemen, beſides a retinue of 700 knights. In 1160, he was ſent by the king to Paris, to treat of a marriage between prince Henry and the king of France's daughter; in which negotiation he ſucceeded, and returned with the princeſs to England. He had not enjoyed the chancellorſhip above four years, when archbiſhop Theobald died; and the king, who was then in Normandy, immediately ſent over ſome truſty perſons to England, who managed matters ſo well with the monks and clergy, that Becket was almoſt unanimouſly elected archbiſhop of Canterbury. Soon after his conſecration, he reſigned the office of Chancellor, and exchanged the gaiety and luxury of a courtier for the gravity and auſterities of a monk. At the ſame time, he began vigorouſly to exert himſelf in defence of the rights and privileges of the church, and in many caſes proceeded with ſo much warmth and obſtinacy, as raiſed him many enemies; and in a ſhort time the king and he came to an open rupture. Henry endeavoured to recall certain privileges of the clergy, who had greatly abuſed their exemption from the civil courts, concerning which the king had received ſeveral complaints. The archbiſhop, however, ſtood up for the immunities of the clergy. The king convened a ſynod of the biſhops at Weſtminſter, and here he demanded that the clergy, when accuſed of any capital offence, might take their trials in the courts of juſtice. The queſtion put to the biſhops was, whether, in conſideration of their duty and allegiance to the king, and of the intereſt and peace of the kingdom, they were willing to promiſe a ſubmiſſion to the laws of his grandfather, king Henry I. To this the archbiſhop replied, in the name of the whole body, that they were willing to be bound by the ancient laws of the kingdom, as far as the privileges of their order would permit. The king was highly diſpleaſed with this evaſive anſwer, and inſiſted upon their abſolute compliance, without any reſervation whatever. But the archbiſhop would by no means ſubmit, and the reſt of the biſhops adhered for ſome time to their primate. Several of the biſhops being at length gained over, and the pope interpoſing in the quarrel, Becket was prevailed on to acquieſce; and ſoon after the king ſummoned a parliament at Clarendon, where ſeveral laws were paſſed relating to the privileges of the clergy, called from thence, the conſtitutions of Clarendon. Becket afterwards repenting of his compliance with theſe articles, retired from court, and would not officiate in the church, until he had received abſolution from the pope. He went on board a ſhip, in order to make his eſcape beyond ſea; but before he could reach the coaſt of France, the wind ſhifting about, he was driven back to England.

In October, 1165, the king ſummoned a parliament at Northampton, where the archbiſhop having been accuſed of failure of duty and allegiance to his majeſty, was ſentenced

ſentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattels. Becket made an appeal to the pope; but this having availed nothing, and finding himſelf deſerted by his brethren, he withdrew privately from Northampton, and embarked in a ſmall veſſel for Gravelines in Flanders, from whence he retired to the monaſtery of St. Berlin. Hereupon the king ſeized the revenues of the archbiſhopric, and ſent an ambaſſador to the king of France, deſiring him not to give ſhelter to Becket; but the French court eſpouſed his cauſe, in hopes that the miſunderſtanding betwixt him and Henry might embarraſs the affairs of England; and accordingly, when Becket came from St. Berlin to Soiſſons, the French monarch paid him a viſit, and offered him his protection. Soon after the archbiſhop went to Sens, where he was honourably received by the pope, into whoſe hands he made a formal reſignation of the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, and was preſently re-inſtated in his dignity by the pontiff, who promiſed to eſpouſe his intereſt. Becket removed from Sens to the abbey of Pontigny in Normandy, from whence he wrote a letter to the biſhops of England, informing them that the pope had annulled the conſtitutions of Clarendon. From hence too he thundered out excommunications againſt ſeveral perſons who had violated the rights of the church. This conduct of his raiſed him many enemies. The king was ſo enraged againſt him for excommunicating ſeveral of his officers of ſtate, that he baniſhed all Becket's relations, and compelled them to take an oath, that they would immediately repair to Pontigny, and ſhew themſelves to the archbiſhop. An order was likewiſe publiſhed, forbidding all perſons to correſpond with him by letters, to ſend him any money, or ſo much as to pray for him in the churches. Henry wrote alſo to the chapter of Ciſtertians, at Pontigny, threatening to ſeize all their eſtates in England, if they ſhould continue to maintain Becket in their abbey; ſo that he was obliged to quit the convent, and returning to Sens, was hoſpitably received by the king of France, from whom he had an honourable allowance in the monaſtery of St. Colombe. Mean while, the biſhops of the province of Canterbury wrote a letter to the archbiſhop, entreating him to alter his behaviour, and not to widen the breach, ſo as to render an accommodation between him and the king impracticable. This however had no effect on the archbiſhop. The pope alſo ſent two cardinals to endeavour to reconcile matters; but theſe legates finding both parties inflexible, gave over the attempt and returned to Rome.

Becket was at length ſo far prevailed upon, as to have an interview with Henry and the king of France, at Mount-Miral in Champagne. He made a ſpeech to Henry, in very ſubmiſſive terms, and concluded with leaving him the umpire of the difference between them, ſaving the honour of God and the liberty of the church. Henry was ſo incenſed at this reſervation, that he told him he would allow of no ſuch evaſive ſubterfuge. "However (added the king) to ſhew my inclination to accommodate matters, I will make him this propoſition: I have had many predeceſſors, kings of England, ſome greater and ſome inferior to myſelf; there have been likewiſe many great and holy men in the ſee of Canterbury. Let Becket therefore but pay me the ſame regard, and own my authority ſo far, as the greateſt of his predeceſſors owned that of the leaſt of mine, and I am ſatisfied. And, as I never forced him out of England, I give him leave to return at his pleaſure; and am willing he ſhould enjoy his archbiſhopric, with as ample privileges as any of his predeceſſors." All who were preſent declared that Henry had ſhown ſufficient condeſcenſion. The king of France being ſurpriſed at the archbiſhop's ſilence, aſked him why he heſitated to accept ſuch reaſonable conditions. Becket replied, he was willing to receive his ſee upon the terms on which his predeceſſors held it; but as for thoſe cuſtoms which broke in upon the canons, he could not admit them, for he looked upon this as betraying the cauſe of religion. Thus the interview ended without any effect.

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In the year 1170, the king, upon his return to England, caufed his fon prince Henry to be crowned at Weftminfter, and the ceremony was performed by the archbifhop of York; this office belonging to the fee of Canterbury, Becket complained of it to the pope, who fufpended the archbifhop of York, and excommunicated the bifhops who had affifted at the folemnity. The fame year an accommodation was at length concluded between king Henry and Becket, foon after which the archbifhop embarked for England: upon his arrival he received an order from the young king to abfolve the fufpended and excommunicated bifhops; but refufing to comply, the archbifhop of York, and the bifhops of London and Salifbury, carried their complaints to the old king in Normandy, who was fo highly exafperated at this freth inftance of Becket's obftinacy, that he could not forbear exclaiming with great warmth, "That he was very unfortunate to have maintained fo many cowardly and ungrateful men in his court, none of whom would revenge him of the injuries he had fuftained from one turbulent prieft." Thefe words were heard by four gentlemen of the court, who immediately formed a defign againft the archbifhop's life, which they executed in the cathedral church at Canterbury, on the 29th of December, 1171. Upon this, all divine offices ceafed in the church of Canterbury for one year, wanting nine days, at the end of which, by order of the pope, it was confecrated anew. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized; and in 1174, king Henry returning from France, went to Canterbury, where he did penance as a teftimony of his grief for the murder. When he came within fight of the church where the archbifhop was buried, he alighted off his horfe, and walked barefoot, in the habit of a pilgrim, till he came to Becket's tomb, where, after he had proftrated himfelf and prayed for a conftderable time, he fubmitted to be fcourged by the monks, and paffed all that day and night without any refrefhment, kneeling upon the bare ftones; which done, he beftowed great benefactions upon the church of Canterbury. In 1221, Becket's body was taken up, in the prefence of king Henry III. and a great concourfe of the nobility and others, and depofited in a fumptuous fhrine, erected at the expence of Stephen Langton, archbifhop of Canterbury, which was foon vifited from all parts, and enriched with the moft coftly gifts and offerings; and the miracles faid to be wrought at his tomb were fo numerous, that Gervafe of Canterbury tells us, there were two large volumes of them kept in that church; though, forty-eight years after his deceafe, the doctors of the Sorbonne had a warm difpute, whether he was faved or damned.

"He was, fays the lord Lyttelton, a man of great talents, of elevated thoughts, and of invincible courage; but of a moft violent and turbulent fpirit; exceffively paffionate, haughty, and vain-glorious; in his refolutions inflexible, in his refentments implacable: it cannot be denied, that he was guilty of a wilful and premeditated perjury; that he oppofed the neceffary courfe of public juftice, and acted in defiance of the laws of his country, laws which he had moft folemnly acknowledged and confirmed; nor is it lefs evident, that during the heat of this difpute, he was in the higheft degree ungrateful to a very kind mafter, whofe confidence in him had been boundlefs, and who, from a private condition, had advanced him to be the fecond man in his kingdom."

BEDA, or BEDE, furnamed the Venerable, an eminent Engliffh writer, was born in the bifhopric of Durham, in the year 672 or 673. In 679, he was fent to the monaftery of St. Peter, and committed to the care of abbot Benedict, under whom, and his fucceffor Ceolfrid, he was educated for twelve years. At the age of nineteen, he was ordained deacon, and prieft at thirty. He applied to his ftudies with fo much diligence

diligence and ſucceſs, that he ſoon became eminent for his learning; his fame ſpread even into foreign countries, ſo that pope Sergius wrote to abbot Ceolfrid in very preſſing terms, to ſend Bede to Rome, in order to give his opinion upon ſome important points. But, notwithſtanding this honourable invitation, Bede remained in his cell, and being contented with the pleaſures of a monaſtic life, he had hereby time and opportunity to make himſelf maſter of almoſt every branch of literature. He ſpent ſeveral years in making collections for his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, which he publiſhed in 731, under the title of Eccleſiaſticæ Hiſtoriæ Gentis Anglorum Libri Quinque. This performance, with others which he had written before, eſtabliſhed his reputation ſo effectually, that he was conſulted by the greateſt prelates of that age. His works have been collected and printed in eight volumes in folio. A monk, who gives a particular account of his death, ſays that it happened on the 26th of May, 735. The writings of Venerable Bede were ſo well received, that we find great encomiums beſtowed upon him. It muſt however be acknowledged, that ſome late writers of our own and foreign nations, have ſpoke of him as a man of ſuperficial learning and indigeſted reading. He is alſo charged with being extremely credulous, and giving too eaſily into the belief of the fabulous miracles in his time. Mr. Du Pin ſays, that his ſtyle is clear and eaſy, but without any purity, elegance, or ſublimity; that he wrote with a ſurpriſing facility, but without art or reflection; and that he was a greater maſter of learning than of judgment, or a true critical taſte.

The famous Camden thus ſpeaks of Bede: "In this monaſtery of St. Peter, Beda, the ſingular light of our iſland, who by his piety and learning juſtly obtained the ſurname of Venerable, ſpent his days, as himſelf tells us, in meditating on the ſcriptures, and, in the midſt of a barbarous age, wrote many learned works." Bale ſays, that there is ſcarce any thing in all antiquity worthy to be read, which is not found in Bede, though he never travelled out of his own country; and that if he had flouriſhed in the times of St. Auguſtin, Jerome, or Chryſoſtom, he would undoubtedly have equalled them, ſince even in the midſt of a ſuperſtitious age, he wrote ſo many excellent treatiſes. Pitts tells us, that he was ſo well verſed in the ſeveral branches of learning, that Europe ſcarce ever produced a greater ſcholar in all reſpects. To theſe might be added many other teſtimonies in his favour, particularly of the learned Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, the great antiquarian, and Dr. Stillingfleet.

BEDELL (William) biſhop of Kilmore in Ireland, and one of the moſt famous prelates in that kingdom during the laſt century, was born at Black-Notley in Eſſex, in the year 1570. After he had paſſed through the uſual courſe of a grammar-ſchool education, he was ſent to Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he acquired a very eminent character both for learning and piety. He was choſen fellow of his college in 1593, and took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1599. Having entered into holy orders, he was removed from the univerſity to the town of St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, where he preached with great diligence and ſucceſs. In 1604, he was appointed chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, ambaſſador to the republic of Venice. He continued eight years at Venice, during which time he contracted a friendſhip with the famous father Paul, who aſſiſted him in learning the Italian tongue, of which Bedell became ſo great a maſter, that he ſpoke it as one born in Italy. And in return for the inſtructions which he had received from father Paul in Italian, he drew up a grammar of the Engliſh tongue for the uſe of that learned man, and for ſome others who deſired to learn it, that they might be able to underſtand our books of divinity; and he alſo tranſlated the Engliſh Common-Prayer book into Italian.

Whilſt he reſided at Venice, he greatly improved himſelf in the Hebrew language, by the aſſiſtance of the famous rabbi Leo, who taught him the Jewiſh pronunciation, and other parts of rabbinical learning. Here alſo he became acquainted with the celebrated Antonio de Dominis, archbiſhop of Spalato, whom he aſſiſted conſiderably in correcting and finiſhing his treatiſe *De Republica Eccleſiaſtica*. Father Paul was much concerned when Bedell left Venice; and at his departure he made him a preſent of his picture, together with a Hebrew bible without points, and a ſmall pſalter. He gave him alſo the manuſcript of his hiſtory of the council of Trent, with the hiſtories of the interdict and inquiſition, and a large collection of letters which he had received from Rome, during the diſpute between the Jeſuits and Dominicans, concerning the efficacy of Grace. Mr. Bedell, on his return to England, retired to his charge at St. Edmundſbury, and there went on with his miniſterial labours. In 1615, he was preſented to the living of Horingſheath, in the dioceſe of Norwich; and in 1627, he was unanimouſly elected provoſt of Trinity College, in Dublin. When he had been about two years in this employment, a patent was ſent him to be biſhop of Kilmore and Ardagh, two contiguous Sees in the province of Ulſter. He was conſecrated on the 13th of September, 1629, in St. Peter's Church in Drogheda, by archbiſhop Uſher and three other prelates. He was now in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and he diſcharged the duties of his new ſtation in a very upright and conſcientious manner. He found his two dioceſes in great diſorder, and applied himſelf with vigour to reform the abuſes therein. He began with that of plurality of benefices. To this end he convened his clergy, and, in a ſermon which he preached on the occaſion, laid before them the inſtitution, nature, and duties of the miniſterial employment; and, after the ſermon, he diſcourſed to them upon the ſame ſubject in Latin, and exhorted them to reform that abuſe. To prevail on them the better, he told them he reſolved to ſhew them an example in parting with one of his biſhoprics; and accordingly he reſigned Ardagh, though it is ſaid the revenues of both Sees did not exceed a competency.

Biſhop Bedell laboured much to convert the Iriſh papiſts, and particularly their clergy, and in this he had great ſucceſs. He procured a tranſlation of the common-prayer-book into Iriſh, and cauſed it to be read in his cathedral every Sunday. The new teſtament had alſo been tranſlated by William Daniel, archbiſhop of Tuam, and, at the biſhop's deſire, the old teſtament was firſt tranſlated into the ſame language by one King; but as he was ignorant of the original tongue, and did it from the Engliſh, Bedell reviſed and compared it with the Hebrew, and the beſt tranſlations. He took care likewiſe to have ſome of Chryſoſtom's and Leo's homilies, in commendation of the ſcriptures, to be rendered both into Engliſh and Iriſh, that the common people might ſee, that in the opinion of the ancient fathers, they had not only a right to read the ſcriptures as well as the clergy, but that it was their duty ſo to do. When he found the work was finiſhed, he reſolved to be at the expence of printing it; but his deſign was interrupted by a cruel and iniquitous proſecution carried on againſt the tranſlator, who not only loſt his living, but was alſo unjuſtly attacked in his character. The biſhop ſupported Mr. King as much as he could; and the tranſlation being finiſhed, he would have printed it in his own houſe, if the troubles of Ireland had not prevented him. It happened, however, that the tranſlation eſcaped the hands of the rebels, and was afterwards printed at the expence of Mr. Robert Boyle.

When the rebellion broke out in Ireland, in October, 1641, biſhop Bedell did not at firſt feel the violence of its effects; for the very rebels had conceived a great veneration for him; and they declared he ſhould be the laſt Engliſhman they would drive

out

out of Ireland. His was the only houſe in the county of Cavan that was unviolated, and it was filled with the people who fled to him for ſhelter. About the middle of December, however, the rebels, purſuant to orders received from their council of ſtate at Kilkenny, required him to diſmiſs the people who were with him, which he refuſed to do, declaring he would ſhare the ſame fate with the reſt. Upon this they ſeized him, his two ſons, and Mr. Clogy, who had married his daughter-in-law, and carried them priſoners to the caſtle of Lochwater, ſurrounded by a deep water, where they put them all, except the biſhop, in irons; after ſome time, however, this part of their ſeverity was abated. When they had been confined for about three weeks, the biſhop and his two ſons, and Mr. Clogy, were exchanged for two of the O'Rourkes; but though it was agreed that they ſhould be ſafely conducted to Dublin, yet the rebels would never ſuffer them to be carried out of the country, but ſent them to the houſe of Dennis Sherridan, an Iriſh miniſter, and convert to the proteſtant religion. Our prelate died ſoon after he came here, on the 7th of February, 1642. The Iriſh did him unuſual honours at his burial; for the chief of the rebels gathered their forces together, and with them accompanied his body from Mr. Sherridan's houſe to the church-yard of Kilmore, where he was interred.

Biſhop Bedell was in his perſon tall and graceful, and had ſomething in his looks and carriage which created a veneration for him. He had an unaffected gravity in his deportment, and in his apparel there was a decent ſimplicity. A few years before his death, he had ſome ſevere fits of the ſtone, occaſioned by his ſedentary life. The remedy he uſed for it was to dig in the garden until he heated himſelf, and that mitigated the pain. His judgment and memory, which were extraordinary, remained with him to the laſt. His behaviour in his public character did honour to his high office in the church, and his private life was perfectly conſiſtent with the doctrine he taught.

BEHN (APHARA) a celebrated Engliſh poeteſs, was deſcended from a good family in the city of Canterbury. She was born in the reign of Charles I. but in what year is uncertain. Her father's name was Johnſon; who being related to the lord Willoughby, and by his intereſt being appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, and ſix and thirty iſlands, embarked with his family on board a ſhip, for the Weſt-Indies; at which time Aphara was very young. Mr. Johnſon died in his paſſage, but his family arrived at Surinam, where our poeteſs became acquainted with the American prince Oroonoko, whoſe adventures ſhe has ſo pathetically deſcribed in her celebrated novel of that name. She tells us, "ſhe had often ſeen and converſed with that great man, and been a witneſs to many of his mighty actions, and that at one time, he and Climene, (or Imoinda his wife) were ſcarce an hour in a day from her lodgings; and that ſhe obliged them in all things ſhe was capable, entertaining them with the lives of the Romans, and great men, which charmed *him* to her company; and *her*, with teaching her all the pretty works ſhe was miſtreſs of, and telling her ſtories of nuns, and endeavouring to bring her to the knowledge of the true God." She tells us likewiſe, that Oroonoko uſed to call her his great miſtreſs, and that her word would go a great way with him. This intimacy betwixt him and our poeteſs, occaſioned ſome reflections on her conduct, from which a lady of her acquaintance, who has written memoirs of her life, juſtifies her in the following manner: "Here (ſays ſhe) I can add nothing to what ſhe has given the world already, but a vindication of her from ſome unjuſt aſperſions which I find are inſinuated about this town, in relation to that prince. I knew her intimately well, and I believe ſhe would not have concealed any love affairs

affairs from me, being one of her own ſex, whoſe friendſhip and ſecrecy ſhe had experienced, which makes me aſſure the world, there was no affair betwixt that prince and Aſtræa, but what the whole plantation were witneſſes of; a generous value for his uncommon virtues, which every one that but hears them, finds in himſelf, and his preſence gave her no more. Beſides, his heart was too violently ſet on the everlaſting charms of his Imoinda, to be ſhook with thoſe more faint (in his eye) of a white beauty; and Aſtræa's relations there preſent, had too watchful an eye over her, to permit the frailty of her youth, if that had been powerful enough."

After her return to England, ſhe was married to Mr. Behn, an eminent merchant of London, and of Dutch extraction. She ſo highly pleaſed king Charles II. by the entertaining and accurate account ſhe gave him of the colony of Surinam, that he fixed on her as a proper perſon to tranſact ſome affairs of importance abroad during the Dutch war. For this purpoſe ſhe went to Antwerp, where, by her intrigues and gallantries, ſhe ſo far crept into the ſecrets of ſtate, as to anſwer the ends propoſed by ſending her over. Nay, in the latter end of the year 1666, by means of the influence ſhe had over one Vander Albert, a Dutchman of eminence, whoſe heart was warmly attached to her, ſhe wormed out of him the deſign formed by De Ruyter, in conjunction with the family of the De Wits, of ſailing up the Thames, and burning the Engliſh ſhips, which they afterwards put in execution at Rocheſter. This ſhe immediately communicated to the Engliſh court; but her intelligence (though well grounded, as appeared by the event) being diſregarded and ridiculed, ſhe renounced all further thoughts of political affairs, and, during her ſtay at Antwerp, gave herſelf up entirely to the gaiety and gallantries of the place. After ſome time ſhe embarked at Dunkirk for England, and in her paſſage was near being loſt, for the ſhip was driven on the coaſt by a ſtorm, but happening to founder within ſight of land, the paſſengers were, by the timely aſſiſtance of boats from the ſhore, all fortunately preſerved. Mrs. Behn arrived ſafely in London, where ſhe devoted the reſt of her life to pleaſure and the muſes. Her works are extremely numerous, and all of them have a lively and amorous turn: they conſiſt of plays, novels, poems, letters, &c. Her plays abound with obſcenity; † and her novels are little better. She died after a long indiſpoſition, on the 16th of April, 1689, and was buried in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter-abbey.

The ingenious Charles Cotton, Eſq; author of Virgil Traveſtie, compliments Mrs. Behn in the following lines:

"Some hands write ſome things well, are elſewhere lame,
"But on all themes your power is the ſame.
"Of buſkin and of ſock you know the pace,
"And tread in both with equal ſkill and grace;
"But when you write of love, Aſtræa, then
"Love dips his arrows where you wet your pen.
"Such charming lines did never paper grace,
"Soft as your ſex, and ſmooth as beauty's face."

BENBOW.

† "The ſtage how looſely does Aſtræa tread,
"Who fairly puts all characters to bed!" POPE.

BENBOW (JOHN) vice-admiral of the Blue, was deſcended from a reputable family in Shropſhire, and was born about the year 1650. But his father, Colonel John Benbow, and moſt of his relations, were brought very low by their attachment to the royal cauſe; and the colonel dying when his ſon John was very young, left him with very little proviſion for his ſupport. He was, however, bred a ſeaman, a profeſſion to which he had naturally a ſtrong propenſity. Before he was thirty years of age, he was owner and commander of a ſhip, called the Benbow Frigate, and made then as conſiderable a figure as any man concerned in the Mediterranean trade. He was always conſidered by the merchants as a bold, brave, and active commander; as one who always took care of his ſeamen, and was therefore chearfully obeyed by them, though he always maintained a ſtrict diſcipline. This behaviour raiſed his reputation greatly; ſo that no man in the ſame capacity was more known or reſpected by the merchants upon the Exchange than captain Benbow.

It is probable that he would always have continued in this ſituation, had it not been for the following very ſingular tranſaction. In 1686, he was attacked in his paſſage to Cadiz by a Sallee Rover, againſt whom he defended himſelf, notwithſtanding the inferiority of his number, with the utmoſt bravery, 'till at laſt the Moors boarded him; but they were quickly beat out of the ſhip again, with the loſs of thirteen men, whoſe heads captain Benbow ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork-pickle. When he arrived at Cadiz, he went aſhore, and ordered a negro ſervant to follow him, with the Moors' heads in a ſack. As ſoon as he had landed, the officers of the revenue enquired of his ſervant, what he had in his ſack? The captain anſwered, ſalt proviſions for his own uſe. "That may be," replied the officers; "but we muſt inſiſt upon ſeeing them." Captain Benbow alledged, that he was no ſtranger there; that he was not accuſtomed to run goods; and pretended to take it ill that he was ſuſpected. The officers told him, that the magiſtrates were ſitting not far off, and that if they were ſatisfied with his word, his ſervant might carry the proviſions where he pleaſed; but that otherwiſe, it was not in their power to grant any ſuch diſpenſation. The captain conſented to the propoſal; and away they marched to the cuſtom-houſe, Mr. Benbow in the front, his man in the center, and the officers in the rear. When captain Benbow came before the magiſtrates, they treated him with great civility, and told him they were ſorry to make a point of ſuch a trifle, but that, ſince he had refuſed to ſhew the contents of the ſack to their officers, the nature of their employments obliged them to demand a ſight of them; and that, as they doubted not their being ſalt proviſions, the ſhewing of them could be of no great conſequence one way or the other. "I told you," ſays Benbow, ſternly, "they were ſalt proviſions for my own uſe. Cæſar, throw them down upon the table; and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your ſervice." The Spaniards were exceedingly ſtruck at the ſight of the Moors' heads, and equally aſtoniſhed at the account of the captain's adventure, who, with ſo ſmall a force, had been able to defeat ſuch a number of barbarians. They ſent an account of the whole affair to the court of Madrid, and Charles II. then king of Spain, was ſo much pleaſed with it, that he requeſted to ſee the Engliſh captain. Accordingly Benbow made a journey to court, where he was received with great teſtimonies of reſpect, and not only diſmiſſed with a handſome preſent, but his Catholic Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to write a letter in his behalf to king James II. who, upon the captain's return, gave him a ſhip, which was his introduction to the Royal Navy.

After the revolution, captain Benbow was at firſt employed in protecting our trade in the channel, and bombarding the French ports, in which he ſhewed the moſt intre-

pid bravery, by going in perſon in his boat to encourage and protect the engineers; and his vigour and activity ſo effectually recommended him to king William, that he was early promoted to a flag. After the peace, he was ſent with a ſquadron to the Weſt Indies, when he obliged the governor of Carthagena to reſtore two Engliſh ſhips that had been ſeized by the Spaniards; and afterwards, ſailing to Porto Bello, forced the governor, by his threats, to ſend him ſeveral veſſels which had been taken under pretence that the ſettlement of the Scots at Darien was a breach of the peace.

Soon after his return to England, Mr. Benbow was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue. He was alſo about the ſame time employed in cruiſing off Dunkirk, it being then apprehended that the French had formed a deſign of invading England. There was, indeed, no war yet declared between the two crowns; but this was held to be no ſecurity againſt France; and it was no ſooner known that a ſtrong ſquadron was fitting out at Dunkirk, than it was firmly believed to be intended to cover a deſcent. Admiral Benbow, however, made ſuch obſervations, as convinced him that France had not at this time any ſuch ſchemes in agitation; and having ſatisfied the miniſtry of this, it was reſolved to proſecute without delay ſome projects which had formerly been concerted, in order to diſappoint the French in their views upon the Spaniſh ſucceſſion; and to facilitate this, it was thought neceſſary to ſend immediately a ſtrong ſquadron to the Weſt Indies. This ſquadron was to conſiſt of two third rates, and eight fourths; and it was thought requiſite, that it ſhould be under the command of an officer, whoſe conduct and courage might be relied on. Mr. Benbow therefore was propoſed by the miniſtry, as ſoon as the expedition was determined; but king William ſaid, that Benbow was in a manner juſt returned from the Weſt Indies, and that, therefore, it was but reaſonable that ſome other officer ſhould now take his turn. One or two were named and conſulted; but either their health or their affairs were in ſuch diſorder, that they moſt earneſtly deſired to be excuſed. Upon which the king ſaid facetiouſly to ſome of his miniſters, alluding to the dreſs and appearance of theſe gentlemen; "Well then, I find we muſt ſpare our *Beaus*, and ſend honeſt Benbow." His majeſty accordingly ſent for him upon this occaſion, and aſked him, whether he was willing to go to the Weſt Indies, aſſuring him, that if he was not, he would not take it amiſs if he deſired to be excuſed. Mr. Benbow anſwered bluntly, that he did not underſtand ſuch compliments; that he thought he had no right to chuſe his ſtation, and that, if his majeſty thought fit to ſend him to the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, or any where elſe, he would chearfully execute his orders, as became him. Thus was the matter ſettled, in very few words, and the command of the Weſt India ſquadron conferred on Vice-Admiral Benbow.

To conceal the deſtination of this ſquadron, but eſpecially to prevent the French from having any juſt notions of its force, Sir George Rooke, then admiral of the fleet, had orders to convoy it as far as Scilly, and to ſend a ſtrong ſquadron with it thence, to ſee it well into the ſea; all which he performed; ſo that admiral Benbow departed in the month of September, 1701. The world in general believed, that he was gone with Sir John Munden, who commanded the ſquadron that accompanied him into the Mediterranean; and to render this more credible, our miniſter at Madrid was ordered to demand the free uſe of the Spaniſh ports; which was accordingly allowed. However, the French knew too well the importance of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, not to think of providing for their ſecurity, as ſoon as ever they reſolved to accept the will of the late king of Spain. They had therefore ſent, in April, 1701, to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, five ſhips of the line, and ſeveral large veſſels laden with arms and ammunition, under the command of the Marquis de Coetlogon; and on the 20th of October,

October, the same year, the Count de Chateau Renaud sailed thither with fourteen ships of the line, and sixteen frigates, to meet the galleons, which were supposed to be already departed from the Havannah, under the escort of the Marquis de Coetlogon; and besides these, Monsieur Du Casse sailed thither likewise with another squadron.

When Benbow first arrived at Jamaica, which was at the close of the year 1701, he made such prudent dispositions for securing our own trade, and annoying that of the enemy, that the French saw with great amazement all their schemes defeated, which they had been enabled to form, by their having much earlier intelligence than we of the intended war; and their own writers acknowledge, that even after the arrival of the Marquis De Coetlogon's squadron, they were constrained to act only on the defensive; and found all the grand projects they had formed for attacking Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, entirely frustrated. And it was observed at that time by the Dutch writers, that notwithstanding all the blustering of the French, Vice-Admiral Benbow, with a small English squadron, remained master of those seas; nor did he fail to make use of this advantage, by taking many prizes, and countenancing and protecting the trade carried on by the English on the Spanish coasts. But in a few weeks time the scene began to change; for admiral Benbow then received the news of the Count De Chateau Renaud's arrival at Martinico, with a squadron much stronger than his own; and soon after had information, that this squadron had been joined by the Marquis De Coetlogon from the Havannah, which exceedingly alarmed the inhabitants of Barbadoes and Jamaica, because we had no force capable of resisting this French fleet, in case their commanders were determined to act offensively.

Affairs continued in this uncertain situation 'till the end of April, 1702, when Benbow resolved, though there was great want of men on board his squadron, to put to sea, in order to cruise between Jamaica and Hispaniola; and he accordingly sailed on the 8th of May; but he had not proceeded far before he met with Rear-Admiral Whetstone, with whom he returned to communicate to the governor of Jamaica some orders received from England; having first sent the Ruby, Falmouth, and Experiment, to cruize off Petit Guavas. Some time after, the master of a Spanish sloop from Cuba acquainted him, that Chateau-Renaud was at the Havannah, with twenty-six ships of war, waiting for the Flota from La Vera Cruz; and this was confirmed by the ships he had sent out, which in the course of their cruize had taken four prizes. Not long after this, Admiral Benbow received information, that Monsr. Du Casse was in the neighbourhood of Hispaniola, with a squadron of French ships, with an intent to settle the Assiento in favour of the French, and to destroy the English and Dutch trade for negroes. Upon this he detached Rear-Admiral Whetstone in pursuit of him; and on the 11th of July, 1702, Benbow sailed himself from Jamaica, in order to have joined the Rear-Admiral: but having intelligence that Du Casse was expected at Leogane, on the north side of Hispaniola, he plied for that port, before which he arrived on the 27th. Not far from the town, he perceived several ships at anchor, and one under sail, the boat belonging to which was sent out to discover his strength, but coming too near was taken; from the crew of which he learnt, that there were six merchant-ships in the port, and that the ship they belonged to was a man of war of fifty guns, which Benbow pressed so hard, that the captain, seeing no probability of escaping, ran the ship ashore, and blew her up. On the 28th, the admiral came before the town, where he found a ship of about eighteen guns hauled under their foundations, which however did not prevent his burning her. The rest of the ships had sailed before day, in order to get into a better harbour; but some of our ships, between them and the port they wanted to gain, took three of them, and sunk a fourth.

Admiral

Admiral Benbow, after alarming Petit Guaves, which he found it impoſſible to attack, ſailed for Donna Maria bay, where he continued till the 10th day of Auguſt; when having received advice that Du Caſſe had ſailed for Carthagena, and from thence was to proceed to Porto Bello, he reſolved to follow him, and accordingly ſailed that day for the Spaniſh coaſt of Santa Martha. On the 19th of Auguſt, in the evening, he diſcovered, near that place, ten ſail of tall ſhips to the weſtward; and ſtanding towards them, he found the beſt part of them to be French men of war: upon this he made the uſual ſignal for a line of battle, going away with an eaſy ſail, that his ſternmoſt ſhips might come up and join them, the French ſteering along ſhore under their top-ſails. Their ſquadron conſiſted of four ſhips, from ſixteen to ſeventy guns, with one great Dutch-built ſhip of about thirty or forty; and there was another full of ſoldiers, the reſt ſmall ones, and a ſloop. Benbow came up with them about four o'clock in the morning, on the 20th, when the engagement began. He had diſpoſed his line of battle in the following order: the Defiance, Pendennis, Windſor, Breda, Greenwich, Ruby, and Falmouth. But two of his ſhips, the Defiance and the Windſor, did not ſtand above two or three broadſides before they got out of gun-ſhot. So that the two ſternmoſt ſhips of the enemy lay upon the admiral, and galled him very much; nor did the ſhips in the rear come up to his aſſiſtance with that diligence which they ought to have done. The engagement laſted, however, till the evening; and though the firing then ceaſed, Benbow kept them company all night. The admiral ſaw that the French would avoid fighting if they could; and being ſtill in hopes that he might prevail on his captains to do their duty, he ordered a new line of battle. The next morning, at break of day, he was near the French ſhips, but none of his ſquadron, except the Ruby, were with him. At two in the afternoon, the French drew into a line; but at the ſame time they made all the ſail they could to avoid fighting. However, the Vice-Admiral in the Breda, and the Ruby, commanded by captain Walton, plied the enemy all night, with their chace-guns. Thus did Benbow continue purſuing, and maintaining the fight with the enemy, for four days more; but was never properly ſeconded by ſeveral of the ſhips of his ſquadron.

On the 23d, about noon, the admiral took from the French a ſmall Engliſh ſhip, called the Anne Galley, which they had taken off Liſbon; and the Ruby being diſabled, he ordered her for Port-Royal. About eight at night, the whole ſquadron was up with the admiral, and the enemy not two miles off. Benbow now thought there was a proſpect of doing ſomething, and therefore made the beſt of his way after the enemy: but his whole ſquadron, except the Falmouth, fell aſtern again. At two in the morning, the 24th, the admiral came up with the enemy's ſternmoſt ſhip, and poured into her a broadſide, which was returned by the French ſhip very briſkly; and about three the gallant Benbow's right leg was broken to pieces by a chain-ſhot. He was carried down; but ſoon after ordered his cradle on the quarter-deck, and continued the engagement till day-light. One of the lieutenants, ſoon after the accident, expreſſed his ſorrow for Benbow's loſs of his leg: "I am ſorry for it too; (ſaid the brave admiral) but I had rather have loſt them both than have ſeen this diſhonour brought upon the Engliſh nation. But, do you hear? If another ſhot ſhould take me off, behave like brave men, and fight it out."

About this time one of the enemy's ſhips, of ſeventy guns, was diſcerned to be very much diſabled; her main-yard being down, and ſhot to pieces, her fore-top ſail yard ſhot away, her mizen-maſt ſhot by the board, all her rigging gone, and her ſides bored to pieces with our double-headed ſhot. The admiral ſoon after diſcovered the enemy's ſquadron ſtanding towards him with a ſtrong gale of wind. The Windſor, Pendennis,

Pendennis, and Greenwich, a-head of the enemy, came to the leeward of the disabled ship, fired their broadsides, passed her, and stood to the southward: then came the Defiance, and fired part of her broadside, when the disabled ship returning about twenty guns, the Defiance put her helm a-weather, and ran away right before the wind, lowered both her top-sails, and ran to the leeward of the Falmouth, without any regard to the signal of battle. The enemy seeing the other two ships stand to the southward, expected they would have tacked and stood towards them, and therefore they brought their heads to the northward. But when they saw those ships did not tack, they immediately bore down upon Admiral Benbow, and running between their disabled ship and him, poured in all their shot, by which they brought down his main-top-sail-yard, and shattered his rigging very much; none of the other ships being near him, or taking the least notice of his signals; though Captain Fogg ordered two guns to be fired at the ship's head, in order to put them in mind of their duty. The French, seeing things in this confusion, brought to, and lay by their own disabled ship, and then re-manned and took her into tow. The Breda's rigging being much damaged, she was forced to lie by until ten o'clock, and being then re-fitted, the admiral ordered his captain to pursue the enemy, then about three miles to the leeward, his signal of battle being out all the while; and Captain Fogg, by the Admiral's orders, sent to the other Captains, to order them to keep the line, and behave like men. Upon this Captain Kirby, of the Defiance, came on board the Admiral's ship, and told him, "That he had better desist; that the French were very strong; and that from what was past he might guess he could make nothing of it." The brave Admiral Benbow, who was more surprized at this language, than he would have been at the sight of another French squadron, sent for the rest of the Captains on board, in order to ask their opinion. They came, but were most of them in Kirby's way of thinking; which satisfied the Admiral that they were not inclined to fight. Benbow, upon this, thought it necessary to return to Jamaica, where he arrived with his squadron, very weak with a fever occasioned by his wounds, and was soon after joined by Rear-Admiral Whetstone with the ships under his command.

After the English and French fleets had separated, the latter proceeded to Carthagena, from whence Monsr. Du Casse, the French Admiral, sent the following laconic epistle to Admiral Benbow.

"SIR,

"I had little hope on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabbin: but it pleased God to order it otherwise; I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly Captains who deserted you, hang them up; for, by God, they deserve it.

"Yours,

"DU CASSE."

Soon after his return to Jamaica, Vice-Admiral Benbow issued a commission to Rear-Admiral Whetstone, and to several Captains, to hold a court-martial for the trial of those Officers who had so basely betrayed their trust in the late engagement. And a court-martial being held, some of the most guilty were condemned, and suffered according to their deserts.

The operation of cutting off Admiral Benbow's leg after it was shattered in the late action, had brought on him a fever, which, together with his reflections on the base conduct of his Captains, at length put an end to his life. He lived near a month after the court-martial was held; and during his illness, he supported his character as

an Engliſh Admiral, with the ſame firmneſs he had ſhewn during the engagement, giving all the neceſſary orders for promoting the trade, that could have been expected from him, if he had been in perfect health; and in the letters he wrote home to his lady, he diſcovered much greater anxiety for the intereſt of the nation, than for his private fortune, or the concerns of his family. He died on the 4th of November, 1702. He was a very intrepid and able Sea-Commander, and always remarkable for the ſtrictneſs of his diſcipline, and his diligent attention to the duties of his ſtation. He lived much honoured and reſpected, eſpecially by the ſailors, who were the beſt judges of his merit, and died univerſally lamented. He left behind him a numerous poſterity of both ſexes.

BENNET (HENRY) earl of Arlington, an eminent ſtateſman, was the ſecond ſon of Sir John Bennet, knt. and was born in 1618. He was educated at Chriſt-church college in Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his turn for Engliſh poetry. Upon the king's coming to Oxford, after the breaking out of the civil war, he entered himſelf a volunteer; and was afterwards made choice of by the Lord Digby, ſecretary of ſtate, to be his under-ſecretary. When it was no longer in his power to ſerve the royal cauſe, he retired to France, and from thence went to Italy. On his return to France in 1649, he became ſecretary to the Duke of York; and in 1658, was knighted at Bruges by king Charles II. who ſent him, in quality of his miniſter, to the court of Madrid. After the Reſtoration, the king recalled him from the court of Madrid, and appointed him privy-purſe. On the 2d of October, 1662, he was nominated ſecretary of ſtate; September the 28th, 1663, the univerſity of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and on the 14th of March following, he was created baron of Arlington in Middleſex. At this time he had, as ſecretary, almoſt the ſole management of foreign affairs, and his capacity was equal to his poſts. He had a great hand in the firſt Dutch war, but he likewiſe appears to have had no ſmall ſhare in the negotiations for peace. He was one of the cabinet council diſtinguiſhed by the name of The CABAL. On the 22d of April, 1672, he was raiſed to the dignities of earl of Arlington and viſcount Thetford; and on the 15th of June following, he was inſtalled knight of the garter. Soon after he was ſent to Utrecht with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Halifax, to treat of a peace between the allies and the ſtates-general; but this negotiation had no effect.

The Houſe of Commons, diſliking the war againſt Holland, determined to call the adviſers and promoters of it to an account. They firſt attacked the Duke of Lauderdale, and next the Duke of Buckingham, who, being admitted to be heard, endeavoured to throw all the odium upon the Earl of Arlington; and this Lord's anſwer not ſatisfying the Commons, articles of impeachment were drawn up, charging him with having been a conſtant and vehement promoter of popery and popiſh counſels; with having been guilty of many undue practices, to promote his own greatneſs; with having embezzled the treaſure of the nation, and falſely and treacherouſly betrayed the important truſt repoſed in him, as a counſellor, and principal ſecretary of ſtate. He appeared before the Houſe of Commons, and ſpoke much better than was expected. He excuſed himſelf, but without blaming the king. And this had ſo good an effect, that though he, as ſecretary of ſtate, was more expoſed than any other man, by the many warrants and orders he had ſigned, yet he was acquitted, though by a ſmall majority. In the mean time he continued to preſs the king to a ſeparate peace with the Dutch, in which he happily ſucceeded. Having reſigned

ſigned his poſt of ſecretary, he was appointed lord chamberlain on the 11th of September, 1674, with this public reaſon given, that it was in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervice, particularly in the execution of his office of principal ſecretary of ſtate, for the ſpace of twelve years. At length, however, his credit was ſo extremely low with the king, that ſeveral perſons at court took the liberty to mimick his perſon and behaviour; and it became a common jeſt for ſome courtier to put a black patch upon his noſe, and ſtrut about with a white ſtaff in his hand, in order to make the king merry. His majeſty's coldneſs, or perhaps diſpleaſure, is ſuppoſed to have proceeded from Arlington's late turning towards the popular ſtream, and eſpecially his outward proceedings againſt the papiſts, when the court believed him to be one inwardly himſelf.

The earl of Arlington died on the 28th of July, 1685, at the age of ſixty-ſeven. "He was, ſays biſhop Burnet, a proud man: his parts were ſolid but not quick; he had the art of obſerving the king's temper, and managing it, beyond all the men of that time. He was believed a papiſt, he had once profeſſed it, and, when he died, he again reconciled himſelf to that church: yet in the whole courſe of his miniſtry he ſeemed to have made it a maxim, that the king ought to ſhow no favour to popery, but that his whole affairs would be ſpoiled, if ever he turned that way; which made the papiſts become his mortal enemies, and accuſe him as an apoſtate and the betrayer of their intereſts."

BENTINCK, or BENTHINCK, (WILLIAM) earl of Portland, one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of his time, and the firſt who advanced his family to the dignity of the Engliſh peerage, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family of that name, in the province of Guelderland. He was firſt page of honour to the prince of Orange, from which he was advanced to the poſt of gentleman of the bed-chamber, and made colonel and captain of the Dutch regiment of guards. In 1675, the prince falling ill of the ſmall-pox, Mr. Bentinck gave the moſt extraordinary proof of his love and affection for him; for the ſmall-pox not riſing kindly, his phyſician judged it neceſſary that ſome young perſon ſhould lie in the ſame bed with him, imagining that the natural heat of another would drive out the diſeaſe, and expel it from the nobler parts: no body could be found in all the court to try this experiment, when Mr. Bentinck, though he had never had the diſeaſe, generouſly reſolved to run the riſque, and accordingly attended the prince, during the whole courſe of his illneſs, both day and night, and on the prince's recovery, was immediately ſeized with the ſame diſorder, from which, however, he recovered. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral negotiations, and upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown of Great-Britain, was made groom of the ſtole, privy-purſe, firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber, and was the firſt commoner upon the liſt of privy-counſellors; he was ſoon after naturalized by act of parliament, and two days before the king and queen's coronation, was created baron of Cirenceſter, viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, particularly in the following inſtance, which does immortal honour to his memory. The parliament having taken into conſideration the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, who, through miſmanagement and corrupt dealings, were in danger of loſing their charter, ſtrong intereſt was made with the members of both houſes, and large ſums diſtributed to procure a new eſtabliſhment of the company by act of parliament; a particular value was ſet on lord Portland's intereſt, and on this account he was offered no leſs than fifty thouſand pounds for his vote, and to uſe his endeavours to engage the king to favour the deſign: but his lordſhip, poſſeſſed of a greatneſs

greatneſs of ſoul that placed him above corruption, treated this injurious offer with all the contempt and indignation it deſerved, telling the perſon employed in it, that if he ever mentioned ſuch a thing to him again, he would for ever be the company's enemy, and give them all the oppoſition in his power.

In 1696, his lordſhip was created knight of the garter, at which time he was lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces. He had the chief management of the peace of Ryſwick, was preſent at the battle of the Boyne, at that of Linden, where he was wounded, and at the ſiege of Limerick, Namur, &c. but at length obſerving, with ſome concern, the progreſs his countryman, the earl of Albemarle, made in the king's favour, he reſigned his employments, though the king uſed all his endeavours to divert him from that reſolution. As lord Portland was a foreigner, he was very naturally an object of the national jealouſy; he was therefore with other lords impeached in the year 1700, for adviſing and tranſacting the partition treaty; but the impeachments were diſmiſſed for want of proſecution. His lordſhip ſpent the latter part of his life in retirement, at Bulſtrode, in the county of Bucks, and died on the 23d of November, 1709, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age: his corpſe being removed to London, was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey.

BENTLEY (RICHARD) a celebrated critic and divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire, in the year 1662. Being removed from his native place to St. John's college in Cambridge, he purſued his ſtudies with indefatigable induſtry; and his inclination leading him ſtrongly to critical learning, his ſkill and knowledge therein was taken notice of by Dr. Stillingfleet, who was bred at the ſame college, and, in 1685, appointed him private tutor to his ſon. Mr. Bentley had not been above a year in the Doctor's family, when he had compiled, in a thick quarto volume, a kind of Hexapla, in the firſt column of which was every word of the Hebrew Bible alphabetically diſpoſed; the various interpretations whereof from the Chaldee, Syriac, vulgate Latin, Septuagint, and the verſions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodoſian, had their proper place in the other five columns; beſides another volume, in quarto, of the various lections and emendations of the Hebrew text, drawn out of thoſe ancient verſions. As he proceeded, his views became more enlarged, and he had an opportunity of ſatisfying them in the Bodleian library in 1689, when he attended his pupil to Wadham college in Oxford, where he was incorporated maſter of arts on the 4th of July that year, having taken that degree ſome time before in the univerſity of Cambridge. He was then alſo in holy orders; and his patron, to whom he had been very ſerviceable, being advanced to the ſee of Worceſter in 1692, collated him to a prebend in that church, and likewiſe made him his domeſtic chaplain, in which laſt ſtation he continued till the biſhop's death. This learned prelate, as well as Dr. William Lloyd, then biſhop of Litchfield, had ſeen many proofs of our author's extraordinary merit, when they concurred in recommending him as a fit perſon to open the lectures upon Mr. Boyle's foundation, in defence of natural and revealed religion.

This gave him a fine opportunity of eſtabliſhing his fame: he ſaw it well, and reſolved to puſh it to the utmoſt. Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia had been publiſhed but a few years, and the book was little known, and leſs underſtood; Mr. Bentley, therefore, determined to ſpare no pains in diſplaying, to the beſt advantage, the profound demonſtrations which that excellent work furniſhed in proof of a Deity; and that nothing might be wanting which lay in his power to complete the deſign, he applied to the author, and received from him the ſolution of ſome difficulties which had not

not fallen within the plan of his treatiſe. Our author alſo did not forget to heighten the novelty of his plan, by introducing and aſſerting Mr. Locke's lately advanced notion concerning the innate idea of a God in his firſt ſermon. With the help of ſuch advantages, Mr. Bentley's ſermons at Boyle's lectures became the wonder and admiration of the world, and raiſed the higheſt opinion of the preacher's abilities. Accordingly he ſoon reaped the fruits of his reputation, being appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James's in 1693. He was ſcarcely well ſettled in this office, when he fell under the diſpleaſure of the Hon. Mr. Charles Boyle, ſon to the earl of Orrery, a young nobleman of the greateſt hopes, who being then in the courſe of his education at Chriſt-church college, Oxford, reſolved to publiſh a new edition of the Greek epiſtles of Phalaris, for which purpoſe having obtained the uſe of a manuſcript of the book out of St. James's library, our librarian demanded it back ſooner than was expected, and before the deſign of conſulting it was finiſhed. This being reſented by Mr. Boyle, gave riſe to the well known controverſy between Boyle and Bentley, which was carried on with admirable ſpirit, wit and learning, in ſeveral writings on both ſides, till the year 1699, and gave our author another opportunity of ſurprizing the world with his genius and knowledge in critical learning: and Dr. Montague dying the next year, he was preſented by the crown to the maſterſhip of Trinity college in Cambridge. Upon this promotion he reſigned his prebend of Worceſter, and, on the 12th of June, 1707, was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely; beſides this, he was preſented to a good benefice in that iſland.

Being thus placed in a ſtate of eaſe and affluence, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, entered into matrimony, and indulged his inclination in critical purſuits; and as he occaſionally publiſhed the fruits of his labours, they were obſerved ſeverally to abound with ſo much profound erudition and ingenious ſagacity, that, by degrees, he obtained the character of being the greateſt critic of the age. In the mean time he carried matters with ſo high a hand in the government of his college, that, in 1709, a complaint was brought before the biſhop of Ely, as viſitor, againſt him, by ſeveral of the fellows, who, in order to procure his removal from the maſterſhip, charged him with embezzling the college money, and other miſdemeanours. In anſwer to this, he preſented his defence to the biſhop, which was publiſhed in 1710, under the title of The preſent State of Trinity College; and thus began a laſting quarrel, which was carried on with the moſt virulent animoſity on each ſide, till, after above twenty years continuance, it ended at laſt in the doctor's favour. Nor was this the only trial that exerciſed his ſpirit, and wherein he triumphed over his adverſaries. During the courſe of the former diſpute, he had been promoted to the regius profeſſorſhip of divinity; and his majeſty king George I. on a viſit to the univerſity in October, 1717, having, as uſual on ſuch occaſions, nominated by mandate ſeveral perſons for a doctor's degree in that faculty, our profeſſor, to whoſe office it belonged to perform the ceremony called creation, demanded four guineas from each perſon, beſides a broad piece of gold, and abſolutely refuſed to create any doctor without theſe fees: hence aroſe a warm and long diſpute, during which the doctor was firſt ſuſpended from his degrees by the univerſity, and then degraded; but on a petition to his majeſty for relief from that ſentence, the affair was referred to the King's-Bench, where the proceedings againſt him being reverſed, a mandamus was iſſued, charging the univerſity to reſtore him.

Dr. Bentley was happily endued with a natural hardineſs of temper, which enabled him to ride out both theſe ſtorms without any extraordinary diſturbance, or interruption to his literary purſuits. In his private character, though he is generally allowed

to have been too fond of money, he was hearty, ſincere, and warm in his friendſhip, an affectionate husband, and a moſt indulgent father. He loved hoſpitality and reſpect, maintained the dignity and munificence of the ancient abbots in houſe-keeping at his lodge; and, in converſation, tempered the ſeverity of the critic with a peculiar ſtrain of vivacity and pleaſantry. He died at his lodge in Trinity college, on the 14th of July, 1742, at eighty years of age. The doctor's principal works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, were, 1. Animadverſions and Remarks on the poet Callimachus. 2. Remarks on Collins's Diſcourſe of Free-Thinking. 3. Beautiful and correct editions of Horace, Terence, Phædrus, and Milton, with notes; but, as the doctor had not a poetic genius, many of his notes on our Britiſh poet, in which he has endeavoured to make emendations of the original, have been greatly and juſtly cenſured.

BERKELEY (GEORGE) the learned and ingenious biſhop of Cloyne in Ireland, was a native of that kingdom, and the ſon of William Berkeley of Thomaſtown, in the county of Kilkenny. He was born on the 12th of March, 1684, at Kilcrin near Thomaſtown, received the firſt part of his education at Kilkenny ſchool, and was admitted a penſioner of Trinity college, Dublin, at the age of fifteen. † He was choſen fellow of that college June 9, 1707. The firſt proof he gave of his literary abilities was Arithmetica abſque algebra aut Euclide demonſtrata; which, from the preface, he appears to have written before he was twenty years old, though he did not publiſh it till 1707. His Theory of Viſion was publiſhed in 1709, and the Principles of Human Knowledge appeared in the year following.

In February 1713, he publiſhed in London a defence of his ſyſtem of immaterialiſm, in three dialogues between Hylas and Philonous. Acuteneſs of parts and a beautiful imagination were ſo conſpicuous in his writings, that his reputation was now eſtabliſhed, and his company was courted, even where his opinions did not find admiſſion. He was ſoon introduced to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele, and Dr. Swift. He wrote ſeveral papers in the Guardian for the former, and at his houſe became acquainted with Mr. Pope, with whom he continued to live in ſtrict friendſhip during his life. Dean Swift recommended him to the celebrated earl of Peterborough, who being appointed ambaſſador to the king of Sicily and other Italian princes, took Mr. Berkeley with him in quality of chaplain and ſecretary, in November 1713. He returned to England with the earl in Auguſt 1714, and ſome time after embraced an advantageous offer made him by Dr. Aſhe, biſhop of Clogher, of accompanying his ſon in a tour through Europe. On the 18th of May, 1724, Dr. Berkeley reſigned his fellowſhip, being promoted by his patron the duke of Grafton to the deanery of Derry, worth 1100l. per annum. In the interval between this removal and his return from abroad, his mind had been employed in conceiving that benevolent project, which alone entitles him to as much honour as all his learned labours have procured him, viz. The ſcheme for converting the ſavage Americans to Chriſtianity, by a college to be erected in the Summer Iſlands, otherwiſe called the iſles of Bermuda. He publiſhed a propoſal for this purpoſe in 1725, and offered to reſign his own opulent preferment, and dedicate the remainder of his life to the inſtructing the youth in America, on the moderate ſubſiſtence of 100l. yearly.

† Account of the life of George Berkeley, D. D. late Biſhop of Cloyne in Ireland, 8vo.

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He was not, however, so ill acquainted with the world, as to rest the success of his application to the ministry entirely on the hope his scheme afforded of promoting national honour and the cause of Christianity; his arguments were drawn from the more alluring topic of present advantage to the government. Having with much industry acquired an accurate knowledge of the value of certain lands in the island of Saint Christopher's, which were then to be sold for the public use, he undertook to raise from them a much greater sum than was expected, and proposed that a part of the purchase money should be applied to the erecting of his college. In the mean time the dean entered into a marriage, August 1, 1728, with Anne, daughter of the right honourable John Forster, Esq; speaker of the Irish house of commons. This engagement however was so far from being any obstruction to his grand undertaking, that he actually set sail in the execution of it for Rhode Island in the middle of September following. He carried with him his lady, one Miss Handcock, two gentlemen of fortune, Messr. James and Dalton, a pretty large sum of money of his own property, and a collection of books for his intended library. He directed his course to Rhode Island, which lay nearest to Bermuda, with a view of purchasing lands on the adjoining continent as estates for the support of his college; having had a positive promise from those in power, that the parliamentary grant should be paid him as soon as ever such lands should be pitched upon and agreed for. But this scheme being rendered abortive, he returned to Europe.

In 1732 he published the "Minute Philosopher," a masterly performance, wherein he pursues the freethinker through the various characters of atheist, libertine, enthusiast, scorner, critic, metaphysician, fatalist, and sceptic; and very happily employs against him several new weapons, drawn from the store-house of his own ingenious system of philosophy. It is written in a series of dialogues on the model of Plato.

After dean Berkeley's return from Rhode Island, queen Caroline often commanded his attendance to discourse with him on what he had observed worthy of notice in America. His agreeable and instructive conversation engaged that discerning princess so much in his favour, that the rich deanery of Down in Ireland becoming vacant, he was at her desire named to it, and the king's letter actually came over for his appointment. But his friend lord Burlington having neglected to notify the royal intentions in proper time to the duke of Dorset, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, his excellency was so offended at this disposal of the richest deanery in Ireland without his concurrence, that it was thought proper not to press the matter any further. Her majesty upon this declared, that since they would not suffer Dr. Berkeley to be a dean in Ireland, he should be a bishop; and accordingly, in 1733, the bishopric of Cloyne becoming vacant, he was, by letters patent, dated March 17, promoted to that see, and was consecrated at St. Patrick's church in Dublin on the 19th of May following.

In 1749, his lordship addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, under the title of A Word to the Wise, written with so much candour and moderation, as well as good sense, that those gentlemen, highly to their own honour, in the Dublin Journal of November 18, 1749, thought fit to return "their sincere and hearty thanks to the worthy author, assuring him that they are determined to comply with every particular recommended in his address to the utmost of their power." They add, that "in every page it contains a proof of the author's extensive charity; his views are only towards the public good; the means he prescribeth are easily complied with; and his manner of treating persons in their circumstances so very singular, that they plainly shew the good man, the polite gentleman, and the true patriot." A character this, which was so entirely his lordship's due, that in the year 1745 that excellent judge

judge of merit, the late earl of Chesterfield, as soon as he was advanced to the government of Ireland, of his own motion wrote to inform him, that the see of Clogher then vacant, the value of which was double that of Cloyne, was at his service. This offer our bishop, with many expressions of thankfulness, declined.

The close of a life thus devoted to the good of mankind was answerable to the beginning of it; the bishop's last years being employed in inquiring into the virtues of a medicine, whereof he had himself experienced the good effects in the relief of a nervous cholic. This medicine was no other than the celebrated tar-water; his thoughts upon which subject he first communicated to the world in 1744, in a treatise entitled "Siris, a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-Water." In July 1752 he removed, though in a bad state of health, with his lady and family to Oxford, in order to superintend the education of one of his sons, then newly admitted a student at Christ-church. ——But as nobody could be more sensible than his lordship of the impropriety of a bishop's non-residence, he previously endeavoured to exchange his high preferment for some canonry or headship at Oxford. Failing of success in this, he actually wrote over to the secretary of state, to request that he might have permission to resign his bishopric, worth at that time at least 1400l. per annum. So uncommon a petition excited his majesty's curiosity to enquire who was the extraordinary man that preferred it; being told that it was his old acquaintance Dr. Berkeley, he declared he should die a bishop in spite of himself, but gave him full liberty to reside where he pleased.

At Oxford he lived highly respected by the learned members of that university, till the hand of Providence unexpectedly deprived them of the pleasure and advantage derived from his residence among them. On Sunday evening, January 14, 1753, as he was sitting in the midst of his family, listening to a sermon of Dr. Sherlock's which his lady was reading to him, he was seized with what the physicians termed a palsy in the heart, and instantly expired. The accident was so sudden, that his body was quite cold, and his joints stiff, before it was discovered; as the bishop lay on a couch, and seemed to be asleep, till his daughter, on presenting him with a dish of tea, first perceived his insensibility. His remains were interred in Christ-church, Oxford, where there is an elegant monument erected to his memory.

Mr. Pope sums up his character in one line: after having mentioned some particular virtues that characterise other prelates, he ascribes

"To Berkeley ev'ry virtue under heav'n."

BERRY (Sir JOHN) a brave naval commander, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Berry, vicar of Knevaston and Maland, in Devonshire, and was put apprentice to Mr. Robert Mering, who had a share in several ships at Plymouth. He was twice taken by the Spaniards, and his master being reduced by losses at sea, gave him up his indentures; on which, coming to London, he was appointed boatswain of the Swallow ketch, which was bound to the West Indies, in quest of a pirate who infested those seas. The vessel being overtaken by a storm in the gulph of Florida, they were obliged to cut away all her masts, and two frigates which accompanied her were lost. With much difficulty they reached Jamaica, where she was refitted, and Mr. Berry appointed lieutenant. Three weeks after their leaving Jamaica, they discovered the pirate riding at anchor, in a bay of the island of St. Domingo. She had twenty guns and sixty men, and the Swallow had only eight small guns and forty men. Captain Insam, who commanded the Swallow, seeing the pirate's superior strength, thought proper to consult his men before he engaged; and calling all the hands upon deck, observed,

that

that thoſewhom they were going to attack were men at arms, old buccaneers, and ſuperior to them in number and the force of their ſhip, and therefore he deſired to have their opinion. Lieutenant Berry interrupting him, ſaid, that they were alſo men at arms, and, what was more, honeſt men, and fought under the king's commiſſion, *but that if he had no ſtomach for fighting, he deſired that he would be pleaſed to walk down into his cabbin.* The crew applauded his motion, and immediately prepared to engage: but the pirate being to windward, the Swallow was obliged to make two tacks under her lee, and received two broadſides before ſhe could get into her proper ſtation. Captain Berry, far from being intimidated, laid the pirate on board, on his ſtarboard bow, pouring in his whole broadſide, by which twenty-two of the pirate's hands were killed, and ſoon after the reſt ſubmitted.

This gallant action was performed in the year 1670, and greatly recommended him to the notice of the government: he was ſoon after appointed commander of the Coronation, of fifty-ſix guns, with orders to ſail to the Weſt Indies, and protect the trade. At his arrival at Barbadoes, he found that the French at St. Kitt's were fitting out twenty-two men of war and frigates, ſix large tranſports of their own, and four hired from the Dutch, in order to take the iſland of Nevis. To prevent this, the governor of Barbadoes fitted out eight large merchant-ſhips, and converted them into men of war, which having joined Mr. Berry, he ſailed for Nevis. But juſt as he turned the point of that iſland, one of his beſt ſhips accidentally blew up; and this happening juſt at the appearance of the French fleet, damped the ſpirits of his men, which he perceiving, cried, "You have ſeen an Engliſh ſhip blow up, let us try if we cannot blow up one of the French. There they are, boys, and if we do not beat them, they will beat us." By this time the French fleet being come up, Berry immediately attacked them, and was ſo bravely ſeconded by the reſt of his ſquadron, that after an engagement of thirteen hours, he forced their great fleet to take ſhelter under the cannon of St. Chriſtopher's, whither he purſued them, ſent in a fire-ſhip, and burnt the admiral's ſhip. As ſoon as he ſaw the French ſhip on fire, he ſaid to the ſeamen, "I told you in the morning we ſhould burn a Frenchman before night: to-morrow we will try what we can do with the reſt." But the enemy prevented his deſign by ſtealing away while he was refitting his ſhips.

On his return he was greatly careſſed by the miniſtry, and in 1672 diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the famous battle of Southwold bay, where he commanded a ſeventy-gun ſhip, for which he received the honour of knighthood. In 1682 he commanded the Glouceſter frigate, on board of which the duke of York embarked for Scotland; but by the careleſſneſs of the pilot, the veſſel was loſt at the mouth of the Humber. In the midſt of this confuſion, ſir John retained that preſence of mind for which he was always remarkable, and by that means preſerved the duke, and as many of his retinue as the long-boat would carry. Soon after he was promoted to a flag, and commanded as vice-admiral under lord Dartmouth, at the demolition of Tangier, and on his return was made a commiſſioner of the navy, which poſt he enjoyed till his death. He was in great favour with king James II. who made choice of him to command under lord Dartmouth, when the prince of Orange landed in England; and when his lordſhip left the fleet, the whole command devolved on ſir John Berry, who held it till the ſhips were laid up. After the revolution ſir John continued in his poſts, and was frequently conſulted by king William, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities in military affairs; but he was poiſoned in the beginning of February, 1691, on board one of his majeſty's ſhips at Portſmouth, where he was paying her off, in the

fifty-ſixth year of his age. His body was brought to London, and interred in the chancel of Stepney church, where a monument was erected to his memory.

BETTERTON (THOMAS) a celebrated tragedian, was born in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in 1635. His father, who was under-cook to King Charles I. bound him apprentice to Mr. Rhodes, a bookſeller. But having a ſtrong inclination to the ſtage, he endeavoured to qualify himſelf for it; and having the proper requiſites from nature to enable him to ſhine in that profeſſion, he obtained great applauſe as an actor when he was only twenty-two years of age. He afterwards acted at the duke of York's theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, under the direction of Sir William Davenant. He went over to Paris, by the king's command, to take a view of the French ſcenery and machinery, and at his return very much improved the Engliſh ſtage in this particular, though he had before given ſpecimens of his great talents that way. In 1670, he married Mrs. Sanderſon, a woman of unblemiſhed morals, who likewiſe made a conſiderable figure on the ſtage as a tragedian. They acted for ſome years at the duke's theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields; but this houſe being ſomewhat inconvenient, and the king's company having the vogue of the town, the players under the duke built another theatre in Dorſet-gardens, which not proving ſo ſucceſsful as had been expected, an union was formed of the two companies in 1682, which continued 'till 1695. There were ſeveral other ſtage-revolutions after this, during which time Mr. Betterton amaſſed a handſome fortune, but loſt the greateſt part of it by an Eaſt-India ſcheme, in which he engaged Dr. Radcliffe to join with him. He never recovered this loſs, but perſons of all ranks and conditions paid the higheſt compliment to his merit, by crouding to the benefit which was made for him, ſome years after he had left the ſtage, and by which he is ſaid to have cleared five hundred pounds. He died the 28th of April, 1710, and was buried in the cloiſter of Weſtminſter-abbey.

Mr. Betterton in his own time was ſtiled the Engliſh Roſcius; and Booth, who is well known to have been an actor of great eminence, uſed to declare, that "he thought him the greateſt tragedian that ever lived." Booth alſo ſaid, that upon his firſt repreſenting the Ghoſt at the rehearſal of Hamlet, he was ſo ſtruck with the horror repreſented in the countenance, ſpeech, and action of Betterton, who played Hamlet, that he was unable to proceed in his own part for ſome moments. He was agreeable in his perſon, and of a graceful ſtature; and with regard to his voice, it was of a fine tone and compaſs, and he always ſpoke full, and ſo intelligibly, that he never loſt a word; and his action was extremely beautiful, juſt, and pathetic. He was a man of probity, ſober, modeſt, and friendly, and extremely induſtrious in his profeſſion. He kept the beſt company, and was remarkable, off the ſtage, for the decent ſimplicity of his dreſs. He chiefly excelled in tragedy, but he alſo made a conſiderable figure in comedy, and played Sir John Falſtaff admirably well the firſt time. He very much improved our taſte in Engliſh Operas, in which he engaged the famous muſical performer Henry Purcell; and each being eminent in their reſpective arts, they contracted the greateſt intimacy, but afterwards engaged in ſeparate intereſts.

Mr. Cibber relates the particular circumſtances that brought on the death of Mr. Betterton. "The laſt part, ſays he, this great maſter of his profeſſion acted, was Melantius in the Maid's Tragedy, for his own benefit; when being ſuddenly ſeized by the gout, he ſubmitted, by external applications, to have his foot ſo far relieved, that he might be able to walk on the ſtage, in a ſlipper, rather than wholly diſappoint his auditors. He was obſerved that day to exert a more than ordinary ſpirit, and met with ſuitable applauſe; but the unhappy conſequence of tampering with his diſtemper

diſtemper was, that it flew into his head, and killed him in three days, (I think) in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age."

The ſame writer, who was well acquainted with Mr. Betterton, and muſt be ſuppoſed to have been a good judge of theatrical merit, ſpeaks in very high terms of his abilities as an actor. "Betterton, ſays he, was an actor as Shakeſpeare was an author, both without competitors! formed for the mutual aſſiſtance and illuſtration of each other's genius! How Shakeſpeare wrote, all men who have a taſte for nature, may read, and know; but with what higher rapture would he ſtill be *read*, could they conceive how Betterton *played* him! Then might they know, the one was born alone to ſpeak, what the other only knew to write! Pity it is, that the momentary beauties flowing from an harmonious elocution, cannot, like thoſe of poetry, be their own record! That the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the inſtant breath and motion that preſents them; or at beſt can but faintly glimmer thro' the memory, or imperfect atteſtation of a few ſurviving ſpectators. Could *how* Betterton ſpoke, be as eaſily known as *what* he ſpoke, then might you ſee the muſe of Shakeſpeare in her triumph, with all her beauties in their beſt array, riſing into real life, and charming her beholders.

"Betterton had ſo juſt a ſenſe of what was true, or falſe applauſe, that I have heard him ſay, he never thought any kind of it equal to an attentive ſilence; that there were many ways of deceiving an audience into a loud one; but to keep them huſhed and quiet, was an applauſe which only truth and merit could arrive at: of which art, there never was an equal maſter to himſelf. From theſe various excellencies, he had ſo full a poſſeſſion of the eſteem and regard of his auditors, that upon his entrance into every ſcene, he ſeemed to ſeize upon the eyes and ears of the giddy and inadvertent! To have talked, or looked another way, would then have been thought inſenſibility, or ignorance. In all his ſoliloquies of moment, the ſtrong intelligence of his attitude and aſpect, drew you into ſuch an impatient gaze, and eager expectation, that you almoſt imbibed the ſentiment with your eye, before the ear could reach it. I never heard a line in tragedy come from Betterton, wherein my judgement, my ear, and my imagination, were not fully ſatisfied; which, ſince his time, I cannot equally ſay of any one actor whatſoever." *

BEVERIDGE (WILLIAM) a learned and venerable Engliſh prelate, was born at Barrow, in Leiceſterſhire, in the year 1638. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he applied with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the oriental languages, and made ſuch proficiency in this part of learning, that at eighteen years of age, he wrote a treatiſe of the excellency and uſe of the oriental tongues, eſpecially the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac grammar. He became ſucceſſively vicar of Yealing in Middleſex, rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, archdeacon of Colcheſter, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1704, was promoted to the biſhopric of St. Aſaph. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for he died the 5th of March, 1708, at the age of ſeventy, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote, 1. Inſtitutionum Chronologicarum Libri Duo: 2. The Church Catechiſm explained: 3. Private Thoughts upon Religion: 4. Private Thoughts upon a Chriſtian Life: 5. One hundred and fifty Sermons and Diſcourſes on ſeveral ſubjects: 6. Theſaurus Theologicus; or, a complete Syſtem of Divinity: 7. An Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles; and ſome other works.

* Apology for the Life of Mr. Colley Cibber, 4to. 1740. P. 59—71.

Biſhop

Biſhop Beveridge was highly inſtructive in his diſcourſes from the pulpit; and his labours were crowned with ſuch ſucceſs, that he was ſtyled, "The great reviver and reſtorer of primitive piety." The author of a letter publiſhed in the Guardian, having made an extract out of one of the biſhop's ſermons, tells us that it may, for acuteneſs of judgment, ornament of ſpeech, and true ſublime, compare with any of the choiceſt writings of the ancient fathers, or doctors of the church. Dr. Henry Felton, in his Diſſertation on the Claſſics, tells us, "that our learned and venerable biſhop hath delivered himſelf with thoſe ornaments alone, which his ſubject ſuggeſted to him, and hath written in that plainneſs and ſolemnity of ſtyle, that gravity and ſimplicity, which give authority to the ſacred truths he teacheth, and unanſwerable evidence to the doctrines he defendeth; that there is ſomething ſo great, primitive, and apoſtolical in his writings, that it creates an awe and veneration in our mind: That the importance of his ſubjects is above the decoration of words, and what is great and majeſtic in itſelf, looketh moſt like itſelf, the leſs it is adorned."

BIDDLE (JOHN) an eminent Socinian writer, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, in Glouceſterſhire, in the year 1615, and educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. In 1641 he took his degree of maſter of arts; and the magiſtrates of Glouceſter chooſing him maſter of the free-ſchool of St. Mary le Crypt in that city, he ſettled there, and was much eſteemed for his diligence: but falling into ſome opinions concerning the Trinity, different from thoſe commonly received, and expreſſing his thoughts with too much freedom, he was accuſed of hereſy, and on the 2d of December, 1645, committed to the common jail; but was diſcharged on a gentleman's giving ſecurity for his appearance, when the parliament ſhould ſend for him. Six months after his enlargement, he was ſummoned to appear at Weſtminſter, and a committee being appointed by the parliament to examine him, he freely told them, that he did not believe the commonly received notion of the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, but was ready to hear what could be oppoſed againſt him. He was at length, after many delays, committed to the cuſtody of one of their officers, and referred to the aſſembly of divines then ſitting at Weſtminſter, before whom he often appeared, and gave them in writing twelve arguments he had drawn up againſt the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, which were printed in the year 1647. Upon their publication, he was ſummoned to appear at the bar of the houſe of commons, where being aſked if he owned that treatiſe, and the opinions it contained, he anſwered in the affirmative, upon which he was committed to priſon, in September, 1647, and the book burnt by the hangman.

The next year Mr. Biddle publiſhed two tracts, one entitled, A Confeſſion of Faith touching the Holy Trinity, according to the Scripture; and the other, The Teſtimonies of Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Novatianus, Theophilus, Origen, Euſebius, &c. concerning one God, and the Perſons of the Holy Trinity. Theſe were no ſooner publiſhed, than the aſſembly of divines ſolicited the parliament, and procured an ordinance inflicting death upon thoſe who held opinions contrary to the received doctrine of the Trinity, and ſevere penalties upon thoſe who differed in ſmaller matters. Mr. Biddle however eſcaped by a diſſenſion in the parliament, and the ordinance lying unregarded for ſeveral years, his keeper, upon his giving ſecurity, ſuffered him to go into Staffordſhire, where he was hoſpitably entertained by a juſtice of peace. But Bradſhaw, preſident of the council of ſtate, hearing of the indulgence granted him, cauſed him to be recalled, and more ſtrictly confined.

In

In 1651, Biddle was reſtored to liberty; and in 1654 he publiſhed his Larger and Shorter Scripture Catechiſms, for which he was brought to the bar of the houſe of commons, and committed cloſe priſoner to the Gate-houſe; but after about ſix months impriſonment, he was acquitted by the court of king's bench. The next year, being accuſed of blaſphemy, he was ſent to Newgate, and ordered to be tried for his life at the enſuing ſeſſions; but the protector not chooſing to have him either condemned or acquitted, took him out of the hands of the law, and detained him in priſon; and, at length, being weary of receiving petitions for and againſt him, baniſhed him to St. Mary's caſtle, in the Iſle of Scilly. But in 1658, Biddle was brought back to London by a habeas corpus, and, nothing being then laid to his charge, was ſet at liberty, and became paſtor of an independent meeting. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. when the liberty of diſſenters was taken away, he reſtrained himſelf from public to more private aſſemblies; but on the firſt of June, 1662, he was ſeized in his lodging, where he and a few of his friends were met for divine worſhip: they were taken before a juſtice of peace, who committed them all to priſon, where they lay till the recorder took ſecurity for their anſwering to the charge brought againſt them at the next ſeſſions. But the court being unable to find a ſtatute whereon to form any criminal indictment, they were referred to the ſeſſions following, and proceeded againſt at common law: each of the hearers was fined twenty pounds, Mr. Biddle one hundred, and ordered to lie in priſon till it was paid: but in leſs than five weeks, he, by his cloſe confinement, contracted a diſeaſe, which put an end to his life on the 22d of September, 1662, in the forty-ſeventh year of his age. He was a man of great learning and piety, and of the moſt irreproachable life. He had ſo happy a memory, that he retained word for word the whole New Teſtament, not only in Engliſh, but in Greek, as far as the fourth chapter of the Revelation of St. John.

BLACKMORE (Sir Richard) an eminent phyſician, and an indefatigable writer, who has left a great number of works, theological, poetical, and phyſical. He received the firſt part of his education at a private ſchool in the country, from whence he was removed to Weſtminſter, and afterwards to the univerſity of Oxford. When he had finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he travelled to Italy, and took his degrees in phyſic at Padua. He alſo viſited France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and after a year and a half's abſence, returned to England, where he practiſed phyſic, and was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians. His zeal for the Revolution recommended him to king William III. who, in 1697, made him one of his phyſicians in ordinary. That prince alſo conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and preſented him with a gold medal and chain. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was appointed one of her phyſicians, and continued in that capacity for ſome time.

Mr. Dryden and Mr. Pope have treated the poetical performances of Sir Richard with great contempt; the former ſays, that he

"Writ to the rumbling of his coach's wheels."

Mr. Pope thus characteriſes him in his Dunciad, Book II. ver. 259.

"But far o'er all, ſonorous Blackmore's ſtrain;
"Walls, ſteeples, ſkies, bray back to him again.
"In Tot'nam fields, the brethren, with amaze,
"Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;

" Long Chanc'ry-Lane retentive rolls the ſound,
" And courts to courts return it round and round;
" Thames wafts it thence to Rufus' roaring hall,
" And Hungerford re-echoes bawl for bawl.
" All hail him victor in both gifts of ſong,
" Who ſings ſo loudly, and who ſings ſo long."

But notwithſtanding Sir Richard has been ſo much depreciated by theſe wits, yet he muſt be allowed ſome merit. His poem on the Creation is his moſt celebrated performance. Mr. Addiſon, after having criticiſed on that book of Milton, which gives an account of the works of the creation, thus proceeds: " I cannot conclude this book upon the creation, without mentioning a poem which has lately appeared under that title. The work was undertaken with ſo good an intention, and is executed with ſo great a maſtery, that it deſerves to be looked upon as one of the moſt uſeful and noble productions in our Engliſh verſe. The reader cannot but be pleaſed to find the depths of philoſophy enlivened with all the charms of poetry, and to ſee ſo great a ſtrength of reaſon, amidſt ſo beautiful a redundancy of the imagination, &c." It muſt be mentioned too in honour of ſir Richard, that he was a chaſte writer, and a warm advocate for virtue, at a time when an almoſt univerſal degeneracy prevailed. He had been very free in his cenſures upon the libertine writers of the age, and it was owing to ſome liberties he had taken of this kind, that he drew upon him the reſentment of Mr. Dryden. He had likewiſe given offence to Mr. Pope; for having been informed by Mr. Curl that he was the author of a traveſtie on the firſt Pſalm, he took occaſion to reprehend him for it in his eſſay on polite learning.

Sir Richard Blackmore died on the 9th of October, 1729. He wrote, 1. Eſſays on ſeveral ſubjects, in two volumes, octavo. 2. Hiſtory of the conſpiracy againſt king William III. a few Theological Tracts, and the following poetical and medicinal pieces: 3. Creation. 4. The Redeemer. 5. Eliza. 6. King Arthur. 7. Prince Arthur. 8. King Alfred. 9. A new Verſion of the Book of Pſalms. 10. A Paraphraſe on the Book of Job. 11. The Nature of Man. 12. A Collection of Poems. 13. A Treatiſe on the Small-Pox. 14. A Diſcourſe on the Plague. 15. A Treatiſe on Conſumptions. 16. Another on the Spleen and Vapours. 17. A critical Diſſertation on the Spleen. 18. Diſſertations on Dropſies. 19. Diſcourſes on the Gout.

BLAGRAVE (John) an excellent Engliſh mathematician, who flouriſhed in the 16th and 17th centuries, was the ſecond ſon of John Blagrave, of Bulmarſh-court, in Berkſhire. He received the rudiments of his education at Reading, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford. He ſoon quitted the univerſity, and retired to Southcote-Lodge, near Reading, where he devoted his time to ſtudy and contemplation. His genius ſeemed to be chiefly turned to mathematics, and that he might ſtudy this ſcience without interruption, he had addicted himſelf to a retired life. He publiſhed the four following valuable works, viz. 1. A Mathematical Jewel. 2. Of the Making and Uſe of the Familiar Staff. 3. Aſtrolabium Uranicum Generale. 4. The Art of Dialling. Mr. Blagrave was a man of great beneficence in private life. As he was born in the town of Reading, and had ſpent moſt of his time there, he was therefore deſirous of leaving in that place ſome monuments of his beneficent diſpoſition, and ſuch too as might have reference to each of the three pariſhes of Reading. He accordingly bequeathed a legacy for this purpoſe. We have

have an account of it by Mr. Aſhmole, in the following words: "You are to note, that he doth deviſe that each church-warden ſhould ſend on Good-Friday one virtuous maid that has lived five years with her maſter. All three maids appear at the town-hall before the mayor and aldermen, and caſt dice. She that throws moſt has ten pounds put in a purſe, and ſhe is to be attended by the other two that loſt the throw. The next year come again the two maids, and one more added to them. He orders in his will that each maid ſhould have three throws before ſhe loſes it; and if ſhe has no luck in the three years, he orders that ſtill new faces may come and be preſented. It is lucky money, for I never heard but the maid that had the ten pounds ſuddenly had a good huſband." Mr. Blagrave died at his houſe near Reading, the 9th of Auguſt, 1611, and was interred near his mother in the church of St. Lawrence, in that town.

BLAKE (Robert) a celebrated Engliſh admiral, was born at Bridgwater in Somerſetſhire, in Auguſt, 1598. Of his earlieſt years we have no other account, than that, during his father's life-time, he was educated at a free-ſchool in Bridgwater. In 1615, he was admitted into the Univerſity of Oxford, where he continued till 1623, and took the degree of bachelor of arts. After leaving Oxford, he retired to his native place, where he lived without any appearance of ambition to be a greater man than he was; but inveighed with great freedom againſt the licence of the times, and power of the court. In 1640, he was choſen Burgeſs for Bridgwater by the Puritan party, to whom he had recommended himſelf by his diſapprobation of biſhop Laud's violence and ſeverity, and his non-compliance with thoſe new ceremonies which that prelate was then endeavouring to introduce. When the civil war broke out, Blake, in conformity with his avowed principles, declared for the parliament; and, thinking a bare declaration for right not all the duty required of a good man, raiſed a troop of dragoons for his party, and appeared in the field with great intrepidity. In 1645, he was governor of Taunton, when lord Goring came before it with an army of ten thouſand men. The town was ill-fortified, and unſupplied with almoſt every thing neceſſary for ſupporting a ſiege. The ſtate of this garriſon encouraged colonel Wyndham, who was acquainted with Blake, to propoſe a capitulation; which was rejected by Blake with indignation and contempt. Nor were either menaces or perſuaſions of any effect; for he maintained the place under all its diſadvantages, till the ſiege was raiſed by the parliament's army. For his gallant behaviour on this occaſion, the parliament ordered Blake a preſent of five hundred pounds.

In 1649, he was made a commiſſioner of the navy, and appointed to ſerve on that element, for which he ſeems by nature to have been deſigned. He was ſoon after ſent in purſuit of Prince Rupert, whom he ſhut up in the harbour of Kinſale, in Ireland, for ſeveral months, till want of proviſions, and deſpair of relief, excited the Prince to make a daring effort for his eſcape, by forcing through the Parliament's fleet. This deſign he executed with great intrepidity, and ſucceeded in it, though with the loſs of three ſhips. He was purſued by Blake to the coaſt of Portugal, where Rupert was received into the Tagus, and treated with great diſtinction by the Portugueſe. Blake coming to the mouth of that river, ſent a meſſenger to the king, to inform him, that the fleet in his port belonging to the enemy of the commonwealth of England, he demanded leave to attack it. This being refuſed, though the refuſal was in very ſoft terms, and accompanied with declarations of eſteem, and a preſent of proviſions, ſo exaſperated the admiral, that, without any heſitation, he fell upon the Portugueſe fleet, then returning from Braſil, of which he took ſeventeen ſhips, and burnt three.

three. It was to no purpose that the king of Portugal, alarmed at so unexpected a destruction, ordered Prince Rupert to attack them, and re-take the Brasil ships; for Blake carried home his prizes without molestation, the Prince not having force sufficient to pursue him. Blake soon supplied his fleet with provisions, and received orders to make reprisals upon the French, who had suffered their privateers to molest the English trade. Sailing with this commission, he took in his way a French man of war, which is said to have been worth a million. Then following Prince Rupert, whose fleet was now reduced to five ships, into Carthagena, he demanded leave of the Spanish governor to attack him in the harbour; but received answer, that they had a right to protect all ships that came into their dominions; that if the admiral were forced in thither, he should find the same security; and that he required him not to violate the peace of a neutral port. Blake withdrew upon this answer into the Mediterranean; and Rupert, leaving Carthagena, entered the port of Malaga, where he burnt and sunk several English merchant ships. Blake judging this to be an infringement of the neutrality professed by the Spaniards, now made no scruple of attacking Rupert's fleet in the harbour of Malaga; and having destroyed three of his ships, obliged him to quit the sea, and take sanctuary at the Spanish Court.

In 1651, Blake, still continuing to cruize in the Mediterranean, met with a French ship of considerable force, and commanded the captain to come on board, there being no war declared between the two nations. The captain, when he came, was asked by him, "whether he was willing to lay down his sword, and yield;" which he gallantly refused, though in his enemy's power. Blake, scorning to take advantage of an artifice, and detesting the appearance of treachery, told him that "he was at liberty to go back to his ship, and defend it as long as he was able." The captain willingly accepted his offer, and after a fight of two hours, confessed himself conquered, kissed his sword, and surrendered it. This ship, with four others, Blake sent into England; and not long after, arriving at Plymouth with his squadron, he there received the thanks of the parliament for his vigilance and valour in his station, and was constituted one of the lord-wardens of the cinque ports, as an additional mark of their esteem and confidence. *

In 1652, broke out the memorable war between the two commonwealths of England and Holland; a war, in which the greatest admirals that perhaps any age has produced, were engaged on each side; in which nothing less was contested than the dominion of the sea, and which was carried on with vigour, animosity, and resolution, proportioned to the importance of the dispute. The chief commanders of the Dutch fleets were, Van Trump, De Ruyter, and De Witt, the most celebrated names of their own nation, and who had been perhaps more renowned, had they been opposed by any other enemies. The states of Holland having carried on their trade without opposition, and almost without competition, not only during the inactive reign of king James I. but during the commotions of England, had arrived to such a height of naval power, and such affluence of wealth, that, with the arrogance which a long-continued prosperity naturally produces, they began to invent new claims, and to treat other nations with insolence, which nothing can defend but superiority of force. They had for some time made uncommon preparations at a vast expence, and had equipped a large fleet, without any apparent danger threatening them, or any avowed design of attacking their neighbours. This unusual armament was not beheld by the English without some jealousy; and care was taken to fit out such a fleet

* Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, Vol. II. P. 258.

As

as might ſecure the trade from interruption, and the coaſts from inſults: of this, Blake was conſtituted admiral for nine months. In this ſituation the two nations remained, keeping a watchful eye upon each other, without actual hoſtilities on either ſide, till the 18th of May, 1652, when Van Trump appeared in the Downs, with a fleet of forty-five men of war. Blake, who had then but twenty-three ſhips, upon the approach of the Dutch admiral, ſaluted him with three ſingle ſhot, to require that he ſhould ſtrike his flag; upon which Van Trump, in contempt, fired on the contrary ſide. Blake fired a ſecond and a third gun, which the Dutch admiral anſwered with a broadſide: the Engliſh admiral therefore, perceiving his intention to fight, detached himſelf from the reſt of his fleet to treat with Van Trump upon that point of honour, and to prevent the effuſion of blood, and a national quarrel. When Blake approached nearer to Van Trump, he and the reſt of his fleet, contrary to the law of nations, (the Engliſh admiral coming with a deſign to treat) fired on Blake with whole broadſides. The admiral was in his cabbin drinking with ſome officers, little expecting to be ſo ſaluted, when the ſhot broke the windows of the ſhip, and ſhattered the ſtern, which put him into a vehement paſſion; ſo that curling his whiſkers, as was his cuſtom when angry, he commanded his men to anſwer the Dutch in their kind, ſaying, when his heat was ſomewhat over, "he took it very ill of Van Trump, that he ſhould take his ſhip for a bawdy-houſe, and break his windows." Blake for ſome time ſtood alone againſt the whole Dutch fleet, till the reſt of his ſquadron came up, and the fight was continued from between four and five in the afternoon till nine at night, when the Dutch retired with the loſs of two ſhips, having not deſtroyed a ſingle veſſel, nor more than fifteen men.

In the latter end of September, Blake, who was ſtationed in the Downs with about ſixty ſail, diſcovered the Dutch admirals De Witt and De Ruyter, with near the ſame number, and advanced towards them; but the Dutch being obliged, by the nature of their coaſt, and the ſhallowneſs of their rivers, to build their ſhips in ſuch a manner, that they require leſs depth of water than the Engliſh veſſels, took advantage of the form of their ſhipping, and ſheltered themſelves behind a flat, called Kentiſh-knock; ſo that the Engliſh, finding ſome of their ſhips a-ground, were obliged to alter their courſe; but perceiving early the next morning that the Hollanders had forſaken their ſtation, they purſued them with all the ſpeed that the wind, which was weak and uncertain, allowed; but found themſelves unable to reach them with the bulk of their fleet, and therefore detached ſome of the lighteſt frigates to chaſe them. Theſe came ſo near as to fire upon them about three in the afternoon; but the Dutch, inſtead of tacking about, hoiſted their ſails, ſteered towards their own coaſt, and finding themſelves the next day followed by the whole Engliſh fleet, retired into Goree. That in this engagement the victory belonged to the Engliſh, is beyond diſpute; ſince, without the loſs of one ſhip, and with no more than forty men killed, they drove the enemy into their ports, took the Rear-Admiral and another veſſel, and ſo diſcouraged the Dutch admirals, who had not agreed in their meaſures, that De Ruyter, who had declared againſt hazarding a battle, deſired to reſign his commiſſion; and De Witt, who had inſiſted upon fighting, fell ſick, as it was ſuppoſed, with vexation. But how great the loſs of the Dutch was, is not certainly known; that two ſhips were taken, they are too wiſe to deny; but affirm that thoſe two were all that were deſtroyed. The Engliſh, on the other ſide, affirm that three of their veſſels were diſabled at the firſt encounter, that their numbers on the ſecond day were viſibly diminiſhed, and that on the laſt day they ſaw three or four ſhips ſink in their flight.

De Witt being now discharged by the Hollanders as unfortunate, and the chief command restored to Van Trump, great preparations were made for retrieving their reputation, and repairing their losses. In the mean time, admiral Blake, who had weakened his fleet by many detachments, lay with no more than forty sail in the Downs, very ill provided both with men and ammunition, and expecting new supplies from the parliament.

Van Trump, having now the sole command of the Dutch fleet, was desirous of distinguishing himself by some remarkable action, and had therefore assembled eighty ships of war, and ten fire-ships, and steered towards the Downs; where Blake was then stationed. The English admiral, notwithstanding his force was so much inferior, resolved to give Van Trump battle, and got under sail accordingly; though his fleet was so weakly manned, that half his ships were obliged to lie idle, without engaging, for want of sailors. The force of the whole Dutch fleet was therefore sustained by about twenty-two ships. Two of the English frigates, named the Vanguard and the Victory, after having for a long time stood engaged amidst the whole Dutch fleet, broke through without much injury, nor did the English lose any ships till the evening, when the Garland, carrying forty guns, was boarded at once by two great ships, which were opposed by the English till they had scarcely any men left to defend the decks; then retiring into the lower part of the vessel, they blew up their decks, and at length were overpowered and taken. The Bonaventure, a stout well-built merchant-ship, going to relieve the Garland, was attacked by a man of war, and after a stout resistance, in which the captain, who defended her with the utmost bravery, was killed, was likewise carried off by the Dutch. Blake, in the Triumph, seeing the Garland in distress, pressed forward to relieve her; in his way he had his fore-mast shattered, and was himself boarded, but beating off the enemy, he disengaged himself, and retired into the Thames, with the loss only of two ships of force, and four small frigates, but with his whole fleet much shattered. Nor was the victory gained at a cheap rate, notwithstanding the disproportion of strength; for of the Dutch flag-ships, one was blown up and the other two disabled. A proof of the English bravery, which should have induced Van Trump to have spared the insolence of carrying a broom at his main-top-mast, in his triumphant passage through the channel, which he intended as a declaration that he would sweep the sea clear of the English shipping. This battle was fought on the 29th of November, 1652.

It was not long before Blake had an opportunity of revenging his loss, and restraining the insolence of the Dutch. On the 18th of February, 1653, he being at the head of eighty sail, and assisted by the colonels Monk and Dean, espied Van Trump with a fleet of above one hundred men of war, as Clarendon relates; of seventy, by their own public accounts, and three hundred merchant ships under his convoy. The English, with their usual intrepidity, advanced towards them; and Blake in the Triumph, with twelve other ships, came to an engagement with the main body of the Dutch fleet, and by the disparity of their force was reduced to the last extremity, having received in his hull no less than seven hundred shot, when Lawson, in the Fairfax, came to his assistance. The rest of the English fleet now came in, and the fight was continued with vigour and resolution, till night gave the Dutch an opportunity of retiring, with the loss of one flag-ship, and six other men of war. The English had many vessels damaged, but none lost. On board Lawson's ship were killed one hundred men, and as many on board Blake's, who lost his captain and secretary, and himself received a wound in the thigh. Notwithstanding which, having put ashore his wounded men, he sailed in pursuit of Van Trump, who sent his convoy before,

fore, and himſelf retired fighting towards Boulogne. Blake, ordering his light frigates to follow the merchant-men, ſtill continued to harraſs Van Trump; and on the third day, the 20th of February, the two fleets came to another battle, in which Trump once more retired before the Engliſh; and making uſe of the peculiar form of his ſhipping, ſecured himſelf in the ſhoals.

About the beginning of May, 1653, Blake, Monk, and Dean, ſailed out of the Engliſh harbours with a hundred men of war, and finding the Dutch with ſeventy ſail on their own coaſts, drove them to the Texel, and took fifty doggers. They then ſailed northward in purſuit of Van Trump, who having a fleet of merchants under his convoy, durſt not enter the channel, but ſteered towards the Sound, and by his dexterity and addreſs eſcaped the three Engliſh admirals, and brought all his ſhips into harbour; then knowing that Blake was ſtill in the north, came before Dover, and fired upon the town, but was driven off by the caſtle. Monk and Dean ſtationed themſelves again at the mouth of the Texel, and blocked up the Dutch in their own ports with eighty ſail; but hearing that Trump was at Goree, with a hundred and twenty men of war, they ordered all ſhips of force in the river and ports to repair to them. On the third of June, the two fleets came to an engagement, in the beginning of which Dean was killed with a cannon-ball; yet the fight continued from about twelve to ſix in the afternoon, when the Dutch gave way, and retreated fighting. On the 4th in the afternoon, Blake came up with eighteen freſh ſhips, and procured the Engliſh a complete victory; nor could the Dutch any otherwiſe preſerve their ſhips, than by retiring into the flats and ſhallows, where the largeſt of the Engliſh veſſels could not approach. Our writers agree, that in this engagement the Dutch had ſix of their beſt ſhips ſunk, two blown up, and eleven taken; ſix of their principal captains were made priſoners, and near fifteen hundred men. On our ſide, admiral Dean and one captain were all the perſons of note killed; of private men there were but few, and not a ſhip was miſſing; ſo that a more ſignal victory could ſcarcely be obtained or deſired.

In March, 1655, admiral Blake, having forced Algiers to ſubmiſſion, entered the harbour of Tunis, demanded reparation for the robberies committed upon the Engliſh by the pirates of that place, and inſiſted that the captives of his nation ſhould be ſet at liberty. The governor having planted batteries along the ſhore, and drawn up his ſhips under the caſtles, ſent Blake a haughty and inſolent anſwer; "There, ſaid he, are our caſtles of Goletta and Porto Ferino, upon which you may do your worſt;" adding other menaces and inſults, and mentioning, in terms of ridicule, the inequality of a fight between ſhips and caſtles. Blake had likewiſe demanded leave to take in freſh water, which was refuſed him. Fired with indignation at this treatment, he began to curl his whiſkers, and entering Porto Ferino with his great ſhips, diſcharged his ſhot ſo faſt upon the batteries and caſtles, that in two hours the guns were diſmounted, and the works forſaken, though he was at firſt expoſed to the fire of ſixty cannon. He then ordered his officers to ſend out their long-boats, well manned, to ſeize nine of the piratical ſhips lying in the road, himſelf continuing to fire upon the caſtle. This was ſo bravely executed, that with the loſs of only twenty-five men killed, and forty-eight wounded, all the ſhips were fired in the ſight of Tunis. Blake's exploits had before rendered him extremely formidable in Europe; and this daring action ſpread the terror of his name through Africa and Aſia. From Tunis he went to Tripoli, and concluded a peace with that government; thence he returned to Tunis, and threatening to do further execution, the Tuniſeens implored his mercy, and begged him to grant them a peace, which he did on terms highly advantageous to England.

England. From thence he ſailed to Malta, to oblige the knights to reſtore the effects taken by their privateers from the Engliſh, where he had the ſame ſucceſs as at Tripoli, Algiers, and Tunis, and brought the knights to reaſon. He exacted from the duke of Tuſcany 60,000l. and, as it is ſaid, ſent home ſixteen ſhips, laden with the effects which he had received from ſeveral ſtates. *

In 1656, the protector having declared war againſt Spain, diſpatched Blake with twenty-five men of war to infeſt their coaſts, and intercept their ſhipping. In purſuance of theſe orders, he cruized during the winter about the Streights, and then lay at the mouth of the harbour of Cadiz, where he received intelligence that the Spaniſh plate-fleet lay at anchor in the bay of Santa Cruz, in the iſle of Teneriffe. On the 13th of April, 1657, he departed from Cadiz, and on the 20th arrived at Santa Cruz. The flota, which lay in the bay, conſiſted of ſix galleons, richly laden, and ten other veſſels of leſs burthen. The ten ſmaller ſhips were drawn up in the form of a half-moon, with a ſtrong barricado before them; and the ſix galleons, which could not come ſo near the ſhore, lay with their broadſides towards the ſea. The bay was defended by ſix or ſeven forts, with ſeveral batteries all round it, and a caſtle at the entrance, all which were ſufficiently furniſhed with ordnance. In this poſture, the Spaniſh admiral vainly thought himſelf ſo ſecure, that a Dutch merchant-ſhip going out of the harbour, he ſent a meſſage thereby to Blake, that "he might now come if he durſt." But the Spaniard was not ſufficiently acquainted with the man with whom he had to deal: for Blake now made one of the moſt deſperate attempts that had ever been made at ſea.

When the Engliſh fleet came to the mouth of the bay of Santa Cruz, our admiral, having taken a view of the enemy's ſituation, ſaw it would be impoſſible to bring off the galleons. However, he reſolved to burn them, and, for that purpoſe, ſent in captain Stayner, with a ſquadron, to attack them. He ſoon forced his paſſage into the bay, whilſt other frigates entertained the forts, and leſſer breaſt-works, with continual broadſides. Theſe were preſently ſupported by Blake himſelf, with the whole fleet, who placing ſome of his ſhips in ſuch a manner that they might continually fire their broadſides into the caſtle and forts, he with Stayner continued to engage the Spaniſh fleet, and in a few hours obtained a complete victory, having driven the Spaniards from their ſhips, and poſſeſſed himſelf of every one of them. It being, however, impoſſible to bring them off, he ordered his men to ſet them on fire. They had no ſooner done this, than the wind luckily turned, and carried the whole Engliſh fleet, without the loſs of one ſhip, out of the bay, and put them ſafe to ſea again.

"The whole action (ſays Clarendon) was ſo miraculous, that all men who knew the place, wondered that any ſober men, with what courage ſoever endued, would ever have undertaken it; and they could hardly perſuade themſelves to believe what they had done: whilſt the Spaniards comforted themſelves with the belief that they were devils, and not men, who had deſtroyed them in ſuch a manner. So much a ſtrong reſolution of bold and courageous men can bring to paſs, that no reſiſtance and advantage of ground can diſappoint them. And it can hardly be imagined how ſmall a loſs the Engliſh ſuſtained in this unparalleled action; not one ſhip being left behind, and the killed and wounded not exceeding two hundred men, when the ſlaughter on board the Spaniſh ſhips, and on ſhore, was incredible."

* Life of Admiral Blake, by the celebrated author of the Rambler, publiſhed with the Lives of Savage and Drake.

Blake

Blake returned, after this glorious action, to the coasts of Spain, where he cruized for some time off the harbour of Cadiz; but perceiving that his ships were become foul, and being seized with a dangerous disorder, he resolved to sail for England. In his passage home, it encreased on him, and he became so sensible of his approaching end, that he frequently enquired for land, a mark of his affection for his native soil, which, however, he did not live to see; dying, as his ship, the St. George, entered Plymouth-sound, on the 17th of August, 1657, at about fifty-nine years of age. His body was the next day embalmed and wrapped in lead, his bowels taken out, and buried in the great church at Plymouth, and his corpse, by order of the protector, conveyed by water to Greenwich-house; from whence it was carried, on the 4th of September, to Westminster-abbey, and there interred with the utmost solemnity. After the restoration of king Charles II. his body, in virtue of his majesty's express command, was taken up and buried in a pit with others in St. Margaret's church-yard, on the 12th of September, 1661. "In which place," says Wood, "it now remaineth, enjoying no other monument but what is reared by his valour, which time itself can hardly efface." Some pains have been taken to extenuate this base action; and it has been said, that Blake's corpse was decently re-interred in St. Margaret's church-yard. What degree of decency was observed in the second burial, if it may be so termed, of this great man, we are not informed. This, however, is certain, that the removal of him from Westminster-abbey to St. Margaret's church-yard, was intended as an indignity; though, in fact, it reflected dishonour on those only who were guilty of this unworthy treatment of the remains of a gallant admiral, who was an honour to his country, and to the age in which he lived. But, as it is justly observed by a very ingenious writer, "that regard which was denied to his body, has been paid to his better remains, his name and his memory. Nor has any writer dared to deny him the praise of intrepidity, honesty, contempt of wealth, and love of his country."

Admiral Blake was in his person of a low stature, but of a quick, lively eye. He possessed a degree of courage which no dangers could dismay; and yet was cool in action, and shewed great military conduct in the disposition of the most desperate attacks. Though not bred to the profession of a seaman, and though he did not apply himself to it but at an advanced period of life, he distinguished himself by his naval exploits above all his cotemporaries. He was just and upright; and so disinterested, that though he had great opportunities of enriching himself by the vast sums he had taken from the enemies of England, yet he threw it all into the public treasury, and did not die five hundred pounds richer than his father left him. He was jealous of the liberty of the subject, and the glory of his nation; and as he made use of no mean artifices to raise himself to the highest command at sea, so he required no interest but his merit to support him in it. He was pious without affectation, and liberal to the utmost extent of his fortune. He treated his officers with the familiarity of a friend; and by his tenderness and generosity to the seamen, he so endeared himself to them, that when he died they lamented his loss as that of their common father.

The earl of Clarendon says, "Blake was the first man that declined the old track, and made it manifest that the science might be attained in less time than was imagined; and despised those rules which had been long in practice, to keep his ship and men out of danger, which had been held in former times a point of great ability and circumspection; as if the principal art requisite in the captain of a ship, had been to be sure to come safe home again. He was the first man who brought ships to contemn castles on shore, which had been thought ever very formidable, and were discovered

by him to make a noiſe only, and to fright thoſe who could be rarely hurt by them. He was the firſt that infuſed that proportion of courage into the ſeamen, by making them ſee by experience what mighty things they could do, if they were reſolved; and taught them to fight in fire, as well as upon water; and though he hath been very well imitated and followed, he was the firſt that gave the example of that kind of naval courage, and bold and reſolute atchievements."

BLOOD (THOMAS) generally called colonel Blood, as extraordinary an adventurer as ever lived, was born in Ireland, about the year 1628. He ſerved as a lieutenant in the parliament's army, and, after the reſtoration, laid a plan for ſeizing Dublin caſtle and the perſon of the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, which would certainly have taken effect, had it not been diſcovered in time; but, notwithſtanding a reward was offered for taking him, he had the addreſs to eſcape. After this, he, with five accomplices, ſeized the duke of Ormond in his coach, in the ſtreets of Weſtminſter, took him out, and carried him off in the dark towards Tyburn, where, it is thought, they intended to hang him, but being purſued by the duke's ſervants, his grace was reſcued, yet Blood and his aſſociates eſcaped. But the moſt bold and daring of all his attempts was that to carry off the regalia from the Tower; of which we ſhall give a particular account.

About three weeks before Blood made this attempt, he came to the Tower in the habit of a clergyman, with a woman whom he called his wife, to ſhew her the crown, and having ſeen it, ſhe pretended to have a ſick qualm, and deſired Mr. Edwards, the keeper of the crown, to ſend for ſome ſpirits; and when ſhe had drank, Mrs. Edwards invited her to repoſe herſelf upon a bed, which ſhe accepted of, and ſoon recovered. At their departure, they, in the warmeſt terms, expreſſed their gratitude, and about three days after, Blood returned with a preſent of four pair of gloves from his wife; and having thus begun the acquaintance, made frequent viſits to improve it. In one of theſe viſits, the pretended clergyman obſerved to Mr. Edwards, that his wife had at length thought of a handſome way of requital. "You have, ſaid he, a pretty gentlewoman to your daughter, and I have a young nephew, who has two or three hundred pounds a year in land, and is at my diſpoſal; if your daughter be free, and you approve of it, I'll bring him hither to ſee her, and we will endeavour to make it a match." This Mr. Edwards readily aſſented to, and invited Blood to dine with him that day, and he as chearfully accepted the invitation. At his departure, he appointed a day and hour to bring his young nephew to his miſtreſs. He came, as he had propoſed, at ſeven o'clock in the morning; he went to the jewel-houſe, with three of his aſſociates, all armed with rapier-blades in their canes, and each having a dagger, and a pair of pocket-piſtols. Two of his companions entered in with him, and the third ſtaid at the door. Blood told Mr. Edwards, that he would not go up ſtairs till his wife came, and deſired him to ſhew his friends the crown, to paſs away the time till then; but as ſoon as they had entered the room, and the door was (as uſual) ſhut, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, clapped a gag into his mouth, and an iron hook to his noſe, that no ſound might paſs that way; they then told him that they were reſolved to have the crown, globe, and ſceptre, and promiſed, if he would ſubmit, to ſpare his life, otherwiſe he was to expect no mercy. The old man then ſtruggled, and made all the noiſe he could, on which they knocked him down, gave him ſeveral blows, and ſtabbed him in the belly, when, thinking him dead, they omitted tying his hands behind him; one of them put the globe into his breeches; Blood kept the crown under his cloak; the third deſigned to file the ſceptre in two, becauſe it was

too

too long to carry conveniently; but before this could be done, young Mr. Edwards, the old gentleman's ſon, who had been in Flanders, arrived, and aſking the man at the door, if he wanted his father, went up ſtairs. In the mean time, the centinel gave notice of his arrival, and they immediately haſted away with the crown and globe, but left the ſceptre. The old man ſuddenly roſe, pulled out the gag, and cried, "Treaſon! Murder!" at which the daughter running down, and ſeeing her father wounded, ruſhed out upon Tower-hill, and cried, "Treaſon! the crown is ſtolen!" Inſtantly young Edwards and one captain Beckman purſued the villains, who were advanced beyond the main guard; and the alarm being given to the warder of the draw-bridge, he put himſelf in a poſture to ſtop them, but Blood firing a piſtol, though the bullet miſſed him, he dropped down, when getting to the little ward-houſe gate, the centinel let them paſs; then running over the draw-bridge, they got upon the wharf, and haſted to their two other companions who held their horſes at Iron Gate, crying themſelves as they ran, ſtop the rogues! They were immediately overtaken by captain Beckman, at whom Blood diſcharged his ſecond piſtol, but he, ſtooping, avoided the ſhot, and ſeized upon him with the crown under his cloak; yet Blood, though he found himſelf a priſoner, had the impudence to ſtruggle a long while for it; and when it was wreſted from him, cried, "It was a gallant attempt, though unſucceſsful, for it was for a crown." In ſhort, not only Blood, but the reſt of the gang were taken, and committed priſoners to the Tower. This happened on the 9th of May, 1671.

But what ſeems the moſt remarkable circumſtance is ſtill to be related. The duke of Buckingham raiſed the king's curioſity to ſee ſo extraordinary a perſon; on which Blood was carried to court, and introduced into the royal preſence. His majeſty enquired firſt into the particulars of the attempt on the duke of Ormond; when he confeſſed the fact, and added, that the duke had taken away his eſtate, and executed ſome of his friends, and that he and many others had engaged by ſolemn oaths to revenge it. He abſolutely refuſed to betray his accomplices, and voluntarily told the king, that he had been engaged in a deſign to kill his majeſty with a carbine, in a place near Batterſea, where Charles uſed to bathe in the river; that with this view he had actually concealed himſelf among the reeds; but his ſpirits were ſo damped with the awe of majeſty, that he relented, and diverted the reſt of the aſſociates from the deſign. He ſaid he expected the utmoſt rigour of the law; but that he ſhould die without concern: that, however, there were hundreds of his aſſociates who had ſworn to revenge the death of any individual of the confederacy, which would expoſe his majeſty and all his miniſters to the daily fear of aſſaſſination: but that if he would ſpare the lives of a few, and receive them to favour, he would oblige them to be as daring in his ſervice. In ſhort, the artful ſpeeches of this villain had ſuch an effect, that the king deſired Blood to write to the duke of Ormond to beg his pardon; and not only forgave him and his aſſociates, but, to the ſurpriſe of the whole kingdom, rewarded him by ſettling upon him a ſalary of five hundred pounds a year, and admitting him to all the privacy and intimacy of the court. Blood enjoyed his penſion about ten years, till being charged with fixing an imputation of a ſcandalous nature on the duke of Buckingham, he was thrown into priſon, where he died on the twenty-fourth of Auguſt, 1680.

BODLEY (Sir THOMAS) from whom the Bodleian library at Oxford takes its name, was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Bodley, of Exeter, and was born in that city on the 2d of March, 1544. He was about twelve years of age, when his father, being obliged

obliged to leave England on account of religion, ſettled with his family at Geneva, where he lived a voluntary exile during the reign of queen Mary. In that univerſity, then newly erected, young Mr. Bodley applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the learned languages and divinity. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, in 1558, he returned to England with his father, who ſettled in London; and ſoon after was ſent to Magdalen college, in Oxford. In 1563, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and the year following was admitted fellow of Merton college. In 1565, he undertook the reading of a Greek lecture in the hall of that college. In 1566, he took his degree of maſter of arts, and the ſame year read natural philoſophy in the public ſchools. In 1569, he was elected one of the proctors of the univerſity; and, for a conſiderable time, ſupplied the place of univerſity orator. In 1576, Mr. Bodley went abroad, and ſpent four years in France, Germany, and Italy, with a view of improving himſelf in the modern European languages; and upon his return he applied to the ſtudy of hiſtory and politics. In 1583, he was made gentleman-uſher to queen Elizabeth; and in 1585, married a lady of conſiderable fortune. About two years afterwards, he was employed in ſeveral ambaſſies, to Frederick king of Denmark, Julius duke of Brunſwick, William landgrave of Heſſe, and other German princes, to engage them in the ſervice of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France; and, having diſcharged that commiſſion, he was ſent to king Henry III. at the time when this prince was forced by the duke of Guiſe to quit Paris. In 1588, he was ſent to the Hague, to manage the queen's affairs in the United Provinces; where, according to an agreement betwixt the queen and the ſtates, he was admitted one of the council of ſtate, and took his place next to count Maurice. In this ſtation he behaved entirely to the ſatisfaction of queen Elizabeth; and after about five years reſidence in Holland, he obtained leave to return into England, to ſettle his private affairs; but was ſhortly after remanded back to the Hague. At length, having finiſhed all his negotiations, he had his final revocation in 1597. After his return, finding his advancement at court obſtructed by the jealouſies and intrigues of the great men, though he was favoured by the earl of Eſſex, he retired from the court and all public buſineſs, and never after would accept of any new employment.

Mr. Bodley having thus quitted public affairs, formed a deſign of reſtoring, or rather founding anew, the public library at Oxford. Accordingly he wrote a letter to Dr. Ravis, dean of Chriſt-church, then vice-chancellor, to be communicated to the univerſity; offering therein to reſtore the fabric of the library, and to ſettle an annual income for the purchaſe of books, and the ſupport of ſuch officers as might be neceſſary to take care of it. This letter was received with the greateſt ſatisfaction by the univerſity, and an anſwer returned, teſtifying their moſt grateful acknowledgement and acceptance of his noble offer. Whereupon Mr. Bodley immediately ſet about the work, and in two years brought it to a good degree of perfection. He furniſhed it with a large collection of books, purchaſed in foreign countries at a great expence; and this collection in a ſhort time became ſo much enlarged by the generous benefactions of ſeveral noblemen, biſhops, and others, that neither the ſhelves nor the room could contain them. Mr. Bodley offering to make a conſiderable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced, and, on the 19th of June, 1610, the firſt ſtone of the new foundation was laid with great ſolemnity, the vice-chancellor, doctors, maſters of arts, &c. attending in their proper habits, and a ſpeech being made upon the occaſion. But ſir Thomas Bodley did not live to ſee this part of his deſign completed, though he left ſufficient to do it with ſome friends in truſt; for, as appears by the copy of his will, he beſtowed his whole eſtate (his debts, legacies, and

and funeral charges defrayed) to the noble purpoſes of this foundation. By this means, and the help of other benefactions, in procuring which Sir Thomas was very ſerviceable, by his great intereſt with many eminent perſons, the univerſity was enabled to add three other ſides to what was already built; whereby a noble quadrangle was formed, as well as ſpacious rooms for ſchools of arts. By Sir Thomas's will, two hundred pounds per annum was ſettled on the library for ever; out of which he appointed near forty pounds to the head-librarian, ten pounds for the ſub-librarian, and eight for the junior. He likewiſe drew up a body of excellent ſtatutes for the government of the library.

King James, upon his acceſſion to the throne, had conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Bodley. He died on the 28th of January, 1612, and was buried with great ſolemnity at the upper end of Merton-college choir: over him is erected a monument of black and white marble, on which is placed his effigy, in a ſcholar's gown, ſurrounded with books; and at the four corners ſtand the figures of grammar, rhetoric, muſic, and arithmetic.

The Bodleian library is juſtly eſteemed one of the nobleſt libraries in the world. King James I. we are told, when he came to Oxford, in the year 1605, and, among other edifices, took a view of this famous library, at his departure, in imitation of Alexander, broke out into the following ſpeech: "If I were not a king, I would be an univerſity man; and if it were ſo that I muſt be a priſoner, if I might have my wiſh, I would have no other priſon than that library, and be chained together with ſo many good authors." A ſtatue was erected in this library, to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley, by the earl of Dorſet, chancellor of the univerſity: and an annual ſpeech in praiſe of Sir Thomas is ſtill made at Oxford, on the eighth of November.

BOETHIUS, BOECE, or BOEIS, (HECTOR) a famous Scottiſh hiſtorian, in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, was born at Dundee, in the ſhire of Angus, about the year 1470. He ſtudied at Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paris, at which laſt place he applied himſelf to philoſophy, and became a profeſſor of it there. Upon the death of his patron, biſhop Elphinſton, in 1514, he wrote his life, and added the lives of his predeceſſors in the ſee of Aberdeen. He alſo wrote the hiſtory of Scotland, which has been highly cenſured by ſome, and commended by others. He was a great maſter of claſſical and polite learning, well ſkilled in divinity, philoſophy, and hiſtory, but ſomewhat credulous, and much addicted to the belief of legendary ſtories.

"The firſt preſident of the king's college in old Aberdeen (ſays Dr. Samuel Johnſon) was Hector Boece, or Boethius, who may be juſtly reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. The ſtyle of Boethius, though, perhaps, not always rigorouſly pure, is formed with great diligence upon ancient models, and wholly uninfected with monaſtic barbarity. His hiſtory is written with elegance and vigour, but his fabulouſneſs and credulity are juſtly blamed. His fabulouſneſs, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excuſed in an age, when all men were credulous. Learning was then riſing on the world; but ages, ſo long accuſtomed to darkneſs, were too much dazzled with its light to ſee any thing diſtinctly. The firſt race of ſcholars, in the fifteenth century, and ſome time after, were, for the moſt part, learning to ſpeak, rather than to think, and were therefore more ſtudious of elegance than of truth. The contempo-

raries of Boethius thought it ſufficient to know what the ancients had delivered. The examination of tenets and of facts was reſerved for another generation." *

BOLEYN (ANNE) queen of king Henry VIII. See ANNE BOLEYN, p. 59, Vol. I.

BOLEYN (GEORGE) viſcount Rochford, the unfortunate brother of Anne Boleyn, was raiſed by her greatneſs, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her diſgrace. He was accuſed of too intimate familiarities with his ſiſter, by a moſt infamous woman his wife, who continued a lady of the bedchamber to the three ſucceeding queens, till her adminiſtring to the pleaſures of the laſt of them, Catharine Howard, brought that ſentence on her, which her malice or jealouſy had drawn on her lord and her ſiſter-in-law. The weightieſt proof againſt them was, his having been ſeen to whiſper the queen one morning as ſhe was in bed. But that could make inceſt, where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three ambaſſies to France, his being made governor of Dover and the Cinque Ports, and his ſubſcribing the famous declaration to Clement VII. Like earl Rivers, he roſe by the exaltation of his ſiſter; like him was innocently ſacrificed on her account; and, like him, ſhewed that the luſtre of his ſituation did not make him neglect to add accompliſhments of his own. Anthony Wood ſays, he was much adored at court, eſpecially by the female ſex, for his admirable diſcourſe and ſymmetry of body, which one may well believe, as the king and the lady Rochford would ſcarce have ſuſpected the queen of inceſt, unleſs her brother had uncommon allurements in his perſon. Wood aſcribes to him ſeveral poems, ſongs, and ſonnets, with other things of the like nature; Bale calls them *Rythmos elegantiſſimos*. But none of his works are come down to us, unleſs any of the anonymous pieces, publiſhed with the earl of Surry's poems, be of his compoſition. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

BONNER (EDMUND) biſhop of London, was born at Hanley in Worceſterſhire. In 1512, he became a ſtudent in Broadgate-Hall, now Pembroke-college, in Oxford. In 1519, he was admitted bachelor of the canon and civil laws. About the ſame time, he entered into holy orders, and had ſome employment in the dioceſe of Worceſter; and in 1525, he was created doctor of the canon law. It does not appear that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf much by his learning; but what principally recommended him, was his ſkill and dexterity in the management of affairs. It was this introduced him to the notice of Cardinal Wolſey, who appointed him his commiſſary for the faculties. He had ſeveral eccleſiaſtical preferments beſtowed on him: he enjoyed at once the livings of Blaydon and Cherry Burton in Yorkſhire, Ripple in Worceſterſhire, Eaſt-Dereham in Norfolk, and the prebend of Chiſwick in the cathedral of St. Paul. He was inſtalled archdeacon of Leiceſter on the 17th of October, 1535. After the death of Wolſey, Dr. Bonner found means to inſinuate himſelf into the good graces of king Henry VIII. who appointed him one of his chaplains.

In 1532, Sir Edward Karne was ſent to Rome, to excuſe king Henry from appearing there, in perſon, or by proxy, to anſwer queen Catharine's appeal, agreeable to the pope's citation for that purpoſe. And biſhop Burnet ſays, that "Dr. Bonner

* Johnſon's Journey to the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

went

ANN BOLEN QUEEN OF K. HENRY VIII.

went with him, who had expreſſed much zeal in the king's cauſe, though his great zeal was for preferment, which by the moſt ſervile ways he always courted. He was a forward bold man; and ſince there were many threatenings to be uſed to the pope and cardinals, he was thought fitteſt for the employment, but was neither learned nor diſcreet." The following year he was ſent to pope Clement VII. who was then at Marſeilles, to deliver king Henry's appeal to the next general council; and the threatenings which he was ordered by the king to make on this occaſion, he delivered with ſo much vehemence and fury, that his holineſs talked of throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead, or burning him alive; upon which he thought proper to make his eſcape. He was alſo employed in ambaſſies to the emperor and the kings of Denmark and France; and in 1538, while he was ambaſſador in the laſt mentioned kingdom, was nominated to the biſhopric of Hereford; but before his conſecration he was tranſlated to the ſee of London, in 1539. During the reign of Henry VIII. he appeared zealous againſt the pope, and in promoting the reformation in this kingdom; though there is but too much reaſon to ſuſpect that he acted all this while againſt his conſcience, and was a thorough papiſt in his heart; for in a ſhort time after the acceſſion of Edward VI. he ſcrupled to renounce the authority of the biſhop of Rome, and entered a proteſt againſt the king's injunctions and homilies, for which he was committed priſoner to the Fleet; but was ſoon after releaſed on his recanting his proteſtation. He now outwardly complied with the methods taken to advance the reformation; though he privately uſed all poſſible means to obſtruct it. However, being afterwards charged with neglecting the obſervance of the king's injunctions, he was committed to the Marſhalſea, and deprived of his biſhopric; but he ſoon moſt ſeverely revenged himſelf on his enemies; for on the acceſſion of queen Mary he was reſtored to his ſee, and in 1554 was made vicegerent and preſident of the convocation. He then viſited his dioceſe, in order to root out the ſeeds of the reformation, ſent an order to all the miniſters to raze ſuch paſſages of ſcripture as had been painted on the church walls, and ſet up the maſs again at St. Paul's before the act for reſtoring it was paſſed. He was in the commiſſion for turning out ſome of the reformed biſhops, and being known to be of a fierce and cruel diſpoſition, biſhop Gardiner, in 1555, left wholly to him the condemning and burning of heretics; in conſequence of which, during that and the three following years, he moſt inhumanly committed to the flames, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, hundreds of innocent perſons, for their adherence to the proteſtant religion, and their refuſing to embrace the errors of popery. But an end was at length put to theſe ſavage butcheries, by the death of queen Mary, which happened on the 17th of November, 1558. The princeſs Elizabeth was immediately proclaimed queen; on receiving information of which, ſhe came from Hatfield, where ſhe then was, and proceeded towards London. When ſhe had reached Highgate, ſhe was met by Bonner, and the reſt of the biſhops; but ſhe looked upon him as a man ſo much defiled with blood, that ſhe would not ſhew him any mark of her favour.

Bonner remained unmoleſted for about half a year after the acceſſion of Elizabeth; but being called before the privy council on the 30th of May, 1559, he refuſed to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, and was on that account deprived of his biſhopric on the 29th of June following, and committed to the Marſhalſea. After having lived ſome years in his confinement, he died on the 5th of September, 1569; and on the 8th he was buried at midnight, in St. George's church-yard in Southwark, attended by ſome of his popiſh friends and relations. "Which was ordered (ſays Mr. Strype) to be done at that ſeaſon of the night, and in that obſcurity, by the diſcretion of the biſhop of London, to prevent any diſturbances that might have been

been made by the citizens, who hated him extremely for having been the death of ſo many of their paſtors, friends, and relations."

Biſhop Bonner was a man of little learning, except in the canon law, and in politics, in which he is ſaid to have been well ſkilled. He was vicious in his private life, much given to the indulgence of his appetites, addicted to ſwearing, paſſionate, inſolent and over-bearing. But the character in which he moſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf, was that of a furious, bigotted, and cruel perſecutor. It appeared in numberleſs inſtances, that his temper was to the laſt degree ſavage and inhuman. As to his perſon, he was remarkably fat and corpulent; which made one ſay to him, "That he was full of guts, but empty of bowels." In ſhort, to conclude the character of Bonner, we may ſafely venture to affirm, that he was a diſgrace to religion, and to humanity.

BOOTH (BARTON) a famous Engliſh actor, was born in the county palatine of Lancaſter, in 1681. At the age of nine years he was put to Weſtminſter-ſchool, under the tuition of Dr. Buſby. Here he ſhewed a ſtrong paſſion for learning in general, and more particularly for an acquaintance with the Latin poets, the fineſt paſſages in whoſe works he uſed with great diligence to imprint in his memory; and had beſides ſuch a peculiar propriety and judicious emphaſis in the repetition of them, aſſiſted by ſo fine a tone of voice, and adorned with ſuch a natural gracefulneſs of action, as drew on him the admiration of the whole ſchool. Thence it was, that when, according to cuſtom, a Latin play was to be performed, young Booth was fixed upon to act one of the capital parts. The play happened to be the Andria of Terence, and the part aſſigned to him that of Pamphilus, which he performed ſo admirably, as to attract the univerſal applauſe of all the ſpectators; and he has himſelf confeſſed that this circumſtance was what firſt fired his breaſt with theatrical ambition. His father intended him for the church: but when Barton arrived at the age of ſeventeen, and the time approached when he was to be ſent to the univerſity, he ſtole away from ſchool, and went over to Ireland with Mr. Aſhbury, manager of the Dublin theatre. His firſt appearance on that ſtage was in the part of Oroonoko, in which he came off with every teſtimonial of approbation from the audience.* From this time he continued daily improving, and, after two ſucceſsful campaigns in Ireland, conceived thoughts of returning to his native country, and making a trial of his abilities on the Engliſh ſtage. To this end he firſt by letters reconciled himſelf to his friends, and then, as a further ſtep towards inſuring his ſucceſs, obtained a recommendation from lord Fitzharding (one of the lords of the bedchamber to prince George of Denmark) to Mr. Betterton, who very readily took him under his care, and gave him all the aſſiſtance in his power. The firſt character Mr. Booth appeared in at London, which was in 1701, was that of Maximus, in the tragedy of Valentinian; and it was ſcarce poſſible for a young actor to meet with a better reception than he did. The Ambitious Step-Mother coming ſoon after upon the ſtage, he performed the part of Artaban, which added conſiderably to the reputation he had acquired, and made him be eſteemed one of the firſt actors then on the ſtage. Nor was his fame leſs in all the ſucceeding characters which he attempted; but he ſhone with the greateſt luſtre in the tragedy of Cato, which was brought on the ſtage in 1712. "Although Cato (ſays Mr. Colley Cibber) ſeems plainly written upon what are called Whig principles, yet the Tories at that time had ſenſe enough not to take it as the leaſt reflection on their

* Companion to the Play-houſe, Vol. II.

adminiſtration,

adminiſtration, but, on the contrary, they ſeemed to brandiſh and vaunt their approbation of every ſentiment in favour of liberty, which by a public act of their generoſity was carried ſo high, that one evening, while the play was acting, they collected fifty guineas in the boxes, and made a preſent of them to Booth, with this compliment------for his honeſt oppoſition to a perpetual dictator, and his dying ſo bravely in the cauſe of liberty."

The reputation to which Mr. Booth was now arrived, ſeemed to entitle him to a ſhare in the management of the theatre; and in 1713, through the intereſt of lord Bolingbroke, a new licence was granted, in which Mr. Booth's name was added to thoſe of the former managers, Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget, the laſt of whom was ſo offended at this, that he threw up his ſhare, and would not accept of any conſideration for it; but Mr. Cibber tells us, he only made this a pretence, and that the true reaſon of his quitting his ſhare in the management, was his diſlike to Wilks, whoſe humour was become inſupportable to him. In 1719, ſome years after the death of his former wife, Mr. Booth married Miſs Heſter Santlow, a woman of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, whoſe great merit as an actreſs, added to the utmoſt diſcretion and prudential œconomy, had enabled her to obtain a conſiderable fortune. With this valuable companion, he continued in the moſt perfect ſtate of domeſtic happineſs, till the year 1727, when he was attacked by a violent fever, which laſted forty-ſix days without intermiſſion; and although, by the care and ſkill of thoſe great phyſicians Dr. Friend and Dr. Broxholm, by whom he was attended, he got the better of the preſent diſorder, yet from that time to the day of his death, which was not till ſix years after, his health was never perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. Nor did he ever, during that interval, appear on the ſtage, except in the run of a play called the Double Falſhood, brought on the theatre in 1729. In this piece he was prevailed on to accept a part on the fifth night of it's performance, which he continued to act till the twelfth, which was the laſt time of his theatrical appearance. He died on the 10th of May, 1733, leaving behind him a diſconſolate widow, who immediately quitted the ſtage, and devoted herſelf entirely to a private life. Mr. Booth was a man of conſiderable erudition, and of good claſſical knowledge: he wrote a dramatic entertainment, called Dido and Æneas; but his maſter-piece was a Latin inſcription to the memory of Mr. William Smith, an eminent player.

His abilities as an actor have been celebrated by ſome of the beſt judges. Aaron Hill, Eſq; a gentleman who, by the ſhare he had in the management of the playhouſe, could not but have ſufficient opportunities of becoming well acquainted with his merit, has given us a very high character of him: "Two advantages (ſays this gentleman) diſtinguiſhed him in the ſtrongeſt light from the reſt of his fraternity; he had learning to underſtand perfectly whatever it was his part to ſpeak, and judgment to know how far it agreed or diſagreed with his character. Hence aroſe a peculiar grace, which was viſible to every ſpectator, though few were at the pains of examining into the cauſe of their pleaſure. He could ſoften and ſlide over with a kind of elegant negligence, the improprieties in a part he acted, while, on the contrary, he would dwell with energy upon the beauties, as if he exerted a latent ſpirit, which had been kept back for ſuch an occaſion, that he might alarm, awaken, and tranſport in thoſe places only, where the dignity of his own good ſenſe could be ſupported by that of his author. A little reflection upon this remarkable quality, will teach us to account for that manifeſt languor, which has ſometimes been obſerved in his action, and which was generally, though I think falſely, imputed to the natural indolence of his temper. For the ſame reaſon, though, in the cuſtomary rounds of his buſineſs, he would con-

deſcend to ſome parts in comedy, he ſeldom appeared in any of them with much advantage to his character. The paſſions which he found in comedy were not ſtrong enough to excite his fire, and what ſeemed want of qualification, was only abſence of impreſſion. He had a talent at diſcovering the paſſions, where they lay hid in ſome celebrated parts by the injudicious practice of other actors, which when he had diſcovered, he ſoon grew able to expreſs them. And his ſecret for attaining this great leſſon of the theatre was an adaption of his look to his voice, by which artful imitation of nature, the variations in the ſound of his words gave propriety to every change in his countenance. So that it was Mr. Booth's peculiar felicity to be heard and ſeen the ſame-----whether as the pleaſed, the grieved, the pitying, the reproachful, or the angry. One would almoſt be tempted to borrow the aid of a very bold figure, and, to expreſs this excellence the more ſignificantly, beg permiſſion to affirm, that the blind might have ſeen him in his voice, and the deaf have heard him in his viſage."

Mr. Booth's character as a man was adorned with many amiable qualities, among which, a perfect goodneſs of heart, the baſis of every virtue, was remarkably conſpicuous. He had the ſtricteſt regard to juſtice and punctuality in his dealings with every one; was a gay, lively, chearful companion, yet humble and diffident of his own abilities. In 1772 a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey.

BOSCAWEN (EDWARD) an admiral of diſtinguiſhed valour and capacity, was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Hugh, late lord viſcount Falmouth, and having early entered into the navy, was, in 1740, appointed captain of the Shoreham, and behaved with great intrepidity as a volunteer under admiral Vernon, at the taking of Porto-Bello. At the ſiege of Carthagena, in March 1740-1, he had the command of a party of ſeamen, who reſolutely attacked and took a battery of fifteen twenty-four pounders, though expoſed to the fire of another fort of five guns. Lord Aubrey Beauclerk being killed on the 24th of March, at the attack of Boca-Chica, captain Boſcawen ſucceeded him in the command of the Prince Frederic, of ſeventy guns. On the 14th of May, 1742, he returned to England, and married Frances, daughter of William Glanville, eſq; and the ſame year was elected a repreſentative in parliament for Truro, in Cornwall. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of ſixty guns, and ſoon after took the Medea, a French man of war, commanded by M. Hoquart. On the 3d of May, 1747, he ſignalized himſelf under the admirals Anſon and Warren, in an engagement with the French fleet, off Cape Finiſterre, and was wounded in the ſhoulder with a muſquet ball. Here M. Hoquart, who then commanded the Diamant of fifty-ſix guns, again became his priſoner, and all the French ſhips of war, which were ten in number, were taken. On the 15th of July he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the land and ſea forces, employed on an expedition to the Eaſt Indies; and, on the 4th of November, ſailed from St. Helen's, with ſix ſhips of the line, five frigates, and two thouſand ſoldiers. On the 29th of July, 1748, he arrived at Fort St. David's, and ſoon after laid ſiege to Pondicherry; but the men growing ſickly, and the monſoons being expected, the ſiege was raiſed. Soon after he had news of the peace, and Madraſs was delivered up to him by the French.

In April, 1750, he arrived at St. Helen's in the Exeter, where he was informed that in his abſence he had been appointed rear-admiral of the white. He was in 1751 made one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and choſen an elder brother of

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the Trinity-Houſe. On the 4th of February, 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue, and on the 19th of April, ſailing in order to intercept a French ſquadron bound to North-America, fell in with the Alcide and Lys, of ſixty-four guns each, which were both taken; on this occaſion M. Hoquart became his priſoner a third time, and he returned to Spithead with his prizes, and 1500 priſoners. In 1756 he was appointed vice-admiral of the white, and, in 1758, admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the expedition to Cape Breton, when, in conjunction with general Amherſt, and a body of brave troops from New-England, he took the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and the whole iſland of Cape Breton; for which he afterwards received the thanks of the houſe of commons. In 1759, being appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he arrived at Gibraltar, where hearing that the Toulon fleet, under M. de la Clue, had paſſed the Streights, in order to join that at Breſt, he got under ſail, and on the 18th of Auguſt ſaw, purſued, and engaged the enemy. His ſhip, the Namur, of ninety guns, loſing her main-maſt, he ſhifted his flag to the Newark, and, after a ſmart engagement, took three large ſhips, and burnt two, and the ſame year arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and two thouſand priſoners. On the 8th of December, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines, with a ſalary of 3000l. per annum, and was alſo ſworn one of the privy council. This brave admiral died at his ſeat at Hatchland Park, near Guildford, in Surry, of a bilious fever, on the 10th of June, 1761.

BOULTER (Hugh) archbiſhop of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, was born in or near London, and was a perſon as much diſtinguiſhed by his learning, his virtue, his humanity, and natural endowments, as by his high ſtation. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors ſchool, and at Chriſt-church college, Oxford, and afterwards at Magdalen college. In 1700, he was appointed chaplain to Sir Charles Hedges, principal ſecretary of ſtate; and by the intereſt of the earl of Sunderland, he was ſoon after preferred to the parſonage of St. Olave, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry. In 1719, he was recommended to attend king George I. to Hanover as his chaplain; and was ſoon after promoted to the deanery of Chriſt-church, and the biſhopric of Briſtol. In this ſtation he was extremely aſſiduous in the diſcharge of his paſtoral duty; and while he was thus employed in one of his viſitations, he received a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, acquainting him that his majeſty had nominated him to the archbiſhopric of Armagh.

On his arrival in Ireland, in 1724, he immediately ſet about ſtudying the real and ſolid intereſt of that kingdom. In innumerable inſtances, he exerted himſelf in the nobleſt acts of beneficence: in ſeaſons of the greateſt ſcarcity, he was more than once inſtrumental in preventing a famine which threatened that nation. On one of theſe occaſions, he diſtributed vaſt quantities of corn throughout the kingdom, for which the houſe of commons paſſed a vote of public thanks; and at another time 2500 perſons were fed at the poor-houſe, in Dublin, every morning and evening, for a conſiderable time together, moſtly at the primate's expence. When ſchemes were propoſed for the advantage of the country, he encouraged and promoted them not only with his counſel but with his purſe. He had great compaſſion for the poor clergy of his dioceſe, who were diſabled from giving their children a proper education; and he maintained ſeveral of the children of ſuch in the univerſity; he erected four houſes at Drogheda, for the reception of clergymen's widows, and purchaſed an eſtate for the endowment of them. His charities for the augmenting ſmall livings and buying glebes amounted to upwards of 30,000l. beſides what he deviſed by will for the like

like purpoſes in England. In ſhort, the inſtances he gave of his generoſity and benevolence of heart, his virtue, his piety, and his wiſdom, are almoſt innumerable. This excellent prelate died at London, in the year 1742, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a beautiful monument of finely poliſhed marble is erected to his memory.

BOYDE, or BOYD, (MARK ALEXANDER) an excellent Scottiſh poet, was born in Galloway, on the 13th of January, 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glaſgow, under two grammarians; but was of ſo high and intractable a ſpirit, that they deſpaired of ever making him a ſcholar. Having quarrelled with his maſters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forſwore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and did his utmoſt to puſh his intereſt there; but the fervor of his temper ſoon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and ſafety, tho' frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to ſerve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he ſoon diſſipated at play. He was ſhortly after rouſed by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himſelf to letters with unremitted ardor, till he became one of the moſt conſummate ſcholars of the age. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He could readily dictate to three ſcribes in as many different languages and ſubjects. He had an eaſy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be ſuperior to thoſe of any other Latin poet. * He wrote a great number of other poems in the ſame language, and tranſlated Cæſar's Commentaries into Greek, in the ſtyle of Herodotus: this tranſlation was never printed. His other manuſcripts on philological, political, and hiſtorical ſubjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *Prodromus Hiſtoriæ Naturalis Scotiæ*, who tells us that he was the beſt Scottiſh poet of his age. He was tall, compact, and well-proportioned in his perſon; his countenance was beautiful, ſprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accompliſhed ſoldier among men of the ſword, and as eminently the ſcholar among thoſe of the gown. He died at Pinkhill, his father's ſeat, in April, 1601, at the age of thirty-nine. GRANGER's *Biographical Hiſtory of England, Vol. 1.*

BOYLE (RICHARD) one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of the laſt century, and generally ſtyled the Great Earl of Cork, was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Roger Boyle, and was born at Canterbury, on the 3d of October, 1566. He ſtudied at Bennet college, Cambridge, and afterwards became a ſtudent in the Middle Temple. Having loſt his father and mother, and being unable to ſupport himſelf in the proſecution of his ſtudies, he became clerk to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer; but finding that by this employment he could not raiſe his fortune, he went to Ireland in 1588. He was then about two and twenty, had a graceful perſon, and many accompliſhments, which enabled him to render himſelf uſeful to ſome of the principal perſons employed in the government, by drawing up for them memorials, caſes, and anſwers. In 1595, he married Joan, the daughter and coheireſs of William Anſley;

* Olaus Borrichius, a very eminent and judicious critic, at p. 150 of his *Diſſertationes Academicæ de Poetis*, ſpeaking of Boyd, ſays, "In Marco Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redivivum ſpectamus Naſonem; ea eſt in ejuſdem Epiſtolis Heroidum, lux, candor, dexteritas." He ſpeaks as highly of his Hymns in heroic verſe.

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and ſhe dying in labour of her firſt child, (who was born dead,) in 1599, left him an eſtate of 500l. a year in land. Some time after, Sir Henry Wallop, and ſeveral other perſons of rank, envying him on account of the purchaſes he had made in the province of Connaught, repreſented him to queen Elizabeth as being in the pay of the king of Spain, who, they pretended, had furniſhed him with money. Soon afterwards the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and the earl of Eſſex being nominated lord deputy of that kingdom, Mr. Boyle, who was then at London, was recommended to his lordſhip; but Sir Henry Wallop, treaſurer of Ireland, knowing that Mr. Boyle had ſeveral papers in his cuſtody that could detect his fallacious manner of paſſing his accounts, reſolved to cruſh him, and renewed his former complaints againſt him to the queen; upon which he was ſuddenly taken up and committed cloſe priſoner to the Gatehouſe, and all his papers ſeized. At length, with much difficulty, he obtained the favour of the queen to be preſent at his examination; and having fully anſwered what was alledged againſt him, he gave a ſhort account of his own behaviour ſince his firſt ſettling in Ireland, and concluded with laying open to the queen and her council the conduct of his chief enemy, Sir Henry Wallop, with ſuch force that her majeſty declared him innocent, ſtripped Sir Henry of his poſt of treaſurer, and gave Mr. Boyle her hand to kiſs before the whole aſſembly. A few days after, ſhe conſtituted him clerk of the council of Munſter, and recommended him to Sir George Carew, lord preſident of that province, who ſent him to the queen with the news of the victory gained, on the 24th of December, 1601, near Kinſale, over the Iriſh and their Spaniſh auxiliaries.

Upon his return to Ireland, he aſſiſted at the ſiege of Beerhaven caſtle, which was taken by ſtorm, and the garriſon put to the ſword. He ſoon after received the honour of knighthood. He now roſe with great rapidity to the higheſt offices, and even to the dignity of the peerage in Ireland, to which he was raiſed by king James I. on the 29th of September, 1616, by the ſtyle and title of baron of Youghall, in the county of Cork; four years after, he was created viſcount Dungarvon, and earl of Cork; and, in 1631, was conſtituted lord treaſurer of Ireland, an honour that was made hereditary to his family. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the noble ſtand he made, when the fatal rebellion broke out in that kingdom, in the reign of Charles I. and in his old age acted with as much bravery and military ſkill, as if he had been trained from his infancy to the profeſſion of arms. He turned the caſtle of Liſmore, his capital ſeat, into a fortreſs capable of demanding reſpect from the Iriſh. He immediately armed and diſciplined his ſervants and proteſtant tenants, and by their aſſiſtance, and a ſmall army raiſed and maintained at his own expence, defended the province of Munſter, and in the ſpace of a year took ſeveral ſtrong caſtles. This great man died on the 15th of September, 1643.

BOYLE (Roger) firſt earl of Orrery, was the fifth ſon of Richard, ſtyled the Great Earl of Cork. He was born April 25, 1621, and raiſed to the dignity of baron Broghill when only ſeven years old. He was educated at the college of Dublin, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an early and promiſing genius. He afterwards made the tour of France and Italy, and at his return aſſiſted his father in oppoſing the rebellious Iriſh, in which he behaved with all the ſpirit of a young, and the diſcretion of an old officer. After the ceſſation of the Iriſh rebellion, he paid his duty to the king at Oxford, and returned to Ireland, by his majeſty's orders, to perform ſome important ſervices there, where he continued to act till the murder of the king, when he left his country, and retiring to Marſton in Somerſetſhire, concealed himſelf in the

privacy of a close retirement; but being at length ashamed to sit the tame spectator of all the mischief that appeared around him, he resolved, under the pretence of going to the Spa for the recovery of his health, to cross the seas, and apply to king Charles II. for a commission to raise forces in Ireland, in order to restore his majesty, and recover his own estate. To this purpose, he prevailed on the earl of Warwick to procure a licence for his going to the Spa, and having raised a considerable sum of money, came up to London to prosecute his voyage; but he had not been long in town when he received a message from Cromwell, who was then general of the parliament's forces, that he intended to wait upon him. The lord Broghill was surprised at this message, having never had the least acquaintance with Cromwell, and desired the gentleman to let the general know, that he would wait upon his excellency; but while he was waiting the return of the messenger, Cromwell entered the room, and after mutual civilities, told him in few words, that the committee of state were apprized of his design of going over and applying to Charles Stuart for a commission to raise forces in Ireland, and that they were determined to make an example of him, if he himself had not diverted them from that resolution. The lord Broghill interrupted him, by assuring him that the intelligence which the committee had received was false, and that he neither was in a capacity, nor had any inclination, to raise disturbances in Ireland; but Cromwell, instead of making any reply, drew some papers out of his pocket, which were the copies of several letters that lord Broghill had sent to those persons in whom he most confided, and put them into his hands. The lord Broghill, upon the perusal of these papers, finding it to no purpose to dissemble any longer, asked his excellency's pardon for what he had said, returned him his humble thanks for his protection against the committee, and intreated his advice how to behave in so critical a conjuncture. Cromwell told him, that though till this time he had been a stranger to his person, he was not so to his merit and character; but that he had heard how gallantly his lordship had behaved in the Irish wars, and therefore, since he was named lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the reduction of that kingdom was now become his province, he had obtained leave of the committee to offer his lordship the command of a general officer, if he would serve in that war; that he should have no oaths or engagements imposed upon him, nor be obliged to draw his sword against any but the Irish rebels.

The lord Broghill was infinitely surprised at so generous and unexpected an offer; he saw himself at liberty, by all the rules of honour, to serve against the Irish, whose rebellion and barbarities were equally detested by the royal party and the parliament: he desired, however, some time to consider of what had been proposed to him; but Cromwell briskly told him, that he must come to some resolution that very instant; that he himself was returning to the committee, who were still sitting, and if his lordship rejected their offer, they had determined to send him to the Tower; whereupon the lord Broghill, finding that his liberty and life were in the utmost danger, and charmed with the frankness and generosity of Cromwell's behaviour, gave him his word and honour that he would faithfully serve him against the Irish rebels; upon which Cromwell assured him, that the conditions which he had made with him should be punctually observed; and then ordered him to repair immediately to Bristol, adding, that he himself would soon follow him into Ireland. Lord Broghill, therefore, having settled the business of his command, went over into that country, where, by his conduct and intrepidity, he performed many important services, and fully justified the opinion Cromwell had conceived of him.

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He was fruitful in the moſt ingenious artifices; an inſtance of which we cannot forbear mentioning. At the ſiege of the caſtle of Carigdroghid, he informed the garriſon, that if they did not ſurrender before his heavy artillery came up, he would ſhew them no mercy. At this his own army were greatly aſtoniſhed, as they knew he had not a ſingle piece of battering cannon; but his lordſhip ordering ſeveral large trees to be cut, and drawn at a diſtance by his baggage-horſes, the beſieged, judging by the ſlowneſs of their motion that they were cannon of a vaſt ſize, capitulated. He afterwards defeated an army of three times the ſtrength of his own, by repeating, in the heat of the action, in conjunction with thoſe about him, *They run! they run!* He had a principal hand in the Reſtoration, and was by Charles II. advanced to the dignity of earl of Orrery, on the 5th of September, 1660. His lordſhip died on the 16th of October, 1679, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, greatly regretted by all ranks of people.

The earl of Orrery was a man of parts and learning, a good ſoldier, and an able ſtateſman, and remarkable for his preſence of mind, which enabled him to extricate himſelf with extraordinary dexterity from the greateſt difficulties. His courage and generoſity were eminent; he was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, and a kind maſter. He was extremely liberal to men of merit in diſtreſs, and very charitable to the poor, for the benefit of whom he erected ſeveral ſchools and alms-houſes. His wit, his knowledge of the world, and his learning, rendered his converſation highly entertaining and inſtructive. He was the author of ſeveral pieces; but his literary productions have not added much to his reputation, though they have been much commended by ſome writers. His works are, 1. A Treatiſe on the Art of War. 2. Partheniſſa, a Romance. 3. The Hiſtory of Henry V. a Tragedy. 4. Muſtapha, a Tragedy. 5. The Black Prince, a Tragedy. 6. Tryphon, a Tragedy. 7. Mr. Anthony, a Comedy. 8. Guzman, a Comedy. 9. Herod the Great, a Tragedy. 10. Altemira, a Tragedy. 11. State-Letters. 12. Several Poems, and other ſmall Pieces.

BOYLE, (ROBERT) the celebrated philoſopher, was the ſeventh ſon of Richard, earl of Cork, and was born at Liſmore, in the province of Munſter, on the 25th of January, 1626-7. While he continued at home, he was taught to write a very fair hand, and to ſpeak French and Latin, by one of his father's chaplains, and a Frenchman whom the earl kept in the houſe. In 1635, he was ſent over to England, in order to be educated at Eton-ſchool. Here he ſoon diſcovered a force of underſtanding, which promiſed great things, and a diſpoſition to cultivate and improve it to the utmoſt. He continued at Eton near four years; after which, he was removed to his father's ſeat at Stalbridge, in Dorſetſhire. In the autumn of 1638, he attended his father to London, and remained with him at the Savoy, till his brother Mr. Francis Boyle eſpouſed Mrs. Elizabeth Killigrew; and about four days after the marriage, the two brothers, Francis and Robert, were ſent abroad upon their travels, under the care of Mr. Marcombes, a Frenchman. They embarked at Rye in Suſſex, and from thence proceeded to Dieppe in Normandy; then they travelled by land to Rouen, and from thence to Paris. After which they repaired to Lyons; from which city they continued their journey to Geneva, where their governor had a family; and there the two gentlemen purſued their ſtudies without interruption. Mr. Boyle, during his ſtay here, reſumed his acquaintance with the mathematics, or at leaſt with the elements of that ſcience, of which he had before gained ſome knowledge. In September, 1641, he quitted Geneva; and paſſing through Switzerland and the country of the Griſons,

Griſons, entered Lombardy. Then taking his route through Bergamo, Breſcia, and Verona, he arrived at Venice; where having made a ſhort ſtay, he returned through Padua, and from thence to Florence, where he paſſed the winter. Here he employed his ſpare hours in acquiring the Italian language, which he at length underſtood perfectly, though he never ſpoke it ſo fluently as he did the French. About the end of March, 1642, he began his journey from Florence to Rome, which took up but five days. And he tells us himſelf, that, "the more conveniently to ſee the numerous rarities of this univerſal city, and to decline the diſtracting intruſions and importunities of Engliſh Jeſuits, he paſſed for a Frenchman, which neither his habit nor language much contradicted. Under this notion he delightfully paid his viſits to what in Rome and the adjacent villages moſt deſerved them; and amongſt other curioſities and antiquities, had the fortune to ſee the Pope at chapel, with the cardinals, who ſeverally appearing mighty princes, in that aſſembly looked like a company of common friars. Here he could not chuſe but ſmile to ſee a young churchman, after the ſervice ended, upon his knees carefully with his hands ſweep into his handkerchief the duſt, his holineſs's gouty feet had by treading on it conſecrated, as if it had been ſome miraculous relic."

Mr. Boyle returned from Rome to Florence, from whence he went to Leghorn, and ſo by ſea to Genoa. Then paſſing through the county of Nice, he croſſed the ſea to Antibes, where he fell into ſome danger for refuſing to honour the crucifix: from thence he went to Marſeilles by land. He was in that city, in May, 1642, with his brother, when they received letters from their father, containing a melancholy account of the general rebellion in Ireland, and acquainting them, that it was with great difficulty he had procured for them 250l. to ſupply their expences in their way home. But this money being entruſted with one Perkins, a citizen of London, to be ſent them in bills of exchange, he proved unfaithful, ſo that they never received the leaſt part of it. Being thus left deſtitute in a ſtrange country, they were by means of Mr. Marcombes their governor brought to Geneva, till ſupplies could be received to enable them to return home. They continued at Geneva a conſiderable time, without either advices or ſupplies from England; upon which Mr. Marcombes was obliged to take up ſome jewels on his own credit, which were afterwards diſpoſed of with as little loſs as could be; and with the money thus raiſed, they continued their journey for England, where they arrived in 1644. On his arrival Mr. Boyle found his father dead; and though the earl had made an ample proviſion for him, as well by leaving him the manor of Stalbridge in England, as other conſiderable eſtates in Ireland, yet it was ſome time before he could receive any money.

In March, 1646, he retired to his manor at Stalbridge, where he now chiefly reſided, in a kind of learned retirement. But the courſe of his ſtudies was interrupted for ſome time in the ſummer of the year 1647, by a ſevere fit of the ſtone, to which diſtemper he was extremely ſubject. However, in September following, he went to Briſtol and Saliſbury; and in February, 1647-8, made a voyage to Holland, from whence he ſoon after returned to England. During his retirement at Stalbridge, he applied himſelf with incredible induſtry to ſtudies of various kinds, but more particularly to natural philoſophy and chemiſtry. He omitted no opportunity of obtaining the acquaintance of perſons diſtinguiſhed for parts and learning, to whom he was in every reſpect a ready, uſeful, generous aſſiſtant, and with whom he held a conſtant correſpondence. He was alſo one of the firſt members of that ſmall, but learned body of men, who, when all academical ſtudies were interrupted by the civil wars, ſecreted themſelves about the year 1645; and held private meetings, firſt in London, afterwards

wards at Oxford, for the ſake of canvaſſing ſubjects of natural knowledge. They ſtiled themſelves then "The Philoſophical College;" and, after the Reſtoration, when they were incorporated and diſtinguiſhed openly, took the name of "the Royal Society." In 1652, Mr. Boyle went over to Ireland, in order to viſit and ſettle his eſtates in that kingdom; and returned from thence in Auguſt, 1653. In 1654 he went to reſide at Oxford, in order to proſecute his ſtudies with the greater advantage, and continued there for the moſt part till April 1668, when he ſettled at London in the houſe of his ſiſter, Lady Ranelagh, in Pall-Mall. It was during his reſidence at Oxford, that he invented that admirable engine, the Air-Pump, which was perfected for him, in 1658, or 1659, by the ingenious Mr. Robert Hook. In 1660, Mr. Boyle publiſhed in 8vo. "New Experiments phyſico-mechanical, touching the ſpring of the air and its effects, made for the moſt part in a new pneumatical engine." The ſame year he publiſhed his "Seraphic Love; or, ſome motives and incentives to the love of GOD, pathetically diſcourſed of in a letter to a friend." This work has paſſed through many editions, and been tranſlated into Latin. It appears that the fame of Mr. Boyle's great learning and abilities had now extended itſelf beyond the limits of our iſland; for on the 10th of October, 1660, Mr. Robert Southwell, envoy from king Charles II. to the king of Portugal, wrote to him from Florence, to inform him, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany was extremely deſirous of a correſpondence with him, that Prince being not only a patron of learning, but alſo a great maſter of it himſelf.

Mr. Boyle was for many years a director of the Eaſt India company, and very uſeful in this capacity to that great body, more eſpecially in procuring their charter; and the only return he expected for his labour, was, the engaging the company to come to ſome reſolution in favour of the propagation of the goſpel, by means of their flouriſhing factories in that part of the world. As a proof of his own inclination to contribute, as far as lay in his power, to that end, he was at the expence of printing at Oxford, in 1677, five hundred copies of the four Goſpels, and the Acts of the Apoſtles, in the Malayan tongue, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Hyde, keeper of the Bodleian library. Theſe were ſent abroad at Mr. Boyle's expence: and it was the ſame pious motives which induced him to ſend, about three years before, ſeveral copies of Grotius de Veritate Chriſtianæ Religionis, tranſlated into Arabic by Dr. Edward Pococke, into the Levant, as a means of propagating Chriſtianity there.

About the entrance of the ſummer of the year 1691, Mr. Boyle began to feel ſuch an alteration in his health, as induced him to think of ſettling his affairs; and accordingly, on the 18th of July, he ſigned and ſealed his laſt will, to which he afterwards added ſeveral codicils. In October, his diſtempers encreaſed; which might perhaps be owing to his concern for the tedious illneſs of his ſiſter the Lady Ranelagh, with whom he had lived many years in the greateſt harmony and friendſhip, and whoſe indiſpoſition brought her to the grave on the 23d of December following. He ſurvived her but a few days; for he died on the 30th of December, 1691, in the 65th year of his age. He was interred, on the 7th of January following, in St. Martin's church in the Fields, Weſtminſter.

Robert Boyle was not only one of the greateſt philoſophers, but, what is more, one of the beſt men, that this, or any other country has produced. He was not more diſtinguiſhed for his extenſive knowledge, and the uncommon ſagacity of his philoſophical reſearches, than for the exemplary and uniform virtue of his life, and his ſteady, fervent, and rational piety. He was at once a pattern and an ornament to the age in

which he lived, and may truly be ſaid to have done honour to humanity. Dr. Shaw obſerves, that "there is no profeſſion or condition of men, but may be benefitted by the diſcoveries of Mr. Boyle. As he had a wonderful comprehenſive genius himſelf, he has improved every part of natural knowledge; and the world is more obliged to this ſingle man, than to a thouſand vulgar philoſophers taken together. 'Tis certain, that he laid the foundations of almoſt all the improvements which have been made ſince his time in natural philoſophy, and actually himſelf performed abundance of thoſe very things, and perhaps in a much better manner too, whereby ſeveral famous men have gained a reputation in putting them off for their own diſcoveries. A very fine collection of uſeful knowledge, publiſhed as the works of a foreign ſociety, bears a remarkable teſtimony to this truth. The Mechanic, the Merchant, the Scholar, the Gentleman, are all benefitted by Mr. Boyle. He ſhews us trades in a new light, and makes them, what they really are, a part of Natural Philoſophy; and conſidering them accordingly, reveals ſome of their myſteries, all along advancing proper means to encourage, promote, and multiply the arts themſelves. The Goldſmith, the Lapidary, the Jeweller, the Refiner, the Stone-cutter, the Dyer, the Glaſs-maker, artizans of all kinds, will from him receive the beſt informations, as to the working, managing, and employing to advantage their various commodities, materials, engines, and inſtruments. The Huſbandman and the Diver are here inſtructed in their arts; and the Mineraliſt, the Miner, and Aſſayer, to find and ſeparate their ore to its greateſt profit; to encreaſe the quantity, to meliorate, improve, and enrich their metals; to purify and find them, and accurately to diſtinguiſh the genuine and pure from the adulterate, baſe, or counterfeit. The Architect and Builder are ſhewn how to chooſe the beſt materials for their ſeveral purpoſes; the Painter to make, to mix, and improve his colours; and no part of mankind is neglected by Mr. Boyle. But he ſhews a more particular regard to thoſe profeſſions, wherein the health of the ſpecies is nearly concerned. The Phyſician, the Anatomiſt, the Apothecary, and the Chymiſt, are moſt highly obliged to him. He has conſidered and improved the art of medicine in all its branches. We owe to him the beſt ways we have of diſtinguiſhing genuine drugs from adulterate; the diſcovery and preparation of ſeveral valuable medicines, with the manner of applying abundance to good advantage. He has ſhewn us the way wherein ſpecifics may act, how to judge of the wholeſomeneſs and the unwholeſomeneſs of the air, of water, and of places; and how to examine and make choice of mineral ſprings. In a word, there is ſcarce an art or natural production known, but he makes ſome uſeful diſcovery or improvement in it."

His great merit as a writer in natural philoſophy and chemiſtry has been, indeed, univerſally acknowledged. The celebrated Dr. Boerhaave, after having declared Lord Bacon to be the father of Experimental Philoſophy, ſays that "Mr. Boyle, the ornament of his age and country, ſucceeded to the genius and enquiries of the great Chancellor Verulam. Which of Mr. Boyle's writings ſhall I recommend? All of them. To him we owe the ſecrets of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, foſſils; ſo that from his works may be deduced the whole ſyſtem of natural knowledge."

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "Robert Boyle, who was born the ſame year in which lord Bacon died, ſeems to have inherited the penetrating and inquiſitive genius of that illuſtrious philoſopher. We are at a loſs which to admire moſt, his extenſive knowledge, or his exalted piety. Theſe excellencies kept pace with each other: but the former never carried him to vanity, nor the latter to enthuſiaſm. He was himſelf *the Chriſtian Virtuoſo* which he has deſcribed. Religion never ſat more

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easy upon a man, nor added greater dignity to a character. He particularly applied himself to chymistry; and made such discoveries in that branch of science, as can scarce be credited upon less authority than his own. His doctrine of the weight and spring of the air, a fluid on which our health and our very being depend, gained him all the reputation he deserved. He founded the theological lecture which bears his name."

Mr. Boyle wrote, 1. New Experiments Physico-mechanical, &c. 2. Seraphic Love: 3. The Sceptical Chemist: 4. Considerations upon the Style of the Holy Scriptures: 5. New Experiments and Observations upon Cold: 6. Hydrostatical Paradoxes: 7. The Origin of Forms and Qualities: 8. Tracts about the cosmical Qualities of Things, &c. 9. Essay about the Origin and Virtue of Gems: 10. Historical Account of a Degradation of Gold made by an Anti-elixir: 11. The Aerial Noctiluca: 12. Medicina Hydrostatica: 13. The Christian Virtuoso: 14. Certain Physiological Essays, and other Tracts: 15. Essays on the Nature of Effluvia: 16. Experimenta et Observationes Physicæ; and many other pieces. All his works were collected and printed in five volumes in folio, at London, in the year 1744.

BOYLE (Charles) earl of Orrery in Ireland, and baron of Marston in Somersetshire, was the second son of Roger, second earl of Orrery, and was born in August, 1676. At the age of fifteen he was entered as a nobleman of Christ-church, Oxford, where he had for his tutors the celebrated Dr. Francis Atterbury, afterwards bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Friend, under whose care he made so rapid a progress in his studies, that he was soon considered as an ornament to the college. The first work that fell from his pen, was a translation of the Life of Lysander, from the Greek of Plutarch; soon after which, in 1695, he published a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which gave rise to a violent dispute between him and Dr. Bentley. In 1700, he was chosen member for the town of Huntingdon; and in 1703, on the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the title of earl of Orrery. Some time after, he obtained the command of a regiment; was elected a knight of the Thistle, promoted to the rank of major-general, and sworn of her majesty's privy council. On the 10th of September, 1711, he was raised to the dignity of a British peer, by the title of lord Boyle, baron of Marston in Somersetshire. He enjoyed some additional honours in the reign of George I. but in 1722, having the misfortune to fall under the suspicion of the government, he was committed to the Tower: however, he was at length admitted to bail, and nothing being found that could be esteemed a sufficient ground for a prosecution, he was discharged. His lordship died on the 28th of August, 1731, in the 56th year of his age. He wrote a comedy, entitled, As you find it; and was also the improver of that noble instrument, which, after him, is called *The Orrery*.

John Boyle, earl of Cork and Orrery, a nobleman distinguished by his learning and genius, was the only son of the abovementioned Charles earl of Orrery, by lady Elizabeth Cecil, and was born on the second of January, 1707. He was educated at Christ-church college in Oxford, to which society he was an ornament, as his father had been before him. He himself declares, that early disappointments, the perplexed state of his affairs, indifferent health, and many other untoward accidents, all contributed to render him, even in the earliest part of life, fond of retirement. Being thus indisposed for an active life, he passed his time principally in his study; daily exercising and improving his talents for polite literature and poetry. In this last

laſt art he gave occaſionally ſeveral excellent ſpecimens, the firſt of which was, A Copy of Verſes to the Memory of that much beloved Youth and Relation Edmund, Duke of Bucks. There are many others of the like kind in his copious and curious notes to his tranſlation of Pliny the Younger's Letters, which was undertaken for the ſervice of his eldeſt ſon the lord Boyle, was publiſhed in 1751, in two vols. 4to, and has ſince gone through many editions. In the following year he publiſhed that entertaining work, The life of Dean Swift, in ſeveral letters addreſſed to his ſecond ſon Hamilton Boyle, then a ſtudent at Chriſt-church. His third and youngeſt ſon Edmund is now earl of Cork and Orrery. His lordſhip died in November, 1762.

BOYSE (SAMUEL) a poet, remarkable for his extravagance, his meanneſs, and his letting ſlip the greateſt advantages, was the ſon of a diſſenting miniſter in Dublin, and was born in 1708. He was educated at a private ſchool in Dublin, and at eighteen years of age was ſent to the univerſity of Glaſgow; but he had not been there a year when he married Miſs Atchenſon, the daughter of a tradeſman in that city. The natural extravagance of his temper ſoon expoſed him to want, and having now the additional charge of a wife, he was obliged to quit the univerſity, and to go with his wife (who alſo took a ſiſter with her) to Dublin, where he depended on his father for ſupport. Young Boyſe was of all men the fartheſt removed from a gentleman; he had no graces of perſon, and fewer ſtill of converſation. Never were there three perſons of more libertine characters than young Boyſe, his wife, and ſiſter-in-law; yet the two ladies wore ſuch a maſk of decency before the old gentleman, that his fondneſs for them was never abated. An eſtate he poſſeſſed in Yorkſhire was ſold to pay his ſon's debts, and when the worthy old man lay in his laſt ſickneſs, he was entirely ſupported by preſents from his congregation, and buried at their expence.

Soon after his father's death, Boyſe went to Edinburgh, where his poetical genius raiſed him many friends, and ſome patrons of great eminence. In 1731 he publiſhed a volume of poems, addreſſed to the counteſs of Eglington. That amiable lady was the patroneſs of all men of wit, and greatly diſtinguiſhed Mr. Boyſe, while he reſided in Scotland. Upon the death of the viſcounteſs Stormont, who had the moſt refined taſte in the ſciences, and was a great admirer of poetry, he wrote an Elegy, entitled, The Tears of the Muſes, which was much applauded by her ladyſhip's relations; and the lord Stormont was ſo pleaſed with it, that he ordered a handſome preſent to be given to Mr. Boyſe, by his attorney at Edinburgh. The notice which lady Eglington and the lord Stormont took of our poet, recommended him to the patronage of the ducheſs of Gordon, who was ſo ſolicitous to raiſe him above neceſſity, that ſhe employed her intereſt in procuring the promiſe of a place for him, and gave him a letter, which the next day he was to deliver to one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at Edinburgh. It happened that he was then ſome miles diſtant from that city, and the morning on which he was to ride to town with her grace's letter proving rainy, this trivial circumſtance prevented his going, and the place was given to another perſon.

Boyſe having at laſt defeated all the kind intentions of his patrons, fell into poverty and contempt, and being obliged to quit Edinburgh, communicated his deſign of going to London to the ducheſs of Gordon, who having ſtill a high opinion of his poetical abilities, gave him a letter of recommendation to Mr. Pope, and obtained another for him to Sir Peter King, lord chancellor of England; the lord Stormont alſo recommended him to his brother the ſolicitor-general, and to many other perſons of

of rank. Upon his arrival in London he went to Twickenham, in order to deliver the ducheſs's letter to Mr. Pope, but that gentleman not being at home, Mr. Boyſe never gave himſelf the trouble to repeat his viſit. He wrote poems, but though they were excellent in their kind, they were loſt to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. He had ſo ſtrong a propenſity to groveling, that his acquaintance were generally the loweſt and moſt ignorant people, and thoſe in high life he addreſſed by letters, not having ſufficient confidence or politeneſs to converſe familiarly with them. Thus, unfit to ſupport himſelf in the world, he was expoſed to a great variety of diſtreſſes, from which he could find no means of extricating himſelf, but by writing mendicant letters. Notwithſtanding this, and though he had not the leaſt taſte for any thing elegant, he was ſo luxurious and expenſive, that when he had received a guinea in conſequence of a ſupplicating letter, though he had not another ſhilling in the world, and ſcarcely ſhoes to his feet, he would ſend for a bottle of Champaign or Burgundy. About the year 1740 he was reduced to the laſt extremity of human wretchedneſs, and had not a coat, a ſhirt, or any kind of apparel to put on; even the ſheets in which he lay were carried to the pawn-broker's, and he was obliged to be confined to his bed, with no other covering than a blanket. Thus he remained ſix weeks, during which he was employed in writing verſes for the magazines. Whoever had ſeen him in his ſtudy muſt have been ſhocked at his appearance; he ſat up in his bed with the blanket wrapt about him, in which he had cut a hole large enough to admit his naked arm, and placing the paper upon his knee, wrote in the beſt manner he could. Perhaps he would have remained much longer in this diſtreſsful ſtate, had not a compaſſionate gentleman, upon hearing this circumſtance related, ordered his cloaths to be taken out of pawn, and enabled him to appear again abroad.

About the year 1745 Mr. Boyſe's wife died; he was then at Reading, and pretended much concern on hearing of it. He affected to appear very fond of a little lap-dog, which he always carried about with him in his arms, imagining it gave him the air of a man of taſte; and his circumſtances being then too mean to put himſelf in mourning, he reſolved that ſome of his family ſhould, and therefore buying half a yard of black ribbon, fixed it about his dog's neck, by way of mourning for the loſs of its miſtreſs. Towards the cloſe of his life he began to ſhew a greater regard to his character; and in his laſt lingering illneſs had the ſatisfaction to obſerve a poem of his, entitled, The Deity, recommended by two eminent writers, the ingenious Mr. Henry Fielding, and the rev. Mr. James Hervey, author of the Meditations. While he was in this illneſs, his mind was often religiouſly diſpoſed. Indeed the early impreſſions of his education were never obliterated, and his whole life was a continual ſtruggle between his appetites and his conſcience; and in conſequence of this war in his mind, he wrote an excellent poem, called The Recantation. In May, 1749, he died in obſcure lodgings near Shoe-lane, and was buried at the expence of the pariſh.

Never was a life ſpent with leſs prudence than that of Mr. Boyſe, and never were ſuch diſtinguiſhed abilities given to leſs purpoſe. His genius was not confined to poetry and literary productions: he had a taſte for painting, muſic, and heraldry, in the latter of which he was very well ſkilled. Two volumes of his poems have been publiſhed in London, and if the reſt were collected, they would all together make ſix moderate volumes. Many of them are ſcattered in the Gentleman's Magazine, marked with the letter Y, or Alceus.

BRADLEY (Dr. JAMES) Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, fellow of the Royal Society at London, and member of the Academies of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Paris, Berlin, Boulogne, and Peterſburg, was born at Shireborn, in Glouceſterſhire, in 1692, and educated at Oxford. In 1719 he was inſtituted to the vicarage of Bridſtow, in Herefordſhire. He received the firſt rudiments of the mathematics from his uncle, Dr. James Pound; and, on the death of John Kiel, M. D. was, in 1721, choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, on which he reſigned his living. Notwithſtanding the veil which his innate modeſty had caſt over him, he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the friendſhip of Sir Iſaac Newton, lord chancellor Macclesfield, and Dr. Edmund Halley, his colleague in the Savilian profeſſorſhip. In 1730 he ſucceeded Mr. Whiteſide, as lecture-reader of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy, in the univerſity of Oxford; and, on the deceaſe of Dr. Halley, was choſen aſtronomical obſervator at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, and honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1747 he publiſhed his Letter to the earl of Macclesfield, concerning the apparent motion obſerved in ſome of the fixed ſtars; and, on account of this curious diſcovery, obtained the annual gold prize-medal from the Royal Society. In conſequence of this letter, his late majeſty cauſed him to be paid 1000l. to repair the old inſtruments in the royal obſervatory, and for providing new ones, which enabled him to furniſh it with the nobleſt and moſt accurate apparatus in the known world. He was afterwards offered the living of Greenwich, which he refuſed from a conſcientious ſcruple, that the duty of a paſtor was incompatible with his other ſtudies; upon which his majeſty granted him an annual penſion of 250l. He was remarkable for the evenneſs of his temper, and for his ſweet and amiable diſpoſition, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his modeſty and taciturnity. He was always temperate, eaſy of acceſs, humane and benevolent; was never tenacious of his own opinion, and was free from bigotry and oſtentation. In ſhort, he was a dutiful ſon, an indulgent huſband, a tender father, and a ſteady friend. He died at Chalford, in Glouceſterſhire, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, on the 13th of July, 1762, in the ſeventieth year of his age. Few of his works have appeared in public, but his Obſervations are contained in thirteen folio and two quarto volumes, and are lodged in ſafety for the public uſe.

BROWN (THOMAS) of facetious memory, as Mr. Addiſon ſays of him, was the ſon of a conſiderable farmer in Shropſhire, and received the firſt part of his education at Newport ſchool in that county; from whence he was removed to Chriſt-church college, Oxford, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon attainments in literature. He had great parts and quickneſs of apprehenſion, nor does it appear that he was deficient in application; for we are told, that he was well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, even before he was ſent to Oxford. The irregularities of his life did not ſuffer him to continue long at the univerſity; he was ſoon obliged to quit that place; when, inſtead of returning home to his father, he went to London, in hopes of making his fortune ſome way or other there. However, he was in a ſhort time reduced to the extremity of indigence; upon which he made intereſt to be ſchool-maſter of Kingſton upon Thames, in which purſuit he ſucceeded. But this was a profeſſion very unſuitable to a man of Mr. Brown's turn; and therefore we cannot wonder, that he ſoon quitted his ſchool, and went again to London, where he had recourſe to that laſt refuge of half-ſtarved wits, writing for bread. He publiſhed a great variety of pieces, both in proſe and verſe, in all which he diſcovered no ſmall erudition, as well as an exuberant vein of humour. An anony-

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mous author, who has given the world some account of Mr. Brown, says, that tho' a good-natured man, he had one pernicious quality, which was, rather to lose his friend than his joke. He had a particular genius for satire, and dealt it out liberally whenever he could find occasion. He is famed for being the author of a libel, fixed one Sunday morning on the doors of Westminster-abbey; and of many others against the clergy and quality. He died in the year 1704, and was interred in the cloister of Westminster-abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn, with whom he was intimate in his life-time. His whole works, consisting of dialogues, essays, declamations, satires, letters from the dead to the living, translations, &c. have been printed in four volumes, 12mo.

BROWNE (Sir THOMAS) an eminent physician and celebrated writer, was born at London, on the 19th of October, 1605. He was placed for his education at Winchester-school, and entered as a Gentleman-Commoner at Broadgate-hall, since stiled Pembroke-college: he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts in 1627; and having afterwards taken that of master, he turned his studies to physic, and practised it for some time in Oxfordshire: but he soon quitted his settlement there, and accompanied his father-in-law into Ireland. From thence he passed into France and Italy; made some stay at Montpelier and Padua, which were then the celebrated schools of physic; and returning home through Holland, was created doctor of physic at Leyden. * It is supposed that he arrived in London about the year 1634, and that the next year he wrote his celebrated piece, entitled, *Religio Medici*, the religion of a physician; which was no sooner published, says Dr. Johnson, than it excited the attention of the public, by the novelty of paradoxes, the dignity of sentiment, the quick succession of images, the multitude of abstruse allusions, the subtilty of disquisition, and the strength of language.

In 1637 he was incorporated doctor of physic in Oxford; and in 1646, published his Treatise on Vulgar Errors, entitled by himself, "Pseudodoxia Epidemica; or, Enquiries into very many received Tenets, and commonly presumed Truths." He also wrote "Hydriotaphia, or a discourse of sepulchral urns," to which was added, "The Garden of Cyrus, or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Network Plantation of the Antients, artificially, naturally, mystically considered." In 1665, Dr. Browne was chosen honorary fellow of the college of physicians, as a man "*virtute et literis ornatissimus*;" eminently embellished with literature and virtue. In 1671, he received the honour of knighthood from king Charles II. Having long lived in high reputation, in his seventy-sixth year he was seized with a cholic, which, after having tortured him about a week, put an end to his life at Norwich, on his birth-day, the 19th of October, 1682. He was a man of great learning and abilities, and of regular and virtuous manners. He has been spoken of by some as a Deist, and by others as an Atheist: but these imputations are merely the result of bigotry. That he did not assent to every article in certain theological creeds, may perhaps be admitted without injury to his character: but he appears evidently to have been a firm believer of christianity. "There is no science, says Dr. Johnson, in which he does not discover some skill; and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success."

BUCHANAN (GEORGE) a celebrated Scottish poet and historian, was born at Kellerne, in the shire of Lenox, in Scotland, in February, 1506. His father being dead, and his mother being left with eight children, her brother sent him to Paris for his

* Life of Sir Thomas Browne, by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

his education; but in two years the death of his uncle, and his own bad ſtate of health, and want of money, obliged him to return. About a year after, he made a campaign with the French auxiliaries, in which he ſuffered ſo many hardſhips, that he was confined to his bed by ſickneſs all the enſuing winter. Early in the ſpring, he went to St. Andrew's, to learn logic under Mr. John Mair, whom he followed in the ſummer to Paris. Here he embraced the Lutheran tenets, which at that time began to ſpread; and, after ſtruggling with ill fortune for near two years, he went, in 1526, to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe, where he continued two years and an half; after which he was taken into the family of the earl of Caſſels, who, in 1534, carried him into Scotland. Upon the earl's death, king James V. appointed him preceptor to his natural ſon James, afterwards the famous earl of Murray.

The king of Scotland having diſcovered a conſpiracy againſt his perſon, in which he was perſuaded that ſome of the Franciſcans were concerned, commanded Buchanan to write a poem againſt them. Our poet, unwilling to diſoblige either the king or the friars, wrote a few verſes ſuſceptible of a double interpretation: but the king was diſpleaſed at their not being ſevere enough, and ordered him to write others more poignant, which gave occaſion to his famous piece, entitled *Franciſcanus*. Soon after, being informed by his friends at court that the monks ſought his life, and that cardinal Beaton had given the king a ſum of money to have him executed, he fled to England; from whence he paſſed over to France. On his arrival at Paris, he found his inveterate enemy, cardinal Beaton, at that court, in the character of ambaſſador; upon which he retired to Bourdeaux, at the invitation of Andrew Govianus, a learned Portugueſe. He taught at the public ſchool lately erected there three years; in which time he wrote four tragedies, which were afterwards occaſionally publiſhed. In 1547 he went into Portugal with Govianus, who had received orders from the king his maſter to bring him a certain number of able men, to teach philoſophy and claſſical learning in the univerſity he had lately eſtabliſhed at Coimbra. After the death of Govianus, Buchanan ſuffered every kind of ill uſage: his poem againſt the Franciſcans was objected to him by his enemies; the eating of fleſh in Lent, which was the common cuſtom throughout the whole kingdom, was charged upon him as a crime; it was reckoned a heinous offence in him to have ſaid in a private converſation with ſome Portugueſe youths, that he thought St. Auſtin favoured rather the proteſtant than the Popiſh doctrine of the euchariſt; and two men were brought to teſtify that he was averſe to the Romiſh religion. In ſhort, he was ſent to a monaſtery for ſome months, to be better inſtructed by the monks. At length, having recovered his liberty, he came to England, where things were in ſuch a confuſion during the minority of Edward VI. that he went to France in the beginning of the year 1552; and in July 1554, he publiſhed his tragedy of Jephtha, with a dedication to Charles de Coſſi, marſhal of France; with which the marſhal was ſo highly pleaſed, that he ſent for Buchanan into Piedmont, and made him preceptor to his ſon. Buchanan ſpent five years in France with this youth, employing his leiſure hours in the ſtudy of the ſcriptures. He returned to Scotland in 1563, and joined the reformed church in that kingdom. In 1565, he went again to France, from whence he was recalled the year following, by Mary queen of Scots, who appointed him principal of St. Leonard's college in the univerſity of St. Andrew, where he reſided four years; but, upon the misfortunes of that queen, he joined the party of the earl of Murray, by whoſe order he wrote his Detection, reflecting on the queen's character and conduct. He was by the ſtates of the kingdom appointed preceptor to the young king, James VI. He employed the laſt twelve or thirteen years of his life in writing the hiſtory of his country, in

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which he has happily united the force and brevity of Salluſt with the perſpicuity and elegance of Livy. He died at Edinburgh the 28th of September, 1582, aged 76. The moſt valuable of his works are, his Tranſlation of the Pſalms, and his Hiſtory of Scotland.

Sir James Melvil tells us, that Buchanan "was a Stoic Philoſopher, who looked not far before him; a man of notable endowments for his learning and knowledge in Latin poeſy, much honoured in other countries, pleaſant in converſation, rehearſing, at all occaſions, moralities, ſhort and inſtructive, whereof he had abundance, inventing where he wanted. He was alſo religious, but was eaſily abuſed, and ſo facile, that he was led by every company that he haunted, which made him factious in his old days, for he ſpoke and wrote as thoſe who were about him informed him; for he was become careleſs, following, in many things, the vulgar opinion; for he was naturally popular, and extremely revengeful againſt any man who had offended him, which was his greateſt fault."

BUDGELL (Eustace) eſq; an ingenious and polite writer, was the ſon of Gilbert Budgell, D. D. and was born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, about the year 1685. He was educated at Chriſt-church college, Oxford, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple, London; but inſtead of ſtudying the law, for which his father intended him, he applied to polite literature, kept company with the genteeleſt perſons in town, and particularly contracted a ſtrict intimacy with Mr. Addiſon, who was firſt couſin to his mother. He was concerned with Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Addiſon in writing the Tatler, as he had, ſoon after, a ſhare in writing the Spectators, where all the papers written by him are marked with an X; and when that work was completed, he had likewiſe a hand in the Guardian, where his performances are marked with an aſteriſk. He was afterwards appointed under-ſecretary to Mr. Addiſon, chief ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland, and deputy-clerk of the council in that kingdom. Soon after, he was choſen member of the Iriſh parliament; and in 1717, when Mr. Addiſon became principal ſecretary of ſtate in England, he procured Mr. Budgell the place of accomptant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland. The next year, the duke of Bolton being appointed lord-lieutenant, Mr. Budgell wrote a lampoon againſt Mr. Webſter, the duke's ſecretary, in which his grace himſelf was not ſpared, and upon all occaſions treated that gentleman with the utmoſt contempt. This imprudent ſtep was the primary cauſe of his ruin; for the duke of Bolton, in ſupport of his ſecretary, procured his removal from the poſt of accomptant-general; upon which, returning to England, he, contrary to the advice of Mr. Addiſon, publiſhed his caſe in a pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to the Lord * * *, from Euſtace Budgell, Eſq. accomptant-general, &c. In the year 1720 he loſt 20,000l. by the South-Sea ſcheme, and afterwards ſpent 5000l. more in fruitleſs attempts to obtain a ſeat in parliament. This completed his ruin. He at length employed himſelf in writing againſt the miniſtry, and wrote many papers in the Craftſman. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet, called The Bee, which he continued for about an hundred numbers. During the progreſs of this work, Dr. Tindal died, by whoſe will he had 2000l. left him, to the excluſion of the next heir; but ſoon after he was reduced to a very unhappy ſituation by law-ſuits. He however got himſelf called to the bar; but being unable to make any progreſs, he reſolved to put an end to his life. Accordingly, in the year 1736, he filled his pockets with ſtones, then taking a boat at Somerſet-ſtairs, ordered the waterman to ſhoot the bridge, and while the boat was going under, threw himſelf into the river. He had ſeveral days before been viſibly

diſtracted in his mind. Upon his bureau was found a ſlip of paper, on which were theſe words;

What Cato did, and Addiſon approv'd,
Cannot be wrong.

Mr. Budgell was never married; but left one natural daughter, who afterwards aſſumed his name, and became an actreſs at Drury-lane theatre.

BUNYAN (JOHN) the celebrated author of the Pilgrim's Progreſs, was born at Elſtow, near Bedford, in 1628. He was the ſon of a tinker, and, in the early part of his life, was a great reprobate, and a ſoldier in the parliament army; but being at length deeply ſtruck with a ſenſe of his guilt, he laid aſide his profligate courſes, became remarkable for his ſobriety, and applied himſelf to obtain ſome degree of learning. About the year 1655 he was admitted a member of a Baptiſt congregation at Bedford, and was ſoon after choſen their preacher. He ſuffered much for his attachment to the principles of the Nonconformiſts, being apprehended as he was preaching, and confined twelve years in Bedford gaol. During his impriſonment, we are told that he chiefly ſupported himſelf by making long-tagged thread laces, which he had learned to do ſince his confinement. At this time alſo he wrote many of his tracts. After his enlargement, he travelled into ſeveral parts of England, to viſit pious perſons of his own opinions, and confirm them in their religious ſentiments and practice; which procured him the appellation of Biſhop Bunyan. When the declaration of James II. for liberty of conſcience was publiſhed, he, by the contributions of his followers, built a meeting-houſe in Bedford, and preached there conſtantly to a numerous audience. He died on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1688. He wrote a great number of books; though his library, during his long confinement, conſiſted only (we are told) of the Bible and the Book of Martyrs. His maſter-piece is his Pilgrim's Progreſs, one of the moſt popular books ever publiſhed. It has paſſed through many editions, and has been tranſlated into ſeveral languages. The allegory is admirably carried on in this performance, which, in point of invention, has been preferred to Biſhop Patrick's Pilgrim. The works of Bunyan have been collected and publiſhed in two volumes folio.

BURKE (EDMUND) eſq. a diſtinguiſhed orator and ingenious writer now living, is the ſecond ſon of Mr. Garrett Burke, an attorney of fair character and extenſive practice in the city of Dublin. He was born in the year 1730, and was, during his childhood, educated at a ſchool near Ballytore, in King's-County. From this ſeminary he was removed to Trinity-college, Dublin, where he gave many proofs of ſoon becoming an adept in thoſe branches of polite literature, which eſſentially contribute to form the orator and the poet. In this univerſity he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and, being deſigned by his father for the ſtudy of the law, ſoon after came to London, and was entered a ſtudent in the Middle Temple, where he read the law for upwards of two years, at which period his father died. Being thus freed from all reſtraint, he purſued the natural bent of his genius, and applied himſelf ſolely to the Belles Lettres. His firſt performance was "A Philoſophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful:" which was ſo favourably received by the public, that it paſſed through ſeveral editions in a ſhort time. This eſſay recommended him to ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction in the republic of letters; and, in 1761, William Gerard Hamilton, eſq. being appointed ſecretary to the earl of Halifax, who had been made viceroy of Ireland, he invited Mr. Burke to accompany him to that kingdom;

kingdom; where, by his addreſs and penetration, he did conſiderable ſervices to the court party, and received, as a gratification, a penſion of 500l. *per annum*. No man was better acquainted with the ſtate of Ireland than Mr. Burke, who gave in ſuch an ingenuous repreſentation to the miniſter, with reſpect to the commerce and finances of that kingdom, that no demands were made by government, but what were granted that ſeſſions; ſo well were all parties convinced, that, while he ſerved the court, he was a firm friend to the liberties of his country. During theſe tranſactions, it is aſſerted, his friend the ſecretary became jealous of his great abilities, and took ſeveral ſteps to deprive him of that penſion he had ſo deſervedly obtained. The duke of Northumberland, being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1763, uſed his utmoſt endeavours to make Mr. Burke's ſituation agreeable to him; but that gentleman was ſo diſpleaſed with the ungrateful treatment he received, that he politely declined any further connection with adminiſtration, from whom he was determined to lie under no obligation, and therefore reſigned his penſion, notwithſtanding the duke, in the moſt liberal manner, preſſed him to have it continued. On his return to England, Mr. Burke warmly attached himſelf to the popular party; and, as he had inherited an eſtate of 600l. *per annum*, by the death of his elder brother, he was elected a member in the laſt parliament, and ſoon became formidable, from his uncommon oratory and political knowledge. His election for Briſtol in the preſent parliament did not coſt him a ſhilling, and is conſequently a proof of the high opinion the inhabitants of that city entertained of his integrity and abilities.

Mr. Burke is ſaid to be the author of the hiſtorical part of the Annual Regiſter; and is thought by many to be the writer of thoſe epiſtles which appeared ſome years ago with the ſignature of Junius. His Thoughts on the National Diſcontents, and other political pieces, are too well known to require further notice here.

BURNET (GILBERT) biſhop of Saliſbury, an eminent writer, was born at Edinburgh, September 18, 1643. He received the firſt rudiments of his education from his father, and perfectly underſtood the Latin tongue at ten years of age; when being ſent to the college of Aberdeen, he was ſcarce fourteen when he commenced maſter of arts. At eighteen he was admitted a probationer, or expectant preacher, and ſoon after an offer of a good benefice was made him, which he declined. He at length came into England, and, after ſix months ſtay at Oxford and Cambridge, returned to Scotland: ſome time after, he made a tour through Holland and France. At Amſterdam, by the aſſiſtance of a Jewiſh rabbi, he perfected himſelf in the Hebrew language, and likewiſe became acquainted with the leading men of the different perſuaſions tolerated there, Arminians, Lutherans, Baptiſts, Browniſts, Papiſts, and Unitarians; and uſed frequently to declare, that among each of theſe he met with men of ſuch unfeigned piety and virtue, that he contracted a fixed principle of univerſal charity, and an invincible abhorrence of all ſeverities, on account of difference in religion. On his return to Scotland, he was admitted into holy orders by the biſhop of Edinburgh, in 1665, and preſented to the living of Saltoun, when he was the only clergyman in Scotland that made uſe of the prayers in the liturgy of the church of England. In 1668 he was employed in negociating the ſcheme of accommodation between the epiſcopal and preſbyterian parties, and by his advice many of the latter were put into the vacant churches. In the following year he was made divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of Glaſgow, where he continued four years and a half, equally hated by the zealots of both parties. In 1672 he publiſhed "A Vindication, &c. of the Church and State of Scotland," which ſo pleaſed the court, that he was offered a biſhopric, and a promiſe

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of the next vacant archbiſhopric, but would not accept of it, becauſe he ſaw the great deſign of the court was to advance popery. In 1673, he took another journey to London, when the king having heard him preach, nominated him one of his chaplains in ordinary. But the next year the duke of Lauderdale accuſing him as the cauſe of the miſcarriage of the meaſures taken by the court in Scotland, his name was ordered to be ſtruck out of the liſt of chaplains; when being told that his enemies intended to get him impriſoned, he reſigned his profeſſor's chair at Glaſgow; and preaching in ſeveral churches in London, had been choſen miniſter of one, had not the electors been deterred from it by a meſſage in the king's name. However, in 1675, he was appointed preacher of the Rolls chapel, and was ſoon after made lecturer of St. Clement's; but afterwards, his behaviour at the lord Ruſſel's trial, and his attending that unhappy nobleman in priſon and at his execution, occaſioned his being diſcharged, by the king's mandate, from his lectureſhip; and having, on the fifth of November, 1684, preached a ſermon at the Rolls chapel, ſeverely inveighing againſt the doctrines of popery, he was forbid to preach there any more.

After the death of king Charles II. he travelled through France, Italy, and Switzerland: then repairing to the Hague, he was admitted to the confidence of the prince of Orange, and had no inconſiderable ſhare in the Revolution. He was advanced to the ſee of Saliſbury in 1689, and afterwards appointed preceptor to the duke of Glouceſter. He was a man of great parts and learning, and of an exemplary life. He wrote, 1. The Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of England. 2. A modeſt and free Conference between a Conformiſt and Nonconformiſt. 3. Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton. 4. The Hiſtory of the Rights of Princes in diſpoſing of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices. 5. The Paſtoral Care. 6. An Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles; and many other works. He died on the 17th of March, 1714-15, and was interred in the pariſh church of St. James, Clerkenwell. After his death, his Hiſtory of his own Time, with his life annexed, was publiſhed by his ſon Thomas Burnet, Eſquire.

BUSBY (Richard) the moſt eminent ſchoolmaſter of his time, was born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, the 22d of September, 1606. Having paſſed through the claſſes of Weſtminſter-ſchool, as a king's ſcholar, he was, in 1624, elected a ſtudent of Chriſt-church. † He took the degree of bachelor of arts, October 21, 1628; and that of maſter, June 18, 1631. On the firſt of July, 1639, he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the church of Wells. December 13, 1640, he was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool, and by his ſkill and diligence in the diſcharge of this moſt laborious and important office for the ſpace of almoſt fifty-five years, bred up the greateſt number of learned ſcholars that ever adorned at one time any age or nation. After the Reſtoration, king Charles II. conferred on him a prebend of Weſtminſter, into which he was inſtalled the 5th of July, 1660; and on the 11th of Auguſt following, he was made treaſurer and canon reſidentiary of the church of Wells. On the 19th of October, 1660, he took the degree of doctor in divinity. After a long and healthy life, the conſequence of his chaſtity, ſobriety, and temperance, he died on the 6th of April, 1695, at the age of 89; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where there is a monument erected to his memory. He gave 250l. to-

† At the univerſity he was conſidered as a complete orator, and a very good actor, having performed with great applauſe a part in the Royal Slave, a play written by William Cartwright, which was repreſented before king Charles I. and his queen at Chriſt-church, by the ſtudents of that houſe, on the 30th of Auguſt, 1636.

wards

wards repairing and beautifying Chriſt-church college and cathedral; and founded and endowed two lectures in the ſame college, one for the oriental languages, and another for the mathematics. He compoſed ſeveral grammatical treatiſes for the uſe of his ſchool.

BUTLER (James) duke of Ormond, one of the ableſt ſtateſmen and moſt accompliſhed courtiers of the age in which he flouriſhed, was the ſon of Thomas Butler, eſq. and was born on the 19th of October 1610, in Newcaſtle-houſe, Clerkenwell, London. His grandfather, on the death of Thomas earl of Ormond, aſſuming that title, and his father being unfortunately drowned in Ireland, he obtained that title on the old earl's deceaſe, in 1632. Being made lieutenant general of the forces in Ireland, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery againſt the rebels in that kingdom, over whom he gained ſome conſiderable victories, on which account he was created marquis of Ormond. Some time after, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but Cromwell landing at Dublin with a ſtrong body of forces, the marquis was under the neceſſity of retiring to France, where he was reduced to great difficulties, and might have fallen into ſtill greater, if the French nobility had not ſhewn him many civilities, inviting him to their houſes, and treating him with all poſſible kindneſs and reſpect. The marquis, after performing ſome ſervices for king Charles II. abroad, with infinite hazard to himſelf, came to England, to obtain an exact account of the ſtate of affairs in this kingdom, and returned ſafely, after running through almoſt incredible dangers. In ſhort, he engaged in ſeveral ſchemes for his majeſty's ſervice, and had a great ſhare in the tranſactions which immediately preceded the king's reſtoration; ſoon after which he was ſworn of the privy council, made lord-ſteward of the houſhold, lieutenant of Somerſetſhire, high ſteward of Weſtminſter, Kingſton, and Briſtol; created baron of Lanthony, and earl of Brecknock. Before his majeſty's coronation, he was raiſed to the dignity of duke of Ormond, and in 1662 was declared lord-lieutenant of Ireland, when, by his vigilance, he diſappointed Blood's plot of ſeizing both his perſon and the caſtle of Dublin; and was ſome years after forced out of his coach in St. James's-ſtreet by the ſame villain, who, it is believed, intended to have hanged him at Tyburn, if he had not been happily reſcued. His grace died on the 21ſt of July 1688, in the 78th year of his age. He was not only an excellent ſoldier, and an able ſtateſman, but alſo a good, humane, and benevolent man.

BUTLER (Thomas) earl of Oſſory, ſon of the former, was born in the caſtle of Kilkenny, July 9, 1634. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a noble bravery, united to the greateſt gentleneſs and modeſty, which very early excited the jealouſy of Cromwell, who committed him to the Tower; where falling ill of a fever, after being confined near eight months, he was diſcharged. He afterwards went over to Flanders, and on the reſtoration attended the king to England; and from being appointed colonel of foot in Ireland, was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant-general of the army in that kingdom. On the 14th of September, 1666, he was ſummoned by writ to the Engliſh houſe of lords, by the title of lord Butler, of Moore-park. The ſame year, being at Euſton in Suffolk, he happened to hear the firing of guns at ſea, in the famous battle with the Dutch that began the 1ſt of June. He inſtantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month; and had the ſatisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle, that prince Rupert was haſtening to join him. He had his ſhare in the glorious actions of that and the ſucceeding day. His reputation was much encreaſed by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold Bay. In 1673,

he was ſucceſſively made rear-admiral of the blue and the red ſquadrons; and on the 10th of September, the ſame year, was appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the abſence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the Britiſh troops in the ſervice of the prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons contributed greatly to the retreat of marſhal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greateſt part of his military glory. The earl of Oſſory, on this occaſion, received the thanks of the duke of Villa-Hermoſa, governor of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and alſo the thanks of his Catholick majeſty himſelf. This noble lord, who was diſtinguiſhed by his probity, capacity, and courage, died on the 30th of July, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, ſaid, "that he would not exchange his dead ſon for any living ſon in Chriſtendom."*

BUTLER (SAMUEL) a celebrated poet of the laſt century, was the ſon of a reputable farmer, and was born at Strenſham, in Worceſterſhire, in the year 1612. As he diſcovered an early inclination to learning, his father placed him at the free-ſchool of Worceſter; and having paſſed thro' the ſeveral claſſes there, he was ſent to Cambridge, but was never matriculated in that univerſity. After having continued ſix or ſeven years at Cambridge, he returned to his native county, and became clerk to Mr. Jefferies of Earl's Croom, an eminent juſtice of the peace. From the ſervice of this gentleman, he paſſed into that of Elizabeth, counteſs of Kent; in whoſe houſe he had not only the opportunity of conſulting all kind of books, but alſo of converſing with the learned Mr. Selden. He afterwards lived with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordſhire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell; and it was during his reſidence in this family that he wrote his inimitable poem, called Hudibras, under which character, it is generally ſuppoſed, he intended to ridicule Sir Samuel. After the reſtoration of king Charles II. Mr. Butler was made ſecretary to Richard earl of Carbury, lord preſident of Wales, who appointed him ſteward of Ludlow-caſtle; and about this time he married one Mrs. Herbert, a gentlewoman of a very good family. Though it is ſaid in his life, prefixed to ſome editions of his Hudibras, that he was neglected by Charles II. yet the learned and ingenious Dr. Zachary Pearce, late biſhop of Rocheſter, was many years ago informed by a gentleman of unqueſtionable veracity, that Mr. Lowndes, then belonging to the treaſury, and, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, ſecretary of it, had declared, in his hearing, that by order of Charles, he had paid to Butler a yearly penſion of 100l. to the time of his deceaſe†. Our poet died on the 25th of September, 1680, and was interred, at the expence of a friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's Covent-Garden: a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Weſtminſter abbey, by Mr. alderman Barber. He was a very modeſt, worthy man, and did not ſhine in converſation till he had taken a cheerful glaſs, tho' he was not given to drinking. He ſaw but little company, except what he was in ſome meaſure forced into; his Hudibras having gained him ſuch reputation, that moſt perſons of diſtinction at that time were extremely deſirous of his company; and yet not one of them contributed to the advancement of his fortune. He was not, like the generality of wits, profuſe in his diſpoſition; his circumſtances indeed were always ſo narrow that he never had an opportunity of being ſo.

* Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. III. p. 228.
† Biographical Hiſtory of England, vol. IV. p. 40. edit. 1775.

Mr.

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "Butler ſtands without a rival in burleſque poetry. His Hudibras is, in it's kind, almoſt as great an effort of genius as the Paradiſe Loſt itſelf. It abounds with uncommon learning, new rhymes, and original thoughts. It's images are truly and naturally ridiculous: we are never ſhocked with exceſſive diſtortion or grimace; nor is human nature degraded to that of monkeys and yahoos. There are in it many ſtrokes of temporary ſatire, and ſome characters and alluſions which cannot be diſcovered at this diſtance of time."

The poſthumous works of Butler were publiſhed in three vols. 12mo. but Mr. Charles Longueville, who had all his genuine remains, declared that many of the pieces in that collection were ſpurious.

BYNG (GEORGE) lord viſcount Torrington, and rear-admiral of Great Britain, was born in the year 1663, and at the age of fifteen went a volunteer to ſea, with the king's warrant. But in 1681 he quitted the ſea ſervice, upon the invitation of general Kirk, governor of Tangier, ſerved as a cadet among the grenadiers of that garriſon, and arrived to the rank of lieutenant. However, in 1684, after the demolition of Tangier, he was appointed lieutenant of the Orford, from which time he conſtantly kept to the ſea ſervice. The next year he went lieutenant of his majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, to the Eaſt Indies, where engaging and boarding a Ziganian pirate, who maintained a deſperate fight, moſt of thoſe who entered with him were ſlain, himſelf dangerouſly wounded, and the pirate ſinking, he was taken out of the ſea, with ſcarce any remains of life. In 1702 he was raiſed to the command of the Naſſau, a third rate, and the next year was made rear-admiral of the red. In 1708 he was made admiral of the blue, in 1711 admiral of the white, and in 1715 was created a baronet. He performed the moſt important ſervices, with the moſt remarkable courage, fidelity, and ſucceſs. In the wars which raged ſo many years in the reigns of king William, queen Anne, and king George I. wars fruitful of naval combats and expeditions; there was ſcarce an action of any conſequence in which he did not bear a principal part. In the reign of queen Anne he prevented an invaſion in Scotland, and reſcued Edinburgh from the threatened attack of a French ſquadron: in that of George I. when the diſcord of princes was on the point of embroiling Europe again in a war, he, with ſingular ſucceſs, interpoſed, and, with a Britiſh fleet, cruſhed, at one blow, the laboured efforts of Spain to ſet up a power at ſea, advanced the reputation of our arms in the Mediterranean to ſuch a pitch, that the Britiſh flag gave laws to the contending parties, and enabled us to ſettle the tranquillity that had been diſturbed. For this latter important ſervice, king George I. wrote him a letter of thanks with his own hand; his Imperial majeſty did the ſame, and alſo ſent him his picture ſet with large diamonds: he was made treaſurer of the navy, rear-admiral of Great Britain, one of his majeſty's privy council, and ſoon after, in 1721, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viſcount Torrington, and baron Byng of Southill, in Bedfordſhire. In 1725, he was inſtalled knight of the Bath, upon the revival of that ancient and honourable order. His late majeſty, on his coming to the throne, made him firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty, in which high ſtation he died on the 17th of January, 1733, in the 70th year of his age.

His lordſhip had made no great proficiency in ſchool learning, which the early age of going to ſea rarely admits of; but his great diligence, joined with excellent natural parts, and a juſt ſenſe of honour, made him capable of conducting difficult negociations and commiſſions, with proper dignity and addreſs. During the time he preſided in the Admiralty, he laboured in improving the naval power of this kingdom; in

in procuring encouragement for ſeamen, who in him loſt a true friend; in promoting the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a corporation for the relief of widows and children of commiſſion and warrant officers in the royal navy; and in every other ſervice to his country that he was capable of.

C.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) the firſt diſcoverer of the continent of America, was the ſon of John Cabot, a Venetian, and was born at Briſtol in 1477. He was inſtructed by his father in thoſe parts of the mathematicks which were then beſt underſtood, particularly arithmetic, geometry, and coſmography. Before he was twenty years of age, he made ſeveral voyages: by thus adding practice and experience to theory, he became moſt eminent in the art of navigation. The firſt voyage of conſequence in which Sebaſtian was engaged, ſeems to have been that made by his father, by commiſſion of king Henry VII. for the diſcovery of a north-weſt paſſage to India. They ſailed in the ſpring of the year 1497, and happily kept on their north-weſt courſe till the 24th of June, when they firſt diſcovered land, which, for that reaſon, they called Prima Viſta (Firſt Seen,) or Newfoundland. Another iſland leſs than the firſt, they named St. John, becauſe it was diſcovered on the feſtival of St. John Baptiſt. They afterwards ſailed along the continent of America, as far as Cape Florida; and then returned to England with a good cargo, and three ſavages on board. Stow and Speed aſcribe this diſcovery wholly to Sebaſtian Cabot, without any mention of the father.

Hiſtory leaves a blank of near twenty years in the life of this eminent ſeaman; for the next account we hear of him, is in the eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII. At this time he entered into a ſtrict correſpondence with Sir Thomas Pert, Vice-Admiral of England, who procured him a good ſhip of the king's, in order to make diſcoveries. He ſailed firſt to Brazil, and miſſing there of his purpoſe, ſhaped his courſe for the iſlands of Hiſpaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on ſome traffic, and then returned, having abſolutely failed in the deſign upon which he went; not through any want either of courage or conduct in himſelf, but from the faint-heartedneſs of Sir Thomas Pert, his coadjutor.

This diſappointment probably inclined him to go to Spain; where he was treated with very great reſpect, and appointed Pilot-Major, or chief pilot of Spain, and by his office entruſted with reviewing all projects for diſcovery, which in thoſe days were numerous and important. His great capacity, and approved integrity, induced many wealthy merchants to treat with him, in the year 1524, about a voyage to be undertaken at their expence, by the new-found ſtreights of Magellan, to the Moluccas. And Cabot accordingly agreed to undertake the voyage. He ſailed in April, 1525, firſt to the Canaries, then to the iſlands of Cape Verd, thence to Cape St. Auguſtine and the iſland of Patos. Some of his people beginning to be mutinous, and refuſing to be conducted by him thro' the ſtreights, he laid aſide his deſign of going to the Moluccas, left ſome of the principal mutineers aſhore on a deſert iſland, ſailed up the rivers Plata and Paraguay, built ſeveral forts, and not only diſcovered, but ſubdued a large tract of fine country, that produced gold, ſilver, and other rich commodities. He then diſpatched meſſengers to Spain, to demand a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, goods for traffic, and alſo a competent recruit of ſeamen and ſoldiers. But finding his requeſt not readily complied with, after having been five years in America, he returned to Spain, where he met with but a cold reception: the merchants were diſpleaſed

diſpleaſed that he had not purſued his voyage to the Moluccas, and his ſevere treatment of the mutineers had given umbrage at court.

Cabot returned to England about the latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, and ſettled at Briſtol. In the beginning of the reign of king Edward VI. he was introduced to the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector; and by his means, to the young monarch, who took great delight in his converſation. He was now in ſuch high favour and eſteem, that a new office was erected for him, equivalent to that which he had held in Spain, viz. That of "governor of the miſtery and company of the merchant-adventurers for the diſcovery of regions, dominions, iſlands, and places unknown;" and a penſion of 166l. 13s. 4d. per annum, was granted him by letters patent, dated January 6, 1549. From this time great confidence was repoſed in him, and he was conſulted on all matters relating to trade. In 1552, by his intereſt, the court fitted out ſome ſhips for the diſcovery of the northern parts of the world. This produced the firſt voyage the Engliſh made to Ruſſia, and the beginning of that commerce which has ever ſince been carried on between the two nations. The Ruſſia company was now founded by a charter granted by Philip and Mary, of which Cabot was appointed governor for life. The exact time of his death is not known, but he lived to be upwards of 70 years of age. Beſides the many ſervices which he did to mankind in general, and to this kingdom in particular, it is remarked of him, that he was the firſt who took notice of the variation of the compaſs, a matter of great importance in navigation. He alſo publiſhed a map of the world.

CAIUS, or KEY*, (JOHN) phyſician to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was one of the moſt extraordinary perſons of his age, for parts and learning. He was born at Norwich on the 6th of October, 1510, and educated at Gonvil hall in Cambridge. He afterwards, in 1539, travelled into Italy, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. He returned to England in the year 1544; and ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning and uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion, that he at length became phyſician to king Edward VI. and was afterwards continued in that capacity by the queens Mary and Elizabeth. He wrote a great number of books, the moſt remarkable of which are the following; viz. 1. De Ephemera Britannica: 2. De Antiquitate Cantabrigienſis Academiæ: 3. De Canibus Britannicis: 4. De Antiquis Britanniæ Urbibus: 5. De Annalibus Collegii Gonevilli et Caii. His hiſtory of Cambridge gave occaſion to a controverſy between the two univerſities in relation to their antiquity, as Dr. Caius has aſſerted in that work, that the univerſity of Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, 394 years before Chriſt. He died in the year 1573, when he was in his grand climacteric. He rendered himſelf famous by adding a new college to Gonvil hall, which he endowed with lands of conſiderable value: it is now called Gonvil and Caius college, and the founder has a monument in the chapel, with the following inſcription;

Fui Caius.
Vivit poſt Funera Virtus.
Ob. 29 Julii, Ann. Dni. 1573, Ætatis ſuæ 63.

CALVERT (GEORGE) afterwards lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling in Yorkſhire, about the year 1582. In 1593 he became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford; and, in February 1596-7, took the degree of bachelor of arts. At his return

* "His true name was Key," ſays Mr. Baker.

from his travels, in the reign of James I. he was made secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, one of the principal secretaries of state. On the 30th of August, 1605, he was created master of arts: he was afterwards made one of the clerks of the privy-council, and, on the 29th of September, 1617, received the honour of knighthood. February 15, 1618-19, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1620, king James granted him an annual pension of 1000 l. out of the customs. In 1624 he voluntarily resigned his post of secretary, frankly owning to his majesty, that he was become a Roman Catholick. The king, nevertheless, continued him a privy counsellor all his reign, and on the 16th of February, 1624-5, created him baron of Baltimore, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was at that time one of the representatives in parliament for the university of Oxford. He had before obtained a patent for him and his heirs, to be absolute lord and proprietor of the province of Avalon in Newfoundland; but finding this plantation very much exposed to the insults of the French, he at length abandoned it, and obtained from king Charles I. a patent to him and his heirs, for Maryland, on the north of Virginia. He died at London on the 15th of April, 1632, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street. Lloyd says, "he was the only statesman, that, being engaged to a decried party [the Roman Catholics,] managed his business with that great respect for all sides, that all who knew him applauded him, and none that had any thing to do with him complained of him." He wrote, 1. A Latin Poem on the Death of Sir Henry Unton: 2. Various Letters of State: 3. The Answer of Tom Tell Truth: 4. The Practice of Princes; and, 5. The Lamentation of the Kirk.

CAMDEN (WILLIAM) a learned antiquary and historian, was descended of honest and reputable parents, and born in the Old Bailey, London, on the 2d of May, 1551. He received the first tincture of learning in Christ's Hospital. He was afterwards sent to St. Paul's School, and at fifteen years of age was removed to the university of Oxford. In 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school; and in 1586, after having spent ten years in collecting materials for that work, he published the first edition of his Britannia, which rendered his name famous throughout Europe. In 1593 he succeeded Dr. Edward Grant, as head master of Westminster-School. In 1597 he published a new Greek grammar, entitled, "Grammatices Græcæ Institutio compendiaria, in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasterienſis;" which has gone thro' above a hundred impressions. The same year he quitted the laborious office of a schoolmaster, being appointed Clarencieux king at arms. His annals of queen Elizabeth appeared in the year 1615, under the following title; "Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum, regnante Elizabetha, ad annum salutis MDLXXXIX." The continuation of these annals was finished in 1617, but the author would not consent to have it published in his life-time. Besides the works above-mentioned, he wrote several other tracts; he also founded a professorship of history at Oxford. This great man died on the 9th of November, 1623, in the 73d year of his age. His body was interred in the south isle of Westminster-abbey, where a handsome monument of white marble was erected to his memory.

Mr. Camden was not only illustrious for his learning and genius, but amiable for his private virtues. In his writings he was candid and modest, in his conversation easy and innocent, and in his whole life even and exemplary. Adorned with these good qualities, it is no wonder that he had so great a number of illustrious friends in England, and in foreign countries. To be particular in his acquaintance (says Dr. Gibson) would be to reckon up all the learned men of his time. It has been said, that, when he

he was young, learned men were his patrons; when he grew up, the learned were his intimates; and when he became old, he was a patron to the learned. The work which he engaged in for the honour of his native country, gained him reſpect at home, and admiration abroad, ſo that he was looked upon as a common oracle; and for a foreigner to travel into England, and return without ſeeing Camden, was thought a very great omiſſion.

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD) earl and marquis of Argyle, was the ſon of Archibald, earl of Argyle, by the lady Anne Douglas, daughter of William, earl of Morton. He was born in the year 1598, and educated in the profeſſion of the proteſtant religion. He all along acted the part of a patriot, and of a good ſubject, though he could not come into all the meaſures of the king's miniſters; he particularly oppoſed Laud's ſcheme for changing the conſtitution of the church; however, in 1641, he was created marquis: he exerted himſelf in defence of king Charles I. oppoſed Cromwell on his entering Scotland; and on the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, in January 1650-1, ſet the crown upon his head, and was the firſt nobleman that did homage, and ſwore allegiance to him. Nevertheleſs, after the Reſtoration, coming to London to congratulate his majeſty upon his return, he was committed to the Tower without being allowed to ſee the king, and afterwards ſent down to Scotland. The earl of Middleton, his moſt inveterate enemy, was appointed lord high commiſſioner, in order to try him. In ſhort, he was condemned for high treaſon, on account of his compliance with the uſurpation; and was beheaded at the croſs of Edinburgh, May 27, 1661. He behaved on the ſcaffold with the intrepidity of an hero: his laſt words were, "I deſire you, gentlemen, and all that hear me, to take notice and remember, that now, when I am entering on eternity, and am to appear before my judge, and as I deſire ſalvation, and expect eternal happineſs from him, I am free from any acceſſion, by knowledge, contriving, counſel, or any other way, to his late majeſty's death; and I pray the Lord to preſerve his majeſty, the preſent king, and to pour his beſt bleſſings upon his perſon and government, and the Lord give him good and faithful counſellors." He wrote, 1. Inſtructions to a Son; and, 2. Defences againſt the grand Indictment of High Treaſon.

The Rev. Mr. Granger, in his Biographical Hiſtory of England, obſerves, that "the marquis of Argyle was, in the cabinet, what his enemy the marquis of Montroſe was in the field, the firſt character of his age and country for political courage and conduct. He was the champion of the Covenant, or, in other words, of the religion of his country, which he zealouſly and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he could accommodate himſelf to all characters and all times; and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland, who was daily riſing in wealth and power, amidſt the diſtractions of a civil war."

CAMPBELL (ARCHIBALD) earl of Argyle, ſon to the former, and one of the moſt eminent patriots of the age in which he lived, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty to king Charles I. and though he afterwards ſubmitted to live peaceably, he never owned either Oliver's or Richard's government. At the Reſtoration, he attended the court in behalf of his father, and having, by the aſſiſtance of the earl of Berkſhire, convinced the earl of Clarendon of the baſeneſs of thoſe calumnies that were thrown upon him, communicated his ſucceſs by letter to the lord Duffus: but this letter being intercepted, it was exhibited in the parliament of Scotland as a libel againſt their proceedings. He went to Scotland to vindicate himſelf, was committed to priſon, and condemned to

loſe

loſe his head. The court of England was filled with aſtoniſhment, and the king not only cauſed him to be ſet at liberty, but reſtored him to his title and eſtate, and made him a privy counſellor: he was alſo appointed a commiſſioner of the treaſury. In 1681, this worthy patriot, becauſe he would not blindly concur with all the meaſures of the duke of York in Scotland, and was ſcrupulous of taking contradictory oaths, was, after a moſt illegal trial, condemned, by as unjuſt a ſentence, for treaſon, leaſing-making and leaſing-telling. The king, however, ordered the execution of the ſentence to be ſuſpended until his pleaſure ſhould be farther known; in the mean time the earl eſcaped from his confinement, and took refuge in Holland. He roſe in arms againſt his enemy king James II. ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne. This inſurrection was concerted with the duke of Monmouth, who entered upon hoſtilities in England about the ſame time. The earl was ſoon taken priſoner, and being carried to Edinburgh, was beheaded upon his former ſentence, June 30, 1685. He ſhewed great conſtancy and courage under his misfortunes: on the day of his death he ate his dinner very chearfully; and, according to his cuſtom, ſlept after it a quarter of an hour or more, very ſoundly. At the place of execution he made a ſhort, grave, and religious ſpeech; and after ſolemnly declaring that he forgave all his enemies, ſubmitted to death with great firmneſs.

CAMPBELL (JOHN) duke of Argyle and Greenwich, grandſon of the laſt mentioned earl, was born on the 10th of October, 1680, and on the very day when his grandfather ſuffered at Edinburgh, fell out of a window three pair of ſtairs high, without receiving any hurt. At the age of fifteen he had made a conſiderable progreſs in claſſical learning. His father, Archibald duke of Argyle, then perceived and encouraged his military diſpoſition, and introduced him to king William, who gave him the command of a regiment. In this ſituation he remained till the death of his father, in 1703, when becoming duke of Argyle, he was ſoon after ſworn of queen Anne's privy council, made captain of the Scotch horſe-guards, and appointed one of the extraordinary lords of ſeſſions. In 1704, her majeſty reviving the order of the thiſtle, his grace was inſtalled one of the knights of that order, and was ſhortly after appointed high-commiſſioner to the Scotch parliament, where being of great ſervice in promoting the intended union, he was on his return created a peer of England, by the titles of baron of Chatham and earl of Greenwich, and in 1710 was made knight of the garter. His grace firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his military capacity at the battle of Oudenarde, where he commanded as brigadier general with all the bravery of youth, and the conduct of a veteran officer. He was preſent under the duke of Marlborough at the ſiege of Ghent, and took poſſeſſion of the town. He had alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the victory obtained over the French at Malplaquet: in this ſharp engagement, in which he performed extraordinary feats of valour, ſeveral muſket balls penetrated through his cloaths, hat and peruke. Soon after this action, he was ſent to take the command in Spain; and after the reduction of port Mahon, he returned to England.

His grace having now a ſeat in the houſe of lords, cenſured the meaſures of the miniſtry with ſuch freedom, that all his places were diſpoſed of to other noblemen: but on the acceſſion of George I. he recovered his influence, and at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, was made commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in North Britain. In this ſtation he drove the pretender out of Scotland, and having entirely diſperſed the rebels, arrived at London on the 6th of March, 1716. He was now in high favour; but, to the ſurprize of people of all ranks, he was in a few months diveſted of all his employments, and from this period to the year 1718, he ſignalized himſelf in a civil capacity

capacity by his uncorrupted patriotism and manly eloquence, so as to obtain from Mr. Pope one of the finest compliments that ever were given:

Argyle, the state's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field!

In 1719, he was again admitted into favour, appointed lord-steward of the household, and created duke of Greenwich. He continued in the administration during all the remaining part of that reign, and after his late majesty's accession till April 1740, when he delivered a speech with such warmth, that the ministry being highly offended, he was again dispossessed of his employments, to which, however, on the change of the ministry, he was soon restored; but not approving of the measures of the new ministry, he gave up all his posts for the last time, and never after engaged in affairs of state. He now enjoyed privacy and retirement, and died of a paralytic disorder, on the 4th of October, 1743. To the memory of his grace, a very noble monument was erected in Westminster-abbey, executed by the ingenious Roubilliac.

On a pyramid placed by the side of the duke's statue, is the following inscription in gold letters, said to be written by the late Paul Whitehead, esq.

Britain, behold, if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue admiring senates heard;
Nerveless that arm opposing legions fear'd:
Nor less, O Campbell! thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

CAR, or CARR, (Robert) earl of Somerset, was the son of Mr. Carr, of Farnherst in Scotland, and was born near Edinburgh. He was page to king James I. before his accession to the throne of England, and was, at his coronation, made knight of the Bath; therefore the story told by some of our historians of his introduction to the king at a tilting match, about eight years after, is void of foundation. He made so rapid a progress in the king's favour, that in 1609 he obtained a grant of the estate of Sir Walter Raleigh, upon the discovery of a flaw in that gentleman's conveyance of it to his son. In the next year he was advanced to the office of lord treasurer of Scotland; and in 1611 was created viscount Rochester, and installed knight of the Garter. After the death of the earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer, in 1612, he had the custody of the signets, as he had before during the earl's sickness, and often during his absence; and the dispatches from all parts were addressed to him. The death of that amiable youth, Henry prince of Wales, on the 6th of November, in the same year, was an event so favourable to the authority of a favourite, that he could scarce disguise his joy, which exposed him to the most odious imputations of having occasioned it. But however innocent he might be of that, he was unquestionably concerned in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, who had many years been his great confidant, and to whom he chiefly owed (as that gentleman affirmed, in an expostulatory letter to him during his imprisonment) his fortune, understanding, and reputation. In return, the viscount had procured for him the honour of knighthood, and the reversion of the office of treasurer of the chamber. This

murder was attended with many aggravating circumſtances of treachery and baſeneſs. The cauſe of Sir Thomas's death was concealed for a conſiderable time, and his lordſhip was ſo little ſuſpected of it, that on November 4, 1613, he was created earl of Somerſet, and baron of Brancepeth. On the 26th of December was celebrated, with extraordinary pomp and feſtivity, his marriage with the lady Frances Howard, who had been divorced from the earl of Eſſex. In 1614, he was advanced to the poſt of lord chamberlain; but in April 1615 he began to be ſupplanted by Sir George Villiers in the king's favour, on account of the many teſtimonies he gave of his inſolence; and his ruin was completed by the diſcovery of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, which was communicated to his majeſty at Bewly, the ſeat of the earl of Southampton. On the 18th of October, 1615, he was committed to the cuſtody of the dean of Weſtminſter, and on the 2d of November ſent to the Tower; but was not brought to his trial till the 25th of May, 1616, when he was condemned to death, as his counteſs had been the day before. Their ſentence, however, was not executed; for the counteſs's pardon was ſealed in leſs than two months after, though the earl was confined in the Tower till the 6th of January, 1621-2, when he obtained his liberty. He died in July, 1645, and was interred in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden. The rev. Mr. Granger mentioning this nobleman in his Biographical Hiſtory, ſays, that "he had the prudence to ſhew a due regard to the Engliſh, without ſlighting his own countrymen: His talents were neither ſhining nor mean; and he was habitually a courtier and a ſtateſman."

CARY, (Lucius) lord viſcount Falkland, was born (as is ſuppoſed) at Burford in Oxfordſhire, about the year 1610. He received his academical learning at Trinity college, Dublin, and in St. John's college, Cambridge; after which he was ſent to travel. On his return to England, he entered upon a very ſtrict courſe of ſtudy. In 1633, he was made one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to king Charles I. In 1639, he was in the expedition againſt the Scots; and, in 1640, was choſen member for Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, in the parliament that began at Weſtminſter on the 13th of April that year. He was elected again for the ſame place, in the parliament that met on the 3d of November following; and in the beginning of it vigorouſly oppoſed thoſe meaſures of the court which he thought dangerous to the liberty of the ſubject. He concurred in the impeachment of the earl of Strafford, and in the firſt bill to take away the votes of the biſhops in the houſe of Lords. He was, however, afterwards made a privy-counſellor and ſecretary of ſtate. He attended the king at Edgehill-fight; was alſo with his majeſty at Oxford, and at the ſiege of Glouceſter: yet, "he was ſo much afflicted at ſeeing his country involved in the calamities of a civil war, that he loſt his former ſerenity of temper; he became ſilent, penſive, and reſerved; and, in the midſt of his friends, the word *peace* often broke from him with a profound ſigh. He eagerly forwarded every overture of an accommodation; and, that this conduct might not ſeem the reſult of perſonal timidity, he expoſed himſelf on all occaſions to the moſt imminent hazard, as if he had deſpiſed life, or been enamoured of danger." When his temper firſt changed, he began to neglect the exterior ornaments of his perſon, in which he had been formerly exact and curious; but, in the morning before the firſt battle of Newbury, as if he had foreſeen his fate, he beſtowed extraordinary pains upon his apparel, ſaying, the enemy ſhould not find his body in a ſlovenly condition: "I am weary of the times (added he) and foreſee much miſery to my country; but believe I ſhall be out of it before night." He charged in the front of lord Byron's regiment, and being ſhot in the belly, fell from his horſe; but his body was not found till the next morning. This battle was fought on the 20th of September, 1643.

Such

Such was the end, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, of Lord Falkland! he was a man of eminent abilities, of great learning, and of virtuous, amiable, and accomplished manners. His genius was assisted by an unusual application to study: he had examined, with great care and attention, the several religious controversies; but was exceedingly candid and charitable to those whose sentiments differed from his own. He was in his nature so strictly attached to truth and justice, that he was superior to all temptations to the violation of either; and his notions of virtue were extremely rigid and exact. He was a generous patron of men of wit and learning, in whose company he greatly delighted; and the benefits which he conferred on such, were much enhanced by his obliging manner of bestowing them. His body was interred in the church of Great Tew. His lordship wrote some poems and speeches, with other tracts.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, (Thomas) the second Englishman that sailed round the globe, was the son of William Cavendish, esq; of Trimly St. Martin, in the county of Suffolk. He inherited from his father a considerable estate, but having consumed the greatest part of it in the gaieties of life, resolved to reimburse himself at the expence of the Spaniards, with whom the English were then at war. He accordingly fitted out three vessels at his own expence, namely, the Desire, of 120 tons burthen, the Content, of 60 tons, and the Hugh Gallant, a bark of 40 tons; and had no more than 123 hands on board. With this inconsiderable force, he sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of July 1586, and in February following passed the streights of Magellan. Then coasting along Chili and Peru, he took a number of rich prizes. He afterwards attacked the St. Anne, a large Acapulco ship of 700 tons, though he had before sunk his bark, for want of hands to man her, and it does not appear that the Content came up so as to have any share in the engagement. In his own ship the Desire, he had not above 60 men, yet with these he attempted to board the St. Anne; and though he was twice repulsed, he, at the third attack, took her, with the loss of only two men killed, and five wounded: this prize was valued at 48,800l. He then steered for the Philippine islands, where he safely arrived, and proceeded from thence to Java Major, which he reached on the 1st of March, 1588. He doubled the cape of Good Hope the 1st of June, and, after having encompassed the globe in the space of two years, one month and nineteen days, returned in great triumph to England, on the 9th of September. "His soldiers and sailors (says Mr. Granger) were clothed in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold." The success of this voyage encouraged our hero to make a second attempt with a larger force. He departed from Plymouth with five ships, the 26th of August, 1591, on a like expedition; but in this he met with insurmountable difficulties, arising partly from the badness of the weather, and partly from the mutinous disposition of his men. Some authors assert, that, after passing the streights of Magellan a second time, on the 20th of May, 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night, and never heard of more; while others say, that, after making several fruitless attempts to pass the above-mentioned streights, he was obliged, with the utmost reluctance, to sail back, which gave him such concern, that he died at sea of a broken heart, in the year 1592.

CAVENDISH (William) duke of Newcastle, was justly esteemed one of the most accomplished gentlemen, as well as the most distinguished general and statesman of the age he lived in. He was the son of Sir Charles Cavendish, by Catherine, daughter

daughter of Cuthbert lord Ogle. He was born in 1592; and his father, who diſcovered in him, even from infancy, a great quickneſs of genius, and a ſtrong propenſity to literature, took care to improve thoſe advantages, by procuring for him the beſt maſters in every ſcience. His courſe of education being early completed, he appeared at court with ſo high a reputation for abilities, as drew on him the peculiar attention and regard of king James I. who at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, in 1610, made him a knight of the Bath, and in 1620, three years after his acceſſion to a very large eſtate by the death of his father, he was created baron Ogle and viſcount Mansfield. In the third year of king Charles I. he was dignified with the titles of baron Cavendiſh of Bolſover, and earl of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. In 1638, the king made choice of him to be governor to the prince of Wales. In 1639, when king Charles ſet out to command the army which the troubles of the north had obliged him to aſſemble, he was entertained by the earl of Newcaſtle at Welbeck with incredible magnificence and profuſion. The earl alſo contributed 10,000l. towards defraying the expence of the expedition, and raiſed a troop of horſe conſiſting of about 200 knights and gentlemen, who ſerved at their own charge, and were honoured with the title of the prince's troop. His lordſhip commanded it in perſon; and when he came near Berwick, he ſent to the earl of Holland, then general of the horſe, to know where his troop ſhould march. Lord Holland anſwered, "next after the troops of the general officers." Newcaſtle ſent again to repreſent, that having the honour to march with the prince's colours, he thought it not becoming for him to give place to any officer of the field. The general, however, repeated his orders with great peremptorineſs, which the earl of Newcaſtle therefore obeyed, taking no farther notice of the affront at that time, than by ordering the prince's colours to be taken off the ſtaff, and marching without any. But, as ſoon as the ſervice was ended, he ſent the earl of Holland a challenge, which his lordſhip accepted, and agreed to the time and place of meeting; to which, however, when Newcaſtle came, he found not his antagoniſt, but his ſecond. The affair had been diſcloſed to the king, by whoſe authority, according to lord Clarendon, it was compromiſed; though not without leaving an imputation, in the minds of many, of ſome want of perſonal bravery in lord Holland.

As the general miſunderſtanding between the king and the parliament increaſed, his majeſty's appointment of the earl to the tuition of his ſon was, among other things, called in queſtion. But his lordſhip, to prevent any trouble which the king might ſuffer upon his account, reſigned his office, and immediately retired into the country, where he continued in great privacy till the king ſent him expreſs orders to repair to Hull, which important fortreſs, and all the magazines that were in it, he offered to ſecure for his majeſty; but when, inſtead of receiving directions for that purpoſe, he found his inſtructions were to obey the orders of the parliament, he dropped his deſign, and once more retired into the country. Here he remained totally inactive, till the flame of civil war being kindled to ſuch a blaze, that it would have appeared cowardice to continue longer ſo, he engaged in the royal cauſe, and accepted of a commiſſion for the raiſing men to take care of the town of Newcaſtle, and the four adjacent counties; in which he was ſo expeditious and ſucceſsful, that his majeſty appointed him commander in chief of all the forces raiſed north of Trent, and alſo of thoſe that might be levied in many of the ſouthern counties, with an extraordinary power of conferring knighthood, coining money, and iſſuing ſuch declarſation as ſhould to him appear expedient. Of all theſe extenſive powers his lordſhip made a very ſparing uſe, excepting that of raiſing men, which he purſued with ſuch diligence, that in three months he had levied an army of 8000 horſe, foot, and dragoons. With this force

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he marched into Yorkſhire, and, having defeated the enemy at Pierce bridge, advanced to York, where the governor preſented him with the keys of the city. In conſideration of the many important ſervices which he performed during the courſe of the civil war, king Charles, in 1643, raiſed him to the dignity of marquis of Newcaſtle; but when, in 1644, thro' the precipitancy of prince Rupert, his majeſty's forces received a total defeat at Marſton-Moor, in which the marquis's infantry was cut to pieces, this nobleman, finding the king's affairs in that part of the kingdom irretrievably ruined, repaired to Scarborough, and from thence, with a few of his principal officers, embarked for Hamburgh. After ſtaying about ſix months at that place, he went by ſea to Amſterdam, and from thence to Paris, where he married and reſided ſome time. From Paris he removed to Antwerp, where he lived many years in extreme penury, his circumſtances being at ſome times ſo bad, that the ducheſs herſelf, in the life ſhe has written of her huſband, confeſſes they were both reduced to the neceſſity of pawning their clothes for ſubſiſtence; for, although his eſtates in England were valued at upwards of 20,000l *per annum*, yet they were left entirely at the mercy of the parliament, who levied immenſe ſums on them. Notwithſtanding theſe ſeverities of fortune, during the courſe of a ſixteen years baniſhment, he never loſt his ſpirit, but retained his vigor to the laſt, recruiting his natural vivacity by the ſprightly converſation of his lady, the frequent company of the young king, (Charles II. who made him knight of the garter,) and a full prepoſſeſſion that the clouds, which then over-hung his own fortunes and thoſe of his country, would at length be diſperſed by the king's reſtoration. In this his lordſhip proved a true prophet, for the gloomy period at length came to an end, and the marquis returned to England with his ſovereign. On the 16th of March, 1664-5, he was created earl of Ogle and duke of Newcaſtle; after which he devoted himſelf to a retired life. Some part of his time he employed in repairing his eſtates; ſome part in breaking and managing horſes; and the reſt in ſtudy and compoſition. He wrote a treatiſe on horſemanſhip, which is ſtill held in high eſteem; and five comedies, viz. 1. The Country Captain: 2. The Exile: 3. The Humorous Lovers: 4. The Triumphant Widow: 5. The Variety.

This truly noble lord reſigned his breath on the 25th of December, 1676, in the 84th year of his age; and was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey, under a moſt ſpacious and magnificent tomb, which a little before his death he had cauſed to be erected to the memory of his ducheſs. "He was a nobleman (ſays Dr. Smollett) of a moſt dignified character; a liberal and munificent patron of the ingenious arts, of unſhaken loyalty, invincible courage, and extenſive influence." His grace's titles deſcended to his ſon Henry, earl of Ogle, who dying without iſſue in 1691, the title of Newcaſtle in the line of Cavendiſh became extinct.

CAVENDISH (William) the firſt duke of Devonſhire, one of the ableſt ſtateſmen and moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of his time, was born on the 25th of January, 1640. He was attended in his travels by Dr. Killigrew, afterwards maſter of the Savoy, who inſpired him with a true reliſh for poetry, and all the refinements of ſenſe and wit. On the 21ſt of September, 1663, he was created maſter of arts. In 1665 he went a volunteer, and expoſed his perſon extremely in his attendance upon the duke of York, who that year commanded the Britiſh navy. In the ſpring of the year 1669, he accompanied his intimate friend Mr. Montague in his embaſſy to France; and being accidentally at the opera at Paris, met with an adventure, which, though it endangered his life, gained him a very high reputation. He was ſtanding upon

the ſtage, when three officers of the king's guard came alſo up. They were intoxicated with liquor, and one of them walking up to him with a very inſulting queſtion, his lordſhip gave him a blow on the face, upon which they all drew, and puſhed at him with great fury: ſetting his back againſt one of the ſcenes, he made a ſtout defence, receiving ſeveral wounds, till a ſturdy Swiſs, belonging to the lord ambaſſador Montague, caught him up in his arms, and threw him over the ſtage into the pit. In his fall his arm catched upon an iron ſpike, and was grievouſly torn. The three officers were by the king's order ſent to priſon, where they remained, till by his lordſhip's interceſſion they were diſcharged. He afterwards ſerved as member for the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments. In 1679 he was choſen one of the king's new privy-council; but finding his attendance ineffectual, he with ſeveral others deſired leave to withdraw, which was granted them. He vigorouſly promoted the bill of excluſion, and carried up to the lords an impeachment againſt the lord chief juſtice Scroggs, for his arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the court of King's Bench. At the lord Ruſſel's trial he appeared as a witneſs for him; and, when his noble friend was under ſentence of death, gave him a proof of his friendſhip, by ſending him a meſſage that he would come and change clothes with him in priſon, and ſtay there to repreſent him, if he thought that in ſuch diſguiſe he could make his eſcape. In 1684, by the deceaſe of his father, he became earl of Devonſhire; and two years after was fined 30,000l. for ſtriking colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. His abhorrence of popery made him one of the earlieſt in inviting over the prince of Orange, at whoſe landing he appeared in arms for him. In the debates of the houſe of lords concerning the throne, he was very zealous for declaring the prince and princeſs of Orange king and queen of England. He was afterwards appointed lord-ſteward of their majeſties houſhold; inſtalled knight of the garter; and in 1694 was created marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonſhire. Theſe and his other honours he enjoyed in the reign of queen Anne, and died on the 18th of Auguſt, 1707.

His grace's genius for poetry ſhewed itſelf particularly in two pieces, written with equal ſpirit, dignity, and delicacy: theſe are, an ode on the death of Queen Mary, and an alluſion to the Archbiſhop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer. He had great ſkill in the languages, was a true judge in hiſtory, and a critic in poetry; he had a fine hand in muſic, an elegant taſte in painting, and in architecture had a genius and ſkill equal to any perſon of the age in which he lived.

CECIL (William) lord Burleigh, was the ſon of Richard Cecil, Eſq. maſter of the robes to king Henry VIII. and was born at Bourn in Lincolnſhire, on the 13th of September, 1521. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-ſchool at Grantham, from whence he was removed to Stamford. In 1535, he was entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the regularity of his life, and an uncommon application to his ſtudies. At ſixteen years of age he read a logical lecture in the univerſity, and at nineteen a Greek lecture; and this he did entirely from choice, and for his own pleaſure, without any pay or ſalary.

When he had ſufficiently proſecuted his ſtudies at Cambridge, and laid a good foundation of ſolid and uſeful learning, his father thought proper to ſend for him up to London, and, about the year 1541, placed him in Gray's-Inn; where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with the ſame aſſiduity and diligence that he had before exerted at the univerſity. And while he was thus employed, an accident introduced him to the notice and favour of his ſovereign. O'Neil, a famous Iriſh chief, coming to court, brought with him two of his chaplains, who were bigotted Papiſts; with

whom

Wm. CECIL LORD BURLEIGH.

whom Mr. Cecil, who was come from Gray's-Inn to the palace to see his father, chanced to have a very warm dispute in Latin, which was managed with so much acuteness and vivacity on the part of Cecil, that the two priests, finding themselves utterly unable to cope with him, broke from him in a rage. This being reported to the king, he had the curiosity to see the young man, and was so much taken with his abilities, that he directed his father to find out a place for him: but as there was none vacant, the old gentleman asked the reversion of the office of Custos Brevium in the court of Common Pleas, which the king readily granted. About this time Mr. Cecil married Mary Cheke, sister to the celebrated Sir John Cheke, by whom he had one son. He was recommended by Cheke to the earl of Hertford, uncle to king Edward VI. and afterwards duke of Somerset, and lord protector. In 1547 that nobleman appointed him master of requests. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he came into possession of his office of Custos Brevium, which brought him in 240l. a year: and his first wife being now dead, he espoused Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, a lady of great merit and considerable learning.

When the protector set out upon his expedition into Scotland, Mr. Cecil attended him, and was present at the battle of Musselburgh, where his life was very narrowly saved by the interposition of one of his friends; who, in pushing him out of the level of a cannon, had his own arm shattered to pieces by a shot, that would otherwise have dispatched Cecil. Upon his return to court, he grew into favour with the young king; and, in 1548, was appointed secretary of state. But the following year a party being formed against the protector, our secretary was involved in the troubles of that nobleman, and committed prisoner to the Tower, where he is said to have continued three months*. But he was afterwards set at liberty, and restored to his office of secretary; and on the 11th of October, 1551, he was knighted and sworn of the privy-council. In April 1553, he was made chancellor of the order of the garter. On the accession of queen Mary, he was dismissed from his offices; notwithstanding which, towards the latter end of her reign, she often consulted him. He kept fair with her ministers, and was very much respected by cardinal Pole, bishop Tonstall, and Sir William Peters, zealous papists, for his great wisdom. In that reign he carried on a private correspondence with the princess Elizabeth, on whose accession to the throne in 1558, he was sworn privy counsellor and secretary of state. In 1561 he was appointed master of the wards; and was soon after unanimously chosen by the university of Cambridge to be their chancellor. To relate every public transaction in which Cecil was concerned, would be to enter into a detail of almost every important occurrence in the reign of Elizabeth, which would far exceed the limits of our work. For no minister was ever more vigilant and attentive to the interests of his sovereign, and of his country, nor more laborious and indefatigable in the public service, than this famous statesman. His great influence in the council, however, procured him some enemies among the courtiers; and the earl of Leicester, the queen's favourite, together with some others of the nobility, laboured to bring about his ruin, by incensing the queen against him. But Elizabeth had too much penetration, and was too well satisfied of the integrity and capacity of Cecil, to suffer herself to be misled by any artful misrepresentations of his conduct, though made by those to whom she was personally attached; nor could she be prevailed on to withdraw her confidence from this able minister, whom in February, 1571, she raised to the dignity of an English peer, by the title of baron Burghley, or Burleigh. In June

* Life of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; published by Mr. Collins.

1572

1572, he was made knight of the garter; and in July following, was advanced to the office of lord high-treasurer of England. He died on the 4th of August, 1598, at the great age of seventy-seven; and, "by a rare fortune, (says Mr. Hume) was equally regretted by his sovereign and the people."

Lord Burleigh was in his person of a middle stature, straight, and well-proportioned; and before age came on him, and he began to be subject to the gout, he was strong and active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. He was in his own time considered as the greatest minister not only in England, but in Europe; and posterity has justly considered him as one of the most wise, able, and vigilant statesmen that this country ever produced. His vast and comprehensive capacity took in the highest and most important objects of government, and at the same time descended to the lowest and most minute. He was feared by the enemies of England, and beloved and reverenced by his countrymen. His indefatigable application, and unwearied attention to the public affairs, and the general interests of the kingdom, were almost incredible.

Camden draws the following character of Lord Burleigh. "Having (says he) lived long enough to nature, and long enough to his own glory, but not long enough to his country, he resigned his soul to God with so much peace and tranquility, that the greatest enemy he had freely declared, that he envied him nothing but that his sun went down with so much lustre; whereas generally public ministers are not blessed with such calm and fortunate periods. Certainly he was a most excellent man; for he was so liberally furnished by nature, (to say nothing of his presence and aspect, which had a commanding sweetness in them) and so polished and adorned with learning and education, that every way for honesty, gravity, temperance, industry, and justice, he was a most accomplished person. He had also an easy and flowing eloquence, which consisted not in a pomp and ostentation of words, but in a masculine plainness and significancy of sense. He was master of a prudence formed upon experience, and regulated by temper and moderation: and his loyalty was true, and would endure the touch, and was only exceeded by his piety, which indeed was eminently great. To sum up all in a word, the queen was happy in so great a counsellor, and the state of England for ever indebted to him for his sage and prudent counsel.

"The queen did so far rely upon his conduct, that, admiring his prudence and wisdom, she in a manner laid the whole weight of the government upon his shoulders. His great interest with the queen, and a plentiful estate beside, drew upon him the envy of some of the nobility, which, he used to say, was sooner overcome by giving way, than making opposition against it. When his prudence and fidelity in the weightiest matters had been experienced for thirteen years, the queen honoured him with the title of Baron of Burleigh, and then made him lord high treasurer of England. In which office, though he abhorred base and corrupt methods of raising money, he increased both the public treasure, and his private estate, by his industry and frugality. For indeed he seldom or never suffered any thing to be expended, but for the queen's honour, the security of the nation, or the support of neighbouring allies.

"He looked strictly, yet not over-rigidly, to the farmers of the customs. He used to say, that he never cared to see the treasury grow too great like the spleen, when the other parts of the common-wealth were in a consumption. He used all possible means, and with good success, to enrich the queen and the kingdom by his administration; it being a common expression with him, that nothing could be for the advantage of a prince, which was inconsistent with his reputation. Wherefore he would never suffer the rents of lands to be raised, nor the old tenants to be turned

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turned out. The ſame method he obſerved as to his own private eſtate, which he managed with ſo much diſcretion and probity, that he never ſued any man, nor was ſued himſelf. I ſhall forbear too laviſh a commendation of him; but this I may venture to affirm with truth, that he was one of thoſe few who lived and died with equal glory. Such a man, as while others regard with admiration, I, after the ancient manner, am rather inclined to contemplate with the ſacred applauſe of ſilent veneration.

Lord Burleigh wrote two Latin poems on the death of Margaret Nevil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Catharine; a Latin poem in memory of Sir Thomas Chaloner; Precepts or Directions for the well ordering and carriage of a man's life; A Meditation on the State of England, during the reign of queen Elizabeth; and other pieces. A collection of his ſtate papers was publiſhed by S. Haymes, in 1740; and a continuation of them by Mr. Murdin, in 1760.

CENTLIVRE (Susanna) a celebrated comic writer, was the daughter of Mr. Freeman, of Holbeach, in Lincolnſhire, and had ſuch an early genius for poetry, that, it is ſaid, ſhe wrote a ſong before ſhe was ſeven years old. She learned French from a neighbouring gentleman, who ſo much admired her ſprightly wit and manner, that he undertook to inſtruct her in that language, in which ſhe made ſo rapid a progreſs, that before ſhe was twelve years of age, ſhe could not only read Moliere, but enter into the ſpirit of all the characters. After her father's death, ſhe enliſted herſelf in a company of ſtrolling players, with whom ſhe continued ſome time. Several little poems procured her conſiderable preſents from the great; particularly prince Eugene made her a preſent of a very handſome gold ſnuff-box, for a poem inſcribed to him. Her peculiar talent was comedy, and ſhe principally excelled in the contrivance of the plots and incidents. She for many years kept up a correſpondence with gentlemen diſtinguiſhed by their wit and abilities; particularly with Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Budgel, &c. She died in Spring-Garden, Charing-Croſs, on the firſt of December, 1723, at the houſe of her huſband Mr Joſeph Centlivre, and was interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. She wrote nineteen dramatic pieces, viz. 1. The Artifice: 2. The Baſſet Table: 3. The Beau's Duel: 4. Bickerſtaff's Burying: 5. A Bold Stroke for a Wife: 6. The Buſy Body: 7. The Cruel Gift: 8. The Gameſter: 9. The Gotham Election: 10. Love at a Venture: 11. Love's Contrivance: 12. The Man's Bewitched: 13. Marplot: 14. The Perjur'd Huſband: 15. The Perplex'd Lovers: 16. The Platonic Lady: 17. The Stolen Heireſs: 18. A Wife well managed: 19. The Wonder.

CHAUCER (Geoffrey) the father of Engliſh poetry, was born at London in 1328, the ſecond year of the reign of king Edward III. At a proper age he was ſent to the Univerſity of Cambridge, where he gave early teſtimonies of his poetical talents, by ſeveral elegies and ſonnets, and particularly by a poem called the Court of Love, which he compoſed when he was about eighteen, and which carries in it evident proofs of his ſkill and learning, as well as of the ſtrength of his genius. From Cambridge he removed to Oxford, in order to complete his ſtudies; and afterwards travelled into France, Holland, and other countries. Upon his return, he entered himſelf of the Middle-Temple, as a ſtudent in the law. His extraordinary accompliſhments, both of body and mind, gained him the friendſhip of many perſons of diſtinction, by whom he was introduced at court, where his firſt employment was that of page to the king. In the number of Chaucer's court-patrons was John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, by whom, and alſo his ducheſs Blanche, a lady diſtinguiſhed for her wit and virtue,

he was greatly esteemed. King Edward, in the forty-first year of his reign, granted our poet, for his good services, an annuity of twenty marks, payable out of the Exchequer, till he could otherwise provide for him. Not long after, he was made gentleman of the king's privy chamber; and, in the forty-third year of his reign, the king granted him the further sum of twenty marks a year, during life. The next year he was appointed shield-bearer to his majesty. In the forty-sixth year of this prince, Chaucer was honoured with a commission, in conjunction with other persons, to treat with the republic of Genoa. This negociation, it is conjectured, regarded the hiring of ships for the king's navy. At his return home, he received a new mark of royal favour, his majesty granting him a pitcher of wine daily, in the port of London, to be delivered by the butler of England. Soon after, he was made comptroller of the customs of London, for wool, wool-fells, and hides, with a proviso that he should personally execute that office, and keep the accounts of it with his own hand. About a year after his nomination to this office, he obtained from the king a grant of the lands and body of Sir Edmund Staplegate, son of Sir Edmund Staplegate of Kent, in ward. His income at this time amounted to one thousand pounds per annum. In the last year of king Edward, he was one of the commissioners sent over to expostulate with the French, on their violation of the truce.

Richard II. who succeeded to the crown in 1377, confirmed the same year his grandfather's grant to Chaucer, of twenty marks a year, and likewise the other grant of a pitcher of wine daily. In the fourth year of king Richard's reign, he procured a confirmation of the grants that had been formerly made to himself and to Philippa his wife. Chaucer having adopted many of Wickliff's tenets, exerted himself to the utmost, in 1382, in supporting John Comberton, generally stiled John of Northampton, mayor of London, who endeavoured to reform the city according to the advice given by Wickliff. This intended reformation was highly resented by the clergy. Comberton was taken into custody. Our poet, being apprised of his danger, made his escape out of the kingdom, and spent his time in Hainault, France, and Zealand. His necessities at length forced him to return to England, where he was discovered, seized, and sent to prison. But upon disclosing all he knew of the late transactions in the city of London, he was discharged. This confession brought upon him a heavy load of calumny. At this time, in order to give vent to his sorrow, he wrote his Testament of Love, in imitation of Boetius *de Consolatione Philosophiæ*. His afflictions, which arose chiefly from poverty, received a very considerable addition, by the decline of the duke of Lancaster's credit at court. In this reverse of fortune, Chaucer wisely resolved to quit the busy scene of life in which he had been engaged, and to seek for happiness in study and retirement. The place he chose for his retreat was Woodstock; and here he employed part of his time in reviving and correcting his writings. The duke of Lancaster's return to favour, and his marrying Catherine Swynford, sister to Chaucer's wife, could not influence our author to quit his retirements, where he wrote his admirable treatise on the Astrolabe. About the year 1397, king Richard granted him an annuity of twenty marks, in lieu of that given him by his grandfather, which poverty had compelled him to dispose of for his subsistence. The following year he had the grant also of a pipe of wine annually, out of the customs of the port of London, which was to be delivered to him by the chief butler. By these benefits our poet was cheared and comforted in his declining years. But he sustained a considerable loss, in February, 1399, by the death of his noble patron the duke of Lancaster. This is supposed to have greatly affected him; for about this time he retired to Dunnington castle, near Newbury, where he spent

ſpent the remainder of his days. This was a very agreeable and pleaſant retreat; and here Chaucer lived in honour, eſteemed by all, and celebrated for his genius and learning, not only in England, but in foreign countries. He was in this ſituation, when Richard II. was depoſed, and Henry of Lancaſter, the ſon of his late brother-in-law, placed upon the throne; but our poet was no way concerned in this revolution, nor does he appear to have been eager in paying his compliments to the new king. However, in the firſt year of king Henry IV. he obtained a confirmation of his grant of a pipe of wine annually, and his annuity; and Henry alſo granted him the ſame year an annuity of forty marks. He died on the 25th of October, 1400, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Chaucer has been deſervedly conſidered as one of the greateſt, as well as earlieſt poets which this nation has produced. Allowing for thoſe unavoidable defects which ariſe from the fluctuation of language, his works have ſtill all the beauties which can be wiſhed for, or expected, in every ſpecies of compoſition which he attempted; for it has been truly ſaid, that he excelled in all the different kinds of verſe in which he wrote. He was not unacquainted with the antient rules of poetry, nor did he diſdain to follow them, tho' he thought it the leaſt part of a poet's perfections. As he had a diſcerning eye, he diſcovered nature in all her appearances, and ſtript off every diſguiſe with which the Gothic writers had clothed her. He was an excellent maſter of love poetry, having ſtudied that paſſion in all its terms and appearances; and Mr. Dryden prefers him upon this Account to Ovid. His *Troilus and Creſeide* is one of the moſt beautiful poems of that kind, in which love is curiouſly and naturally deſcribed, in its early appearance, its hopes and fears, its application, fruition, and deſpair in diſappointment. That in the elegiac poetry he was a great maſter, appears evidently by his *Complaint of the black Knight*, the poem called *La belle Dame ſans mercy*, and ſeveral of his ſongs. And his uncommon talents in the ſatirical and comic way are ſtrikingly evident. "He deſerves (ſays the ingenious Mr. Warton) to be ranked as one of the firſt Engliſh poets, on account of his admirable artifice in painting the manners, which none before him had ever attempted, even in the moſt imperfect degree; and it ſhould be remembered to his honour, that he was the firſt who gave the Engliſh nation in its own language, an idea of humour."

But the great merit of our author is ſet in the moſt conſpicuous point of view by Mr. Dryden, who was not only a great poet, but an admirable critic. "As Chaucer (ſays he) is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I hold him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians held Homer, or the Romans Virgil: he is a perpetual fountain of good ſenſe, learned in all ſciences, and therefore ſpeaks properly on all ſubjects; as he knew what to ſay, ſo he knew alſo when to leave off; a continence which is practiſed by few writers, and ſcarcely by any of the ancients excepting Virgil and Horace. Chaucer followed nature every where, but was never ſo bold as to go beyond her: and there is a great difference of being *Poeta & nimis Poeta*, if we may believe Catullus, as much as betwixt a modeſt behaviour and affectation. The verſe of Chaucer, I confeſs, is not harmonious to us, but it is like the eloquence of one whom Tacitus commends, it was *auribus iſtius temporis accommodata:* they who lived with him, and ſome time after him, thought it muſical; and it continues ſo even in our judgment, if compared with the numbers of Lydgate and Gower, his cotemporaries; there is the rude ſweetneſs of a Scotch tune in it, which is natural and pleaſing, though not perfect. It is true, I cannot go ſo far as he who publiſhed the laſt edition of him; for he would make us believe the fault is in our ears, and that there are really ten ſyllables in a verſe, where we find but nine: but this opinion is not worth confuting."

" He muſt (Mr. Dryden afterwards adds) have been a man of a moſt wonderful comprehenſive nature, becauſe, as it has been truly obſerved of him, he has taken into the compaſs of the Canterbury Tales, the various manners and humours, as we now call them, of the whole Engliſh nation, in his age. Not a ſingle character has eſcaped him. All his pilgrims are ſeverally diſtinguiſhed from each other, and not only in their inclinations, but in their phyſiognomies and perſons. The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are ſo ſuited to their different educations, humours, and callings, that each of them would be improper in any other mouth. Even the grave and ſerious characters are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral ſorts of gravity; their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are becoming of them, and of them only. Some of his perſons are vicious, and ſome virtuous; ſome are unlearned, or (as Chaucer calls them) lewd, and ſome are learned. Even the ribaldry of the low characters is different; the Reeve, the Miller, and the Cook, are ſeveral men, and diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady Priores, and the broad-ſpeaking gap-tooth'd Wife of Bath. But enough of this: there is ſuch a variety of game ſpringing up before me, That I am diſtracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. It is ſufficient to ſay, according to the proverb, that here is God's plenty. We have our fore-fathers, and grand-dames all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days: their general characters are ſtill remaining in mankind, and even in England; though they are called by other names than thoſe of Monks and Fryars, of Canons, and Lady Abbeſſes, and Nuns; for mankind is ever the ſame, and nothing loſt out of nature, though every thing is altered."

CHICHLEY, or CHICHELY (Henry) archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. was born of an obſcure family at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire. After being inſtructed in grammar learning at Wincheſter ſchool, he became fellow of New college, in Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor in the civil and canon law. About the year 1402, he was appointed archdeacon of Saliſbury; which preferment he exchanged two years after for the chancellorſhip of that dioceſe. In 1407, he was ſent ambaſſador by king Henry IV. to congratulate Gregory XII. on his advancement to the papacy; and the biſhopric of St. David's becoming vacant whilſt he was at Rome, he was promoted to that ſee by the pope, who conſecrated him with his own hands. In 1409, he aſſiſted at the council of Piſa; and in 1414, upon the death of archbiſhop Arundel, was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. In a parliament held the ſame year at Leiceſter, he artfully perſuaded Henry V. to engage in a war with France, which he thought would find ſufficient employment for his ambitious and active ſpirit, and divert him from his purpoſe of ſeizing the revenues of the clergy. About the year 1424, our prelate founded a noble college at Higham-Ferrers, the place of his birth, in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and king Edward the Confeſſor, for eight fellows, four clerks, and ſix choriſters. He alſo built a ſpacious hoſpital for the poor of that place.

In 1437, archbiſhop Chichley cauſed a large and ſtately edifice to be erected in the north part of the ſuburbs of Oxford, which he deſigned for the college. But, when the work was almoſt finiſhed, whether it was that he found fault with the ſtructure, or did not like the ſituation of it, he changed his mind, and gave it to the monks of St. Bernard, for the reception of novices out of all the convents of that order, to ſtudy the arts and divinity. However, he choſe another place for building

building a college, very commodious for the ſtudents, in the middle of the town, near St. Mary's church; and pulling down the houſes which ſtood there, he laid out a ſquare court. The walls of this new building were finiſhed about the latter end of the year 1439, and the workmen had begun to lay the roof. The archbiſhop had purchaſed lands and manors for the perpetual maintenance thereof; and the king, upon the archbiſhop's application, by his letters patent, conſtituted this building a college, and granted it very ample privileges. The primate went the next year to Oxford, where he ſolemnly conſecrated the chapel of his college, and made Richard Andrew, doctor of laws, and chancellor of Canterbury, warden of it. He alſo appointed twenty fellows out of the univerſity, to whom he gave power to elect into their ſociety twenty more; of which number he ordered, that twenty-four ſhould ſtudy divinity and the liberal ſciences, and the other ſixteen the civil and canon law. He likewiſe commanded all the members of his foundation to pray for the ſouls of king Henry V. of Thomas duke of Clarence, and of the nobility and common ſoldiers who had been killed in the French war. For which reaſon he ordered his college to be called, *The College of All Souls departed in the Faith.* Beſides theſe and other benefactions, he contributed largely to the building of Croydon church, and Rocheſter bridge. This eminent prelate died on the 12th of April, 1443, after having enjoyed the archiepiſcopal ſee upwards of twenty-nine years; and was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

CHURCHILL (John) duke of Marlborough, and prince of the holy Roman empire, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Winſton Churchill, and was born at Aſhe, in Devonſhire, on Midſummer-day, in the year 1650. A clergyman in the neighbourhood inſtructed him in the firſt principles of literature; but his father having other views than what a learned education afforded, carried him very early to court, where he was particularly favoured by James duke of York, when he was no more than twelve years of age. He had a pair of colours given him in the guards about the year 1666; and afterwards obtained permiſſion to go over to Tangier, then in our hands, and beſieged by the Moors; where he reſided for ſome time, and cultivated with attention the ſcience of arms. In 1672, the duke of Monmouth commanding a body of Engliſh auxiliaries in the ſervice of France, Mr. Churchill attended him, and was ſoon after made a captain of grenadiers in the duke's own regiment. He had a ſhare in all the actions of that famous campaign againſt the Dutch; and at the ſiege of Nimeguen diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently, that he was particularly taken notice of by the celebrated marſhal Turenne, who beſtowed on him the name of the Handſome Engliſhman. He ſhone out alſo with ſo much eclat at the reduction of Maeſtricht, that the French king thanked him for his behaviour at the head of the line; and aſſured him, that he would acquaint his ſovereign with it; which he did: and the duke of Monmouth, on his return to England, told the king his father, how much he had been indebted to the bravery of captain Churchill.

The laurels he brought from France very juſtly entitled him to preferment at home; his majeſty therefore made him a lieutenant-colonel, and the duke of York appointed him gentleman of his bed-chamber, and ſoon after maſter of the robes. In 1682, he was created baron of Eymouth in Scotland, and colonel of the third troop of guards. He was continued in all his poſts upon the coming of James II. to the crown, who ſent him alſo his ambaſſador to France to notify his acceſſion. On his return, he aſſiſted at the coronation, on the 23d of April, 1685; and in May following was created a peer of England, by the title of baron Churchill, of Sandwich, in the

county of Hertford. In June the ſame year, lord Churchill, being then lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, was ordered into the weſt to ſuppreſs the duke of Monmouth's rebellion; which he did in a month's time, with an inconſiderable body of horſe, and took the duke himſelf priſoner. He was extremely well received by king James at his return from this victory, but ſoon diſcerned, as it is ſaid, the bad effects it produced, by confirming the king in an opinion, that, by virtue of a ſtanding army, the religion and government of England might eaſily be changed. How far lord Churchill concurred with, or oppoſed, the king, while he was forming this project, is not ſufficiently known. He does not appear to have been guilty of any mean compliances, or to have had any concern in adviſing or executing the violent proceedings of that unhappy reign: on the contrary, biſhop Burnet tells us, that, "he very prudently declined meddling much in buſineſs, ſpoke little except when his advice was aſked, and then always recommended moderate meaſures." It is ſaid, he declared very early to lord Galway, that, if his maſter attempted to overturn the eſtabliſhed religion, he would leave him; and that he ſigned the memorial tranſmitted to the prince and princeſs of Orange, by which they were invited to reſcue this nation from popery and ſlavery. Be this as it will, it is certain that he remained with, and was entruſted by, the king, after the prince of Orange had landed in England. He attended king James, when he marched with his forces to oppoſe the prince, and had the command of five thouſand men; but the earl of Feverſham, ſuſpecting his inclinations, adviſed the king to ſeize him. The king's affection to him was ſo great, that he could not be prevailed upon to do it; and this left him at liberty to go over to the prince; which he accordingly did, but without betraying any poſt, or carrying off any troops. Whoever conſiders the great obligations lord Churchill lay under to king James, muſt naturally conclude, that he could not take the reſolution of deſerting him, and withdrawing to the prince of Orange, but with infinite concern and regret; and that this was really the caſe, appears very evident from a letter which he left for the king, explaining the reaſons of his conduct.

The prince and princeſs of Orange being declared king and queen of England, on the 13th of February, 1689, lord Churchill was, the next day, ſworn one of their privy-council, and one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber; and on the 9th of April following, was raiſed to the dignity of earl of Marlborough. He aſſiſted at the coronation of their majeſties, and was ſoon after made commander in chief of the Engliſh forces ſent over to Holland. He preſided at the battle of Walcourt, which was fought on the 15th of Auguſt, 1689, and gave ſuch extraordinary proofs of his ſkill, that prince Waldeck, ſpeaking in his commendation to king William, declared, "that he ſaw more into the art of war in a day, than ſome generals in many years." In September, 1690, he arrived in Ireland with 5000 Engliſh troops, and being joined by the duke of Wirtemberg, laid ſiege to Cork, which was ſurrendered on the 28th of that month. In October following, he reduced the town of Kinſale, and then returned with his priſoners to England. Theſe ſervices, however, did not prevent his being diſgraced in a very ſudden manner; for being in waiting at court, as a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and having introduced to his majeſty, lord George Hamilton, he was ſoon followed to his own houſe by that ſame lord, with this ſhort and ſurpriſing meſſage, "That the king had no further occaſion for his ſervice;" the more ſurpriſing, as his majeſty, juſt before, had not diſcovered the leaſt coldneſs or diſpleaſure towards him. This cauſe of his diſgrace is not even at preſent known; but only ſuſpected to have proceeded from his too cloſe attachment to the intereſt of the princeſs Anne. This ſtrange and unexpected blow was followed by one much ſtranger; for, ſoon after

after, he was committed to the Tower for high-treaſon, but was releaſed, and acquitted, upon the whole being diſcovered to be nothing more than the effect of a vile conſpiracy againſt him. After queen Mary's death, king William thought proper to recall the earl of Marlborough to his privy council; and, on the 19th of June 1698, appointed him governor to the duke of Glouceſter, with this extraordinary compliment, "My lord, make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all I wiſh to ſee him." His lordſhip continued in favour to the time of the king's death, as appears from his having been three times appointed one of the lords juſtices during his abſence; namely, on the 16th of July, 1698; the 31ſt of May, 1699; and the 27th of June, 1700.

As ſoon as it was diſcerned, that the death of Charles II. of Spain, would become the occaſion of another general war, the king ſent a body of troops over to Holland, and made lord Marlborough commander in chief of them. He appointed him alſo ambaſſador extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the ſtates-general, upon which he repaired immediately to Holland. The king following, and taking a view of the forces, dined with the earl of Marlborough at his quarters on the 30th of September, 1701; and this was one of the laſt marks of honour and favour he received from king William, who died on the 8th of March following. About a week after the king's death, his lordſhip was honoured with the order of the garter; ſoon after which, he was declared captain-general of all her majeſty's forces, and immediately ſent over to the Hague with the ſame character as before, The ſtates not only concurred in all that he propoſed, but, of their own motion, conſtituted him captain-general of their forces, with an appointment of 100,000 florins per annum. On his return to England, he found the queen's council already divided; ſome being for carrying on the war as auxiliaries only; others for declaring againſt France and Spain immediately, and ſo becoming principals at once. The earl of Marlborough joined with the latter; and theſe carrying their point, war was declared on the 4th of May, 1702. His lordſhip took the command on the 20th of June; and, in the firſt campaign, made himſelf maſter of the caſtles of Gravenbroeck and Waerts, the towns of Venlo, Ruremond, and Stevenſwaert, together with the city and citadel of Liege. The army ſeperating on the third of November, the earl was taken next day, in his paſſage by water, by a party of thirty Frenchmen from the garriſon at Gueldres; when, by an admirable preſence of mind, he ſhewed them an old paſsport belonging to his brother, which he happened to have in his pocket, and diſcovered ſo little concern, that he was ſuffered to proceed, and arrived at the Hague, to the inexpreſſible joy of the people, who were in the utmoſt conſternation at the accident which had befallen him. On his return to England, he received the thanks of both houſes of parliament, for his great and ſignal ſervices, which were ſo acceptable to the queen, that ſhe created him a duke, and gratified him with a penſion of 5000l. per annum out of the poſt-office during her own life.

He was on the point of returning to Holland, when on the 8th of February, 1702-3, his only ſon the marquis of Blandford, died at Cambridge, at the age of eighteen. This afflicting accident did not, however, long retard his grace; but he paſſed over to Holland, and he arrived at the Hague in the beginning of April. The limits of our work will not ſuffer us to relate all the military actions in which the duke of Marlborough was engaged; it is ſufficient to ſay, that, numerous as they were, they were all ſucceſsful. When the campaign of the year 1703 was over, his grace went to Duſſeldorp, to meet the late emperor, then ſtiled Charles III. king of Spain, who made him a preſent of a rich ſword from his ſide; and then returning to the Hague, after a very

a very ſhort ſtay, came over to England. On the 8th of April, 1704, he embarked for Holland, from whence in May following he began his march into Germany: and after a conference held with prince Eugene of Savoy, and Lewis Baden, he arrived in ſight of the enemy at Schellenberg, whom, after a very obſtinate and bloody engagement, he entirely routed on the 2d of July. On this occaſion the emperor wrote him a letter of thanks, and offered him the title of a prince of the empire; which the duke modeſtly declined, till the queen afterwards commanded him to accept of it. On the 2d of Auguſt he gained the battle of Hochſtet, when the French and Bavarians were the greateſt part of them killed ortaken, and their commander, marſhal Tallard, made a priſoner. After this glorious action, by which the empire was ſaved, and the whole electorate of Bavaria conquered, the duke purſued the enemy till he forced them to repaſs the Rhine. Then prince Lewis of Baden laid ſiege to Landau, while the duke and prince Eugene covered it, but it was not taken before the 12th of November. His grace made a tour alſo to Berlin; and, by a ſhort negotiation, ſuſpended the diſputes between the king of Pruſſia and the Dutch, by which he gained the good will of both parties. When the campaign was over, he returned to Holland, and on the 14th of December, arrived in England. He brought with him marſhal Tallard, and 26 other officers of diſtinction; 171 ſtandards, and 129 colours; which, by her majeſty's order, were put up in Weſtminſter-hall. He was received by the queen and her royal conſort, with the higheſt marks of eſteem, and had the ſolemn thanks of both houſes of parliament. The commons in addreſs, beſought her majeſty to take ſome proper means to perpetuate the memory of the duke's great ſervices; in conſequence of which ſhe granted the manor of Woodſtock, with the hundred of Wotton, to him and his heirs for ever. On the 6th of January, his grace was entertained by the city; and, on the 8th of February, the commons addreſſed the queen, to teſtify their thanks for the treaty which the duke had concluded with the court of Berlin, by which a large body of Pruſſian troops were ſent to the aſſiſtance of the duke of Savoy.

In March following, 1705, he went over to Holland, with a deſign to execute ſome great ſchemes he had projected in the winter. The campaign was attended with ſome ſucceſſes, which would have made a conſiderable figure in a campaign under any other general, but are ſcarcely worth mentioning where the duke of Marlborough commanded. He could not carry into execution his main project, on account of the impediments he met with from the allies; and in this reſpect was greatly diſappointed. The ſeaſon for action being over, he made a tour to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover; at the firſt of which, he acquired the confidence and friendſhip of the new emperor Joſeph, who preſented him with the principality of Mindelheim. He then returned to the Hague, and, towards the cloſe of the year, arrived in England. All things being concerted for rendering the next year's campaign more ſucceſsful than the former, the duke, in the beginning of April, 1706, embarked for Holland. On the 12th of May, being Whitſunday, he gained the battle of Ramillies, in which, 50 pieces of cannon were taken, and 120 ſtandards and colours. The advantages gained by this victory were ſo much improved by the vigilance and wiſdom of the duke, that Louvain, Bruſſels, Mechlin, Ghent, and Bruges, ſubmitted to king Charles III. of Spain without a ſtroke; and Oudenarde ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons. The city of Antwerp followed this example. And thus, in the ſhort ſpace of a fortnight, the duke reduced all Brabant, and the marquiſate of the holy empire, to the obedience of king Charles. He afterwards took the towns of Oſtend, Menin, Dendermonde, and Aeth. He arrived at London on the 18th of November; and though at this time there was a party formed againſt him at court,

yet

yet the great ſervices he had done the nation, and the perſonal eſteem the queen always had for him, procured him an univerſal good reception. The houſe of commons, in their addreſs to the queen, ſpoke of the ſucceſs of the campaign in general, and of the duke of Marlborough's ſhare in particular, in the ſtrongeſt terms imaginable; and the day after unanimouſly voted him their thanks; and the lords did the ſame. The latter went ſtill farther; for on the 17th of December, they addreſſed the queen for leave to bring in a bill to ſettle the duke's honours on his poſterity. This was granted; and Blenheim-houſe, with the manor of Woodſtock, were, after the deceaſe of the ducheſs, upon whom they were ſettled in jointure, entailed in the ſame manner with the honours. Two days after this, the ſtandards and colours taken at Ramillies being carried in ſtate through the city, in order to be hung up in Guildhall, his grace of Marlborough was invited to dine with the lord-mayor, which he accordingly did.

The campaign of the year 1707 proved the moſt barren one he ever made; which was chiefly owing to a failure on the part of the allies, who began to flag in ſupporting the common cauſe. Nor did things go on more to his mind at home; for, upon his return to England at the end of the campaign, he found that the fire, which he ſuſpected the year before, had broke out in his abſence; that the queen had a female favourite, who was in a fair way of ſupplanting his ducheſs; and that ſhe liſtened to the inſinuations of a ſtateſman, who was no friend to him. He bore all this with firmneſs and patience, though he eaſily ſaw whither it tended; and went to Holland early in the ſpring of the year 1708, arriving at the Hague on the 19th of March. The enſuing campaign was carried on by the duke, in conjunction with prince Eugene, with ſuch amazing ſucceſs, that the French king thought proper, in the beginning of the year 1709, to ſet on foot a negotiation for peace; which, however, proved ineffectual. The houſe of commons this year gave an uncommon teſtimony of their reſpect for the duke of Marlborough; for, beſides addreſſing the queen, they, on the 22d of January, 1708-9, unanimouſly voted thanks to his grace, and ordered them to be tranſmitted to him abroad by the ſpeaker. The duke returned to England the 25th of February; and, on his firſt appearance in the houſe of lords, received the thanks of that auguſt aſſembly. In the next campaign his grace took Tournay, and, on the 11th of September, the famous battle of Malplaquet was fought, in which, after a bloody engagement, the French were entirely defeated; and this victory was ſucceeded by the ſurrender of Mons. The duke arriving at St. James's the 10th of November, was ſoon after honoured with the thanks of both houſes; and the queen appointed him lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Oxford. Towards the latter end of February 1710, his grace repaired to the Hague, where he met with prince Eugene; and theſe two famous generals ſet out together for the army, which was aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Tournay. This campaign was very ſucceſsful, many towns and fortreſſes being reduced: notwithſtanding which, when the duke came over to England, he found his intereſt declining, and his ſervices ſet at nought. Upon the meeting of the parliament, no notice was taken in the addreſſes of the duke's ſucceſs; an attempt, indeed, was made to procure him the thanks of the houſe of peers, but it was eagerly oppoſed by the duke of Argyle. His grace was kindly received by the queen, who ſeemed deſirous of his living upon good terms with her new miniſtry; but this was thought impracticable. In January 1711, he carried the golden key, the enſign of the ducheſs of Marlborough's dignity, to the queen, and reſigned all her employments with great duty and ſubmiſſion. He ſet out for Holland in February, to prepare for the next campaign, which, at the

ſame time, he knew would be his laſt. He exerted himſelf to the utmoſt extent of his valour and capacity. He embarked for England when the campaign was over, and arrived there about the middle of November. He acquainted her majeſty, in the audience he had at his arrival, that, as he could not concur in the meaſures of thoſe who directed her councils, ſo he would not diſtract them by a fruitleſs oppoſition. Nevertheleſs, finding himſelf attacked in the houſe of lords, and loaded with the imputation of having protracted the war for his own private intereſt, he vindicated his conduct and character with great dignity and ſpirit: and, in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, appealed to the queen his miſtreſs, who was there incognito, for the falſhood of that imputation; declaring that he was as much for peace as any man, provided it was ſuch a peace as might be expected from a war undertaken on ſo juſt motives, and carried on with uninterrupted ſucceſs. This had a great effect on that auguſt aſſembly, and perhaps made ſome impreſſion on the queen; but, at the ſame time, it gave ſuch an edge to the reſentment of his enemies, who were then in power, that they reſolved, at all events, to remove him. Soon afterwards an enquiry was promoted in the houſe of commons, to fix a diſgraceful imputation upon the duke, as if he had pocketed very large ſums of public money. When a queſtion to this purpoſe had been carried, her majeſty, by letter, acquainted him that ſhe had no farther occaſion for his ſervice, and diſmiſſed him from all his employments. He was from this time expoſed to a moſt painful perſecution. On the one hand, he was attacked by the clamours of the populace, and by thoſe licentious ſcriblers, who are always ready to eſpouſe the quarrels of a miniſtry, and to inſult, without mercy, whatever they know may be inſulted with impunity. On the other hand, a proſecution was commenced againſt him by the attorney-general, for applying public money to his private uſe; and the workmen employed in building Blenheim-houſe, though ſet at work by the crown, were encouraged to ſue his grace for the money that was due to them. All his actions were alſo ſhamefully miſrepreſented. Theſe uneaſineſſes, added to his grief for the death of the earl of Godolphin, inclined the duke to gratify his enemies by a voluntary exile. Accordingly, he embarked at Dover, on the 14th of November, 1712; and landing at Oſtend, went from thence to Antwerp, and afterwards to Aix-la-Chapelle, being every where received with the honours due to his high rank and merit. His grace returned to England in the year 1714, arriving at London three days after the queen's death. He was received with all poſſible demonſtrations of joy by thoſe who were then entruſted with the government; and upon the arrival of king George I. was particularly diſtinguiſhed by acts of royal favour; for he was again declared captain-general of all his majeſty's land-forces, colonel of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, and maſter of the ordnance. His advice was of great uſe in concerting thoſe meaſures by which the rebellion in the year 1715 was cruſhed; and his advice on this occaſion was the laſt effort he made in reſpect to public affairs; for his infirmities increaſing with his years, he retired from buſineſs, and ſpent the greateſt part of his time, during the remainder of his life, at one or other of his country-houſes. He died on the 16th of June, 1722, in his ſeventy-third year, at Windſor-lodge; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. To ſum up his character, he was the moſt accompliſhed courtier of his time, an able ſtateſman, and a conſummate general. Beſides the marquis of Blandford, whom we have already mentioned, his grace had four daughters, who married into ſome of the beſt families of the kingdom.

CHURCHILL (Charles) a celebrated ſatiriſt, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's, Weſtminſter, and was born in 1731. He was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool; where having one day an exerciſe to make, and, through inattention or idleneſs, having failed to bring it at the appointed time, his maſter thought proper to chaſtiſe him ſeverely, and even reproached him with ſtupidity: what the fear of ſtripes could not effect, the fear of ſhame ſoon produced, and he the next day brought his exerciſe finiſhed in ſuch a manner, that he received the public thanks of all the maſters. He was afterwards refuſed admittance into the univerſity of Oxford, for want of proper ſkill in the learned languages; and, in conſequence of this repulſe, was obliged to reſume his ſtudies at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where, at ſeventeen years of age, he contracted an intimacy with the lady whom he afterwards married. At the uſual age of going into orders, Mr. Churchill was ordained by the late biſhop of London, notwithſtanding he had taken no degree, nor ſtudied in either of our univerſities; and the firſt employment he had in the church, was a curacy of thirty pounds a year in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he carried his wife; they took a ſmall houſe, and he paſſed through the duties of his ſtation with aſſiduity and chearfulneſs. He was beloved and eſteemed by his pariſhioners, and though his ſermons were rather above the level of his audience, they were commended and followed. In order to eke out his ſcanty finances, he entered into a branch of trade, which he thought might end in riches, but which involved him in debts that preſſed him for ſome years after; this was no other than keeping a cyder cellar, and dealing in this liquor through that part of the country. A poet is but ill qualified for merchandiſe, where ſmall gains are to be patiently expected, and carefully accumulated. He had neither patience for the one, nor œconomy for the other; and a ſort of rural bankruptcy was the conſequence of his attempt. Upon leaving Wales, he came to London, and his father dying ſoon after, he ſtept into the church in which that gentleman had officiated. In order to improve his income, which ſcarcely produced an hundred pounds a year, he undertook to teach young ladies to read and write Engliſh, and was employed for this purpoſe in the boarding-ſchool of Mrs. Dennis, where he behaved with that decorum which was ſuitable to his profeſſion. His method of living, however, bearing no proportion to his revenue, he contracted ſeveral debts in the city, which he found himſelf unable to pay; and a jail, the continual terror of indigent genius, ſeemed now ready to complete his misfortunes. From this wretched ſtate of uneaſineſs he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name, who paid his debts, or at leaſt ſatisfied his creditors.

In the mean time, while Mr. Lloyd, the father, was thus relieving Mr. Churchill by his bounty, Mr. Lloyd, the ſon, began to excite him by his example. The Actor, a poem, written by this gentleman, and addreſſed to Bonnel Thornton, was read and approved by all the judges of poetical merit, and gave the author a diſtinguiſhed place among the writers of his age. The reputation Mr. Lloyd acquired by this poem, induced his friend Churchill to write the celebrated Roſciad, which was received with great applauſe. The next performance of Mr. Churchill was his Apology to the Critical Reviewers, which alſo met with a favourable reception from the public. But while his writings thus amuſed the town, it was diſguſted by his actions. He now quitted his wife, reſigned his gown, and all clerical functions, commenced a complete man of the town, drank to exceſs, frequented ſtews, and, giddy with applauſe, ſeemed to think his talents a ſufficient atonement for all the abſurdities of his conduct. He now wrote a poem called Night, which was ſoon followed by the Ghoſt, the Prophecy of Famine, and other pieces. About the year 1764, he went over to Boulogne, on a viſit

visit to Mr. Wilkes, and was there attacked by a miliary fever, which carried him off in a few days. After his death, his poems were collected and printed together, in two volumes, octavo.

CIBBER (Colley) esq. a very eminent comedian and dramatic writer, was the son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holstein, and was born at London on the 6th of November, 1671. In 1682 he was sent to the free-school of Grantham, in Lincolnshire; and having remained there about five years, was preparing to go to the university, in order to qualify himself for the church, when, in the year 1688, he was induced to take arms in favour of the prince of Orange, under the earl of Devonshire. Soon after this, he betook himself to the stage, for which he had conceived a very early inclination; but he did not meet with much encouragement at first, being full three quarters of a year before he obtained a salary of ten shillings *per* week. The first part in which he appeared with any glimpse of success, was the Chaplain in the Orphan; he then distinguished himself in the part of lord Touchwood, in Congreve's Double Dealer; and next in the character of Fondlewife, in the Old Batchelor. He was not, however, advanced in the manner he had reason to expect; and therefore, that he might appear in a new rank of distinction, he wrote his first play, called Love's last Shift, which was acted in 1695, wherein he performed the part of Sir Novelty Fashion. This comedy met with the success it deserved; and the character of the Fop was so admirably represented by Mr. Cibber, that he was thenceforward allowed to excel all other actors in parts of that cast. From this period he applied himself to the writing of plays; and "it is observable," says he, "that my muse and my spouse were equally prolific; that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made me the father of a play. I think we had a dozen of each sort between us, of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive when I quitted the theatre." Of all his plays, none was of more importance to the public and himself, than the Nonjuror, which was acted in 1717: it rendered him the constant butt of all the enemies of the government, and by laying the foundation of a misunderstanding between him and Mr. Pope, at length raised him to be the hero of the Dunciad. However, king George I. to whom it was dedicated, ordered Mr. Cibber two hundred pounds; and from the merit of this performance, he, in 1730, became poet laureat, which office he enjoyed till his death. He wrote, 1. The Careless Husband: 2. The Double Gallant: 3. The Lady's last Stake; 4. Perolla and Izadora: 5. The Refusal: 6. The Rival Fools: 7. The School-Boy: 8. She wou'd and she wou'd not: 9. Woman's Wit: 10. Venus and Adonis: 11. Love makes a Man: 12. The Comical Lovers: 13. Damon and Phillida; and many other dramatic pieces, besides some pamphlets. He died in December, 1757, at the age of eighty-six.

CLARKE (Dr. Samuel) one of the greatest divines that any age has produced, was born at Norwich on the 11th of October, 1675; his father, Edward Clarke, Esq. being alderman of that city, and one of it's representatives in parliament. He was instructed in classical learning at the free-school of his native place; and, in 1691, removed from thence to Caius college, Cambridge, where his uncommon genius and abilities soon began to display themselves. He greatly contributed to the establishment of the Newtonian philosophy by an excellent translation of, and notes upon, Rohault's Physics, which he finished before he had attained to the twenty-second year of his age. Having taken holy orders, he became chaplain to Dr. John Moore, bishop of Norwich, who gave him the rectory of Drayton in that diocese. In the years 1704 and 1705 he was appointed to preach Mr. Boyle's lecture. In 1706 he translated

SIR EDWARD COKE.

tranſlated Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics into elegant Latin; and, the ſame year, his patron, the biſhop of Norwich, procured for him the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. He was ſoon after made chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, and, in 1709, was preſented to the rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter. Upon his advancement to this ſtation, he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and acquitted himſelf with great applauſe in the public exerciſe which he performed on that occaſion. In 1712 he publiſhed a moſt beautiful and correct edition of Cæſar's Commentaries, dedicated to the duke of Marlborough; and in the ſame year appeared his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, which engaged him in a warm controverſy. In the years 1715 and 1716 he was engaged in a diſpute with Mr. Leibnitz, concerning the principles of natural philoſophy and religion; and the letters which paſſed between them on that ſubject, were publiſhed at London in 1717. Upon the death of Sir Iſaac Newton, in 1727, he was offered the place of maſter of the mint; but this he refuſed, as inconſiſtent with his character. In the beginning of the year 1729, he publiſhed the twelve firſt books of Homer's Iliad, with the Latin verſion accurately corrected, and learned notes; but before he had finiſhed the reſt, he was taken ſuddenly ill, and died on the 17th of May, in that year. His Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm, and ten volumes of his ſermons, were publiſhed after his death. His works, which are numerous, and of which thoſe we have mentioned form but a part, will remain a perpetual monument of his learning and abilities. He was poſſeſſed of the moſt amiable diſpoſition; his piety was manly and unaffected, and his charity as extenſive as the whole rational creation.

COKE (Sir Edward) the great oracle of the law, and lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench in the reign of James I. was the ſon of Robert Coke, eſq. of Mileham in the county of Norfolk, and was born at his father's ſeat in the year 1550. He received his education at the free-ſchool of Norwich, and at Trinity-college in Cambridge. Having ſtudied in the univerſity about four years, he removed to Clifford's Inn, London; and was ſoon after entered a ſtudent of the Inner Temple. He had not been long in this laſt place before he gave a proof of his extraordinary abilities; a caſe relating to the cook of the Temple, which had puzzled all the lawyers, was ſtated by him in ſuch a maſterly manner, as attracted the admiration of the whole bench of judges. It was probably on account of this ſpecimen of his abilities, that he was called to the bar when but of ſix years ſtanding; and having married a lady of great fortune, he was ſoon advanced to the moſt conſiderable dignities. The cities of Norwich and Coventry choſe him their recorder; the county of Norfolk elected him one of their repreſentatives in parliament; and the Houſe of Commons made him their ſpeaker in the 35th year of queen Elizabeth. That princeſs appointed him her ſolicitor-general in 1592, and her attorney-general the year following. In May 1603, he was knighted by king James I. and in November the ſame year he managed the trial of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, whom, it muſt be confeſſed, he treated with a ſcurrility of language that can by no means be juſtified; calling him, with a virulence almoſt beyond example, traitor, monſter, viper, and ſpider of hell. In 1606 he was appointed lord chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas; and, in 1613, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, and a member of the privy-council: but happening to give offence to the court, partly by a diſpute which he had with the lord chancellor Egerton, concerning the juriſdiction of their reſpective courts, partly by his too eager proſecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, and partly by an opinion he had delivered with regard to the king's power in eccleſiaſtical affairs; he was, in the year 1616, re-

moved from the office of lord chief juſtice. In December 1621, Sir Edward, on account of his ſpirited oppoſition to the meaſures of the court in the Houſe of Commons, was committed to the Tower. Upon the calling of a new parliament in 1625, the miniſtry, to prevent his being choſen a member, took care that he ſhould be appointed ſheriff of the county of Buckingham. Nevertheleſs, he found means to procure a ſeat in the parliament of the year 1628, and acted in it with his uſual ſpirit and vigour: he ſpoke warmly for the redreſs of grievances, argued boldly in defence of liberty, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the privileges of the Houſe of Commons. After the diſſolution of this parliament, which happened in March 1628-9, he retired to his houſe at Stoke-Pogeys, in Buckinghamſhire, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, and died there on the third of September, 1634. His works are well known and greatly eſteemed; particularly his Reports, and his Inſtitutes of the Laws of England.

COLET (Dr. JOHN) founder of St. Paul's ſchool, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Colet, knight; and was born at London in the year 1466. In 1483, he was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford; and, two years after, was inſtituted to the rectory of Denington in Suffolk, which he enjoyed till his death. During his travels into France and Italy, he was made a prebendary of the cathedral church of York, and inſtalled by proxy on the fifth of March, 1494. In December 1497, he was ordained deacon, and prieſt in July following. In 1504, he took the degree of doctor in divinity. On the fifth of May, 1505, he was inſtituted to a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul; and in the ſame year and month, was made dean of that church, without the leaſt application of his own. Having inherited a very conſiderable eſtate by the death of his father, he reſolved to conſecrate it to ſome ſtanding and perpetual benefaction; agreeable to which reſolution, he founded St. Paul's ſchool in London, for 153 ſcholars. This excellent man died on the ſixteenth of September, 1519, in the 53d year of his age. He wrote, 1. Rudimenta Grammatices: 2. The Conſtruction of the Eight Parts of Speech: 3. Daily Devotions: 4. Monition to a Godly Life: 5. Epiſtolæ ad Eraſmum; and ſome other pieces. He was a tall, comely, graceful, well-bred man; and his learning and piety were uncommon. "No higher teſtimony, ſays Mr. Granger, need to be given of the merit of Colet, than his great intimacy with Eraſmus. There was a ſimilitude of manners, of ſtudies, and ſentiments in religion, between theſe illuſtrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and ſuperſtition, and expoſe them to the eyes of the world; and to prepare men's minds for the reformation of religion, and reſtoration of learning."

CONGREVE (WILLIAM) eſq. an eminent Engliſh dramatic writer, was born at a place called Bardſa, near Leeds, in Yorkſhire, in 1672, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which he ſtudied the law for a ſhort time in the Middle Temple, London. His firſt production was a novel, entitled Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled; and he ſoon after began his comedy of the Old Bachelor, which, on its being acted, procured him many conſiderable friends, among whom was Mr. Montague, afterwards lord Hallifax, who appointed him one of the commiſſioners for licenſing hackney-coaches; then gave him a place in the pipe-office, and afterwards a poſt in the cuſtoms, worth 600l. per annum. It is no wonder that, after ſuch encouragement, he ſhould ſoon make his appearance again on the ſtage; and accordingly, the next year, he brought on the Double Dealer. Queen Mary dying in 1694, he wrote a paſtoral on that occaſion, entitled The Mourning Muſe of Alexis; and in 1695 he produced his comedy of Love for Love. The ſame year he addreſſed to king William

William an ode upon the taking of Namur. Having eſtabliſhed his reputation as a comic writer, he reſolved to attempt a tragedy, and in 1697 was acted his Mourning Bride, which met with great applauſe. He was now called off to engage in another ſpecies of writing; Mr. Jeremy Collier attacked him as a dangerous immoral author. An anſwer was neceſſary, and therefore an anſwer was given, which, though it does not entirely juſtify Mr. Congreve, ſhews however great modeſty and wit. This quarrel is thought to have given Mr. Congreve ſome diſtaſte to the ſtage; yet he ſoon after brought on another comedy, entitled the Way of the World, the ill ſucceſs of which completed his diſguſt to the theatre. He amuſed himſelf afterwards with compoſing original poems and tranſlations, which he collected in one volume, and publiſhed in 1710. In 1718 he was appointed ſecretary of Jamaica. The greateſt part of the laſt twenty years of his life was ſpent in eaſe and retirement; but towards the end of it, being much afflicted with the gout, he went to Bath for the benefit of the waters; where having the misfortune to be overturned in his chariot, he from that time complained of a pain in his ſide, ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſome inward bruiſe. Upon his return to London, his health continued to decline, and he died at his houſe in Surry-ſtreet, in the Strand, on the 19th of January, 1728-9. On the 26th of the ſame month, he was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey, the pall being ſupported by the duke of Bridgewater, the earl of Godolphin, lord Cobham, lord Wilmington, brigadier-general Churchill, and the honourable George Berkeley. Some time after, an elegant monument was erected to his memory, with the following inſcription: "Mr. William Congreve, died January 19, 1728-9, aged fifty-ſix, and was buried near this place. To whoſe moſt valuable memory this monument is ſet up by Henrietta, dutcheſs of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly ſhe remembers the happineſs ſhe enjoyed in the ſincere friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a man; whoſe virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and eſteem of the preſent age; and whoſe writings will be the admiration of the future."

Voltaire, in his letters concerning the Engliſh nation, ſpeaking of Mr. Congreve, ſays, "He raiſed the glory of comedy to a greater height, than any Engliſh writer before or ſince his time. He wrote only a few plays, but they are excellent in their kind. The laws of the drama are ſtrictly obſerved in them. They abound with characters, all which are ſhadowed with the utmoſt delicacy; and we do not meet with ſo much as one low or coarſe jeſt. The language is every where that of men of faſhion, but their actions are thoſe of knaves: a proof, that he was perfectly well acquainted with human nature, and frequented what we call polite company. He was infirm and come to the verge of life when I knew him. Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was his entertaining too mean an idea of his firſt profeſſion, that of a writer; though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He ſpoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him; and hinted to me in our firſt converſation, that I ſhould viſit him upon no other footing than that of a private gentleman, who led a life of plainneſs and ſimplicity. I anſwered, that had he been ſo unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman, I ſhould never have troubled him with a viſit; and I was very much diſguſted at ſo unſeaſonable a piece of vanity."

COOPER (Anthony Ashley) earl of Shafteſbury, one of the greateſt politicians and moſt diſtinguiſhed miniſters of the laſt century, was the ſon of Sir John Cooper, and was born at Winborne St. Giles, in Dorſetſhire, on the 22d of July, 1621. He was educated at Oxford, and from thence removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with ſuch unwearied diligence, that he ſoon acquired a tho-

a thorough knowledge of the Engliſh conſtitution. In 1640 he was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the town of Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire. At the breaking out of the civil war, he offered his ſervices to king Charles I. and projected a ſcheme for an accommodation, which he communicated to his majeſty: but, this deſign proving abortive, and finding himſelf not treated with the confidence he expected, he entered into the parliament's ſervice, accepted a commiſſion, took Wareham by ſtorm in 1644, and ſoon after reduced all the adjacent parts of Dorſetſhire. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. in promoting which he was greatly inſtrumental, he was ſworn of the privy-council; and, in April 1661, was created baron Aſhley of Winborne St. Giles, and afterwards made chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer. In 1667 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of high-treaſurer; on the 23d of April, 1672, was created baron Cooper of Pawlet, and earl of Shafteſbury; and on the 4th of November following, was advanced to the poſt of lord high-chancellor of England, which he diſcharged with equal ability and integrity. He complied, however, a little too readily with the arbitrary meaſures of the court; but, upon his being deprived of the great ſeal in November 1673, he returned to his former connections, and continued thenceforward to be the very ſoul of the anti-miniſterial party. He oppoſed the teſt, promoted the excluſion-bill, and, in ſhort, acted in every thing with ſuch vehemence, that he was twice committed to the Tower. The firſt time he was diſmiſſed upon his ſubmiſſion: the ſecond, the grand jury returned the bill *ignoramus*. Senſible, however, of the great danger that threatened him, as well from the power as the malice of his enemies, he thought proper to retire to Amſterdam, where he died on the 22d of January, 1682-3, in the 62d year of his age. His body was brought over to England, and interred at Winborne St. Giles among thoſe of his anceſtors.

"The great talents of the earl of Shafteſbury, and his exact knowledge of men and things, (ſays Mr. Granger) contributed to render him one of the firſt characters of his age: but the violence of his paſſions, and the flexibility of his principles, prompted him to act very different and even contrary parts. This was, in ſome meaſure, owing to the changes in the times in which he lived, but is more to be attributed to the mutability of his character, which ever varied with the intereſts of his ambition. When we conſider him as ſitting in the higheſt tribunal in the kingdom, explaining and correcting the laws, detecting fraud, and exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the ſide of juſtice; we admire the able lawyer, the commanding orator, and the upright judge: but when he enters into all the iniquitous meaſures of the Cabal, when he proſtitutes his eloquence to enſlave his country, and becomes the factious leader and the popular incendiary, we regard him with an equal mixture of horror and regret."

COOPER (ANTHONY ASHLEY) the third earl of Shafteſbury, and the celebrated author of the Characteriſtics, was born on the 26th of February, 1671, at Exeter-houſe in London, the town reſidence of his grandfather Anthony, the firſt earl of Shafteſbury; who, from the time of his birth, conceived ſo ſtrong an affection for him, that he undertook the care of his education; and reſolving to have him thoroughly inſtructed in the learned languages, committed him to the tuition of a lady in his houſe, who was ſo perfect a miſtreſs of the Greek and Latin tongues, that ſhe could ſpeak either of them with the greateſt fluency. By her inſtructions he profited ſo much, that by the time he attained to the eleventh year of his age, he could not only read, but even ſpeak, the Greek and Latin, with eaſe and accuracy. With the ſame rapidity he paſſed through a complete courſe of philoſophical learning; and,

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in 1686, he began his travels under the care of a tutor. He returned to England in 1689; and upon the death of Sir John Trenchard, in 1695, was elected a burgeſs for Poole in Dorſetſhire. At his firſt appearance in the houſe of commons, he had an opportunity of ſhewing that ſpirit of liberty, which he maintained to the end of his life, and by which he uniformly directed his conduct on all occaſions. He had prepared a ſpeech in favour of the bill for granting counſel to priſoners in caſes of high treaſon; but when he roſe to deliver it, he was ſo intimidated by the auguſtneſs of the aſſembly, that he loſt all memory, and was unable to proceed. The houſe, after giving him ſome time to recover from his confuſion, called loudly for him to go on; when he proceeded to this effect: "If I, Sir, (addreſſing himſelf to the ſpeaker) who riſe only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am ſo confounded, that I am unable to expreſs the leaſt of what I propoſed to ſay; what muſt the condition of that man be, who, without any aſſiſtance, is pleading for his life, and under apprehenſions of being deprived of it?" Upon the diſſolution of the parliament in 1698, he repaired to Holland, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Bayle, Mr. Le Clerc, and other learned and ingenious perſons. Returning to England in the year 1699, he ſoon after became earl of Shafteſbury by the death of his father. He was offered by king William the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate; but this he declined on account of his weak conſtitution. In 1703 he made a ſecond voyage to Holland, from whence he returned in the year following. He had long been afflicted with an aſthmatic diſorder; and finding the diſeaſe ſtill to increaſe upon him, he removed to Italy for the benefit of the air, in 1711; and died at Naples on the 4th of February, 1713. His writings are, 1. A Letter concerning Enthuſiaſm: 2. Senſus Communis; an Eſſay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour: 3. Soliloquy; or Advice to an Author: 4. An Inquiry concerning Virtue and Merit: 5. The Moraliſts; a philoſophical Rhapſody: 6. Miſcellaneous Reflections, &c. 7. A Notion of the Hiſtorical Draught, or Tablature of the Judgment of Hercules; and, 8. A Letter concerning Deſign. Theſe treatiſes have been printed in three volumes, under the general title of Characteriſtics.

COWLEY (Abraham) an eminent Engliſh poet, was born in Fleet-ſtreet, near the end of Chancery-lane, London, in the year 1618. His father, who was a grocer, dying before his birth, he was left to the care of his mother, who procured him to be admitted a king's ſcholar in Weſtminſter-ſchool; where he gave early proofs of his extraordinary genius. In 1633, when he was but fifteen years of age, he publiſhed a collection of poems, under the title of Poetical Bloſſoms; in which, ſays biſhop Sprat, there are many things that might well become the vigour and force of a manly wit. Mr. Cowley himſelf tells us, that he had ſo defective a memory while at ſchool, that he could never be brought to retain the ordinary rules of grammar; but this want he abundantly ſupplied by an intimate acquaintance with the books themſelves from which thoſe rules had been drawn. From Weſtminſter-ſchool he removed to Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he was elected a ſcholar in 1636. In the year 1638 he publiſhed his Love's Riddle, a paſtoral comedy, written while he was at Weſtminſter; and alſo a Latin comedy, entitled, Naufragium Joculare, or the Merry Shipwreck. In 1643, being then maſter of arts, he, among many others, was ejected from the univerſity; upon which he retired to Oxford, and was entered of St. John's-college there. His affection to the royal cauſe engaged him in the ſervice of the king; and he attended his majeſty in ſeveral journeys and expeditions. During the heat of the civil war, he lived in the family of the earl of St. Alban's; and when the queen was obliged to retire into France, he accompanied her thither. For the ſpace of ten years he was abſent

from his native country, and that time he employed either in bearing a ſhare in the diſtreſſes of the royal family, or in labouring for their intereſt. In 1656 he was ſent over to England with the utmoſt ſecrecy, in order to take cognizance of the ſtate of affairs in this kingdom; but being diſcovered and ſeized, he was committed to cloſe impriſonment, and it was with great difficulty that he obtained his liberty; after which he ventured back to France, and remained there till near the time of king Charles the Second's reſtoration. On the 2d of December, 1657, he was created doctor of phyſic at Oxford.

Soon after the reſtoration, Mr. Cowley obtained a conſiderable eſtate, through the favour of the duke of Buckingham and the earl of St. Alban's; and being now in the 42d year of his age, he reſolved to paſs the remainder of his life in a ſtudious retirement. For this purpoſe he withdrew firſt to Barn-Elms, and afterwards to Chertſey, where he died the 28th of July, 1667: on the 3d of Auguſt following he was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, in 1675, by the duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inſcription by doctor Thomas Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter. When the news of our poet's death was communicated to king Charles II. that prince ſaid, that "Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England." His character indeed was equally amiable and reſpectable; for he was as much diſtinguiſhed by the goodneſs of his heart, and the ſweetneſs of his temper, as by the extent of his learning, and the ſublimity of his genius. He wrote a ſacred poem called Davideis; Pindaric Odes; ſix books of Plants; the Miſtreſs, a poem; eleven Anacreontics; Eſſays in proſe and verſe, &c. His Latin poems, which are eſteemed the beſt of his works, are written in the various meaſures of the ancients, and have much of their unaffected beauty.

CRANMER (Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was deſcended from an ancient family in Nottinghamſhire, and born at Aſlacton, in that county, on the ſecond of July, 1489. In 1503 he was admitted of Jeſus-college, Cambridge, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon abilities and application; and, in 1523, commenced doctor in divinity. The immediate cauſe of his advancement in the church, was the opinion he gave with regard to king Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine of Arragon; viz. that the king ſhould conſult all the univerſities of Europe. Henry was no ſooner informed of this opinion, than he exclaimed, "Aye, now we have the right ſow by the ear." He immediately ſent for Cranmer to court, made him his chaplain, and ſoon after preſented him to the archdeaconry of Taunton.

In 1530, our divine was ſent by the king into France, Italy, and Germany, to diſpute againſt the validity of Henry's marriage. In 1533, he was raiſed to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury; and, in leſs than two months after his conſecration, pronounced the ſentence of divorce between king Henry and queen Catharine. He ſhewed himſelf a zealous promoter of the reformation; procured the bible to be tranſlated into Engliſh; forwarded the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries; and, in 1536, divorced king Henry from Anne Boleyn. In 1539, he oppoſed, with great vigour, the act of the Six Articles, commonly called the Bloody Statute. The next year, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to inſpect into matters of religion, and to explain ſome of its principal doctrines; and the book entitled, The neceſſary Erudition of a Chriſtian Man, was the reſult of their commiſſion. In 1542, he procured an act for the advancement of true religion, and the aboliſhment of the contrary. In the year following, he was expoſed to ſome danger from the reſentment of the Popiſh party, who drew up articles of accuſation againſt him, and preſented them to the king. Henry perceived

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their malice; and one evening, on pretence of diverting himself on the water, ordered his barge to be rowed towards Lambeth. The archbishop being informed of the king's arrival, came down to pay his respects, and was ordered by his majesty to come into the barge. Henry acquainted him with the accusations of heresy, faction, &c. which were laid against him; and spoke of his opposition to the Six Articles: the archbishop modestly replied, that, with respect to them, his sentiments still remained unaltered; but that he was not conscious of having offended against them. Then the king, assuming an air of pleasantry, asked him, If his Bed-chamber could stand the test of these articles? The archbishop confessed, that he was married in Germany, before his promotion; but assured the king, that on the passing of that act, he had parted with his wife, and sent her abroad to her friends. His majesty was so charmed with the openness and integrity of this excellent prelate, that he made him acquainted with the plot that was formed against him, gave him a ring of great value to produce upon a future emergency, and resolved to counterwork the malice of Cranmer's enemies; who summoned him, soon after, to appear before the council, suffered him to wait in the lobby among the servants, treated him on his admission with haughty contempt, and would have sent him to the Tower. But he produced the ring; and gained his enemies a severe reprimand from Henry, and himself the highest degree of security and favour.

Upon the decease of king Henry VIII. in January 1547, archbishop Cranmer was one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom: and, on the 20th of February following, he crowned king Edward VI. to whom he had been godfather. In 1550 a review was made of the book of common prayer, which by his care had been drawn up; and, in 1552, it was authorised by act of parliament. The next year, Cranmer opposed the new settlement of the crown upon lady Jane Grey; but was at length prevailed on to acquiesce in it. He appeared for that lady upon the death of Edward VI. and was one of her counsellors. Soon after the accession of queen Mary, he was committed to the Tower; and on the 3d of November, 1553, was tried and condemned for high treason, in acknowledging the sovereignty of Jane Grey. The queen, however, upon his humble and repeated application, pardoned him the treason: but at the same time, to gratify her implacable resentment against him for the part which he acted in her mother's divorce, she resolved that he should suffer death as an heretic. In April 1554, the archbishop, with his fellow-prisoners, Ridley and Latimer, were removed to Oxford, in order to hold a public disputation with the papists. In the course of their argumentation they were insulted, interrupted, and silenced; and on their refusing to subscribe the popish articles, they were condemned as heretics. But this sentence being void in law, as the pope's authority was wanting, a new commission was sent from Rome for the trial and conviction of Cranmer. Accordingly, on the 12th of September, 1555, he appeared before the commissioners in St. Mary's church, Oxford, where he was accused of blasphemy, heresy, perjury, and incontinence: of blasphemy and heresy, for what he had written and acted against popery; of perjury, for breaking his oath to the pope; and of incontinence, on account of his being married. He defended himself against these accusations; and was afterwards cited to appear at Rome within eighty days, to make his answer in person: but no care being taken to send him, he was, by an order from thence, degraded and deprived.

After the degradation of Cranmer, his popish persecutors used every artifice that could be thought of to shake his constancy. They were very desirous of prevailing on him to recant; as, if by any means they could do this, it would be a matter of great triumph to their party. He had now been near two years and a half in confinement, and

and had been treated with extreme ſeverity: but he had always hitherto diſcovered great firmneſs of mind under his ſufferings, and his enemies had found him unmoved by their threats, and ſteady to his principles. They reſolved, therefore, to try whether more gentle uſage would not operate more effectually upon the natural mildneſs of his temper. They removed him from the rigorous reſtraints of his priſon to the deanery of Chriſt-church, where he was handſomely lodged, and elegantly entertained. They aſſailed him with the pleaſures of life; they endeavoured to work upon him by the pleaſing arguments of eaſe, of affluence, of ſtation; they told him of the queen's perſonal eſteem and regard for him; and reminded him of the reſpect and attention paid him, when in power. They told him, that he would be permitted to enjoy his former dignity in the church; or, if he liked it better, might lead a comfortable and peaceful life in privacy and ſafety. And all this only by ſetting his name to a piece of paper. They ſaid, he was ſtill ſtrong and healthy, and might live many years more, if he did not voluntarily put a period to his own days, by the terrible death of burning. He reſiſted their temptations for a conſiderable time: but they continued to treat him with great apparent kindneſs and reſpect; they gave him liberty to take his pleaſure in the open air; they flattered, they careſſed him; and, in ſhort, in an unguarded hour, they prevailed upon the archbiſhop to ſubſcribe an abjuration, renouncing all the errors of Luther and Zuinglius, acknowledging the pope's ſupremacy, the ſeven ſacraments, the corporal preſence in the Euchariſt, purgatory, prayer for departed ſouls, and the invocation of ſaints.

When the popiſh party had obtained this triumph over the unfortunate archbiſhop, they cauſed his recantation to be printed and diſperſed with all poſſible expedition. It was, however, never intended that his life ſhould be ſpared; and all the promiſes which had been made him of that kind, were only ſo many inſtances of the baſeneſs and perfidiouſneſs, as well as of the cruelty, of his perſecutors. Nothing leſs than his death could ſatiate the revengeful queen; who ſaid, that, "as he had been the great promoter of hereſy, and the corrupter of the whole nation, the abjuration, which was ſufficient in other caſes, ſhould not ſerve his turn; for ſhe was reſolved he ſhould be burnt." On the day appointed for his execution, March 21, 1556, he was conducted to St. Mary's church, and placed on a kind of ſtage over-againſt the pulpit: then Dr. Cole, provoſt of Eton, preached a ſermon, in which he magnified Cranmer's converſion as the immediate effect of God's inſpiration. He exhorted the archbiſhop to bear up with reſolution againſt the terrors of death; and aſſured him, that dirges and maſſes ſhould be ſaid for his ſoul in all the churches of Oxford. During the whole ſermon, Cranmer diſcovered the utmoſt anxiety and internal agitation, lifting up his eyes to Heaven, ſhedding a torrent of tears, and groaning with unutterable anguiſh. When he was deſired to declare his faith, he prayed with the moſt pathetic expreſſions of horror and remorſe. He then made a ſhort but moving exhortation to the people; repeated the Apoſtle's Creed; declared his belief of the Scriptures; and acknowledged that he had ſigned a paper contrary to his conſcience, from the apprehenſion of death, for which reaſon, he ſaid, the hand that ſubſcribed the recantation ſhould firſt feel the torture of the fire. He renounced the pope as the enemy of Chriſt, and profeſſed the ſame opinion of the ſacrament which he had publiſhed in a book written on that ſubject. Thunder-ſtruck, as it were, at this unexpected declaration, the enraged papiſts called aloud to him to leave off diſſembling; and pulling him down from the place on which he ſtood, led him immediately to the ſtake. When the fire was kindled, he ſtretched forth his right hand to the flame, and held it there unmoved (except that once

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THO.s CROMWELL, EARL of ESSEX.

he wiped his face with it) till it were entirely consumed; crying with a loud voice, "This hand hath offended;" and often repeating, "This unworthy right hand." At length the fire reaching his body, he in a short time expired, with the dying prayer of St. Stephen in his mouth, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." He burnt, to all appearance, without pain or motion, and seemed to repel the torture by mere strength of mind; shewing a repentance and a fortitude, that ought to cancel all reproach of timidity in his life.

Such was the undeserved fate of Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who, with a very small alloy of human weakness and irresolution, possessed all the candour, simplicity, meekness, and benevolence of a primitive christian. He has been justly esteemed (says Mr. Granger) one of the greatest ornaments of our church and nation. He was a man of great learning, and wrote several works, among which are the following, viz. 1. A Treatise against Unwritten Verities; 2. A Defence of the true and catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ; 3. Preface to the English Translation of the Bible; 4. A Catechism, entitled, A short Instruction to Christian Religion, for the singular Profit of Children and young People; 5. The Examination of most Points of Religion; 6. Some Considerations offered to king Edward VI. to induce him to proceed to a further Reformation; 7. Letters to divers Persons; to king Henry VIII. lord Cromwell, Sir William Cecil, and to foreign Divines. He had also a considerable hand in composing the Homilies.

CRICHTON (James) commonly called the Admirable Crichton, was descended from a very ancient family in Scotland, and was born at Clunie, in the shire of Perth. "This amazing genius (says Mr. Granger) seems to have surprised and astonished mankind, like a new northern star. He, together with an athletic strength and singular elegance of form, possessed the various powers of the human mind in their full force, and almost every acquired talent that could recommend the man, or adorn the gentleman. If all that is said of him by authors of character be true, he is much better entitled to the appellation of Phœnix than John Picus of Mirandula; but the elevation and extension of the genius of this wonderful man appears to have been more a flight than a growth. If he had lived longer, and written more, it is probable that his works would not, like those of his countryman Buchanan, have continued unimpaired by time. Crichton shot up like the mountain pine; Buchanan rose slowly like the oak. The one is rather an object of temporary admiration; the other retains its strength and beauty, after it hath stood the shock of ages. It is probable, that the great qualities of Crichton served to precipitate his fate. Vincent de Gonzaga, prince of Mantua, his pupil, prompted by jealousy or envy, basely attacked, and brutally murdered him in the street, in the time of Carnival, in the year 1583, and the 22d of his age.* If the reader should, in a collective view, consider what is said of him by Imperialis, in his Museum; by Mackenzie, in his History of Scotch Writers; by bishop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca; and by Dr. Hawkesworth, in the Adventurer; he will find full enough to exercise his faith, though mankind be naturally fond of the marvellous, and ever willing to stretch their faculties to the utmost, to reconcile it with truth." *Biographical History of England.*

CROMWELL (Thomas) earl of Essex, an eminent statesman in the sixteenth century, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney in Surry. But notwithstanding this

* Sir Thomas Urquhart says he was killed in the 32d year of his age.

diſadvantage of his birth, his induſtry and force of genius made way for his advancement. Having found means to travel into various countries, to learn their languages, and ſee their methods of war, (being a ſoldier under the duke of Bourbon at the ſacking of Rome in 1527) upon his return to England he was taken into the ſervice of cardinal Wolſey, as his ſolicitor; to whom he ſo approved himſelf by his fidelity and diligence, and whom he defended with ſuch eloquence in the houſe of commons againſt the articles of impeachment, that the king, after the fall of the cardinal, eſteeming him a proper agent for himſelf in more important affairs, voluntarily entertained him as his ſervant. In 1531 he was knighted, made a privy-counſellor, and maſter of the jewel-houſe: in 1532 he was appointed clerk of the hanaper, and chancellor of the exchequer; and, in 1534, principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of the rolls. He was the chief inſtrument in diſſolving the abbies and other religious houſes; and laboured with indefatigable induſtry to promote the reformation. The papal authority being now aboliſhed, and the king declared ſupreme head of the church, his majeſty appointed him vicar-general over all the ſpiritualities under himſelf. He was likewiſe, on the 2d of July, 1536, made lord-keeper of the privy-ſeal, and on the 9th of the ſame month advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Cromwell of Okeham in the county of Rutland; and the year following he was conſtituted chief juſtice itinerant of all the foreſts beyond the Trent. Auguſt 26, 1537, he was created knight of the garter. In 1538 he was made conſtable of Carisbrooke-caſtle in the Iſle of Wight, and about the ſame time obtained a grant of the caſtle and lordſhip of Okeham, which was followed by many other grants from the crown. On the 17th of April, 1540, he was created earl of Eſſex, and ſoon after made lord high chamberlain of England.

The tide of proſperity, which had hitherto flowed in upon him, began now to take a turn. A ſcheme he laid to ſecure his greatneſs, proved his ruin; ſuch is the weakneſs of human policy! he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to effect a match between king Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves. As that lady and her friends were all Lutherans, he imagined it might tend to depreſs the popiſh party at court; and he expected a great ſupport from a queen of his own making. But the capricious monarch, being diſguſted with her perſon at the very firſt ſight, conceived an invincible averſion to the promoter of the marriage. Many circumſtances concurred to his ruin. He was hated and envied as an upſtart by the nobility in general, and deteſted by all the Roman-catholics, as the inveterate enemy of their religion. The king's diſcontent was artfully inflamed by the malicious inſinuations of the duke of Norfolk and the biſhop of Wincheſter; the former of whom was commiſſioned by his majeſty to arreſt the earl of Eſſex at the council-table, for high treaſon; and he was immediately ſent priſoner to the Tower. In his fall he had the common fate of all diſgraced miniſters, to be forſaken by his friends, and inſulted by his enemies. Archbiſhop Cranmer however, with a friendſhip uncommon to courtiers, wrote earneſtly to the king in his behalf, declaring that, in his opinion, no monarch of England had ever ſo valuable a ſervant. But his ruin was determined. He was accuſed of ſeveral crimes and miſdemeanors, and of ſeveral heretical principles and practices: though ſome of them were improbable, and he might have cleared himſelf of others by producing the king's orders; he was not ſuffered to be heard even in his own defence, and was attainted of high treaſon and hereſy. He uſed all his efforts to procure mercy; and, during his impriſonment, wrote to the king in ſuch pathetic terms, that his majeſty cauſed the letter to be thrice read, and ſeemed affected with it. But the ſolicitations of the duke of Norfolk and biſhop Gardiner at length prevailed; and a warrant was granted

for

OLIVER CROMWELL.

for the execution of the unfortunate Cromwell. When he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, the 28th of July, 1540, his affection for his ſon made him very cautious in what he ſaid, and leſs careful to aſſert his own innocence. He thanked God for bringing him to that death for his tranſgreſſions; he acknowledged his offences againſt God and his ſovereign; and declared that he died in the catholic faith. Then he deſired the ſpectators to pray for the king, the prince, and for himſelf; and, having ſpent a little time in devotion, ſubmitted his neck to the executioner, who mangled him in a terrible manner.

Thus fell this great miniſter, who had raiſed himſelf merely by the ſtrength of his natural parts; for, as his extraction was mean, ſo his education was low; and his higheſt attainment in learning was the getting by heart Eraſmus's Latin verſion of the New Teſtament. He behaved in his proſperity with uncommon moderation; was courteous and affable to perſons of all ranks; and particularly grateful to thoſe from whom he had received any obligations. His charity was very extenſive, above two hundred poor people being plentifully relieved twice a day at his gates. And it deſerves to be remembered, that he preferred more men of abilities and integrity, both eccleſiaſtics and laymen, than any one of his predeceſſors in power had ever done.

CROMWELL (OLIVER) lord protector of the commonwealth of England, was honourably deſcended, both on his father's and mother's ſide. His father, Mr. Robert Cromwell, was the ſecond ſon of ſir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon: his mother was the daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, of the Iſle of Ely. He was born in the pariſh of St. John, Huntingdon, on the 25th of April, 1599, and was educated in grammar-learning at the free-ſchool in that town; from whence, at the age of ſeventeen, he removed to Sidney-college, in Cambridge. He diſcovered more inclination to an active, than to a ſpeculative life; and, of conſequence, made but ſmall proficiency in his ſtudies. On the death of his father he returned home, where the irregularity of his conduct gave his mother ſo much uneaſineſs, that, by the advice of her friends, ſhe ſent him to London, and placed him in Lincoln's-Inn. The ſtudy of the law, however, did not long agree with him; and having an eſtate of between four and five hundred pounds a year left him by his uncle, (which fell to him very ſeaſonably, as he had nearly diſſipated all that he inherited from his father) he ſettled in the country, and became as remarkably ſober and religious, as he had been before vicious and extravagant. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier of Eſſex, a woman of ſpirit and diſcernment. From accident or intrigue, he was choſen member for the town of Cambridge, in the long parliament; but he ſeemed at firſt to poſſeſs no talents for oratory, his perſon being ungraceful, his dreſs ſlovenly, his elocution homely, tedious, obſcure, and embarraſſed. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he raiſed a troop of horſe for the parliament's ſervice; and being endowed with unſhaken intrepidity, much diſſimulation, and a thorough conviction of the rectitude of his cauſe, he roſe, through the gradations of preferment, to the poſt of lieutenant-general under lord Fairfax; but, in reality, poſſeſſing the ſupreme command over the whole army. After ſeveral victories, he gained the battle of Naſeby; and this, with other ſucceſſes, ſoon put an end to the war. In the year 1649, Cromwell was ſent general into Ireland, when in about nine months he ſubdued almoſt the whole kingdom, and leaving his ſon-in-law Ireton to complete the conqueſt, returned to England. The next year he was appointed general and commander in chief of all the forces of the commonwealth, and ſet out on his march againſt the Scots, who had received king Charles II. On the 3d of September, 1651, he totally defeated the royaliſts

royaliſts at Worceſter; after which, he returned in triumph to London, where he was met by the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, accompanied by the mayor and magiſtrates of the city, in their formalities. On the 19th of April, 1653, he called a council of officers, to debate concerning the government; while they were ſitting, colonel Ingolſby came and informed them, that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themſelves till the 5th of November in the next year, propoſing to fill up the houſe by new elections; whereupon the general marched directly to Weſtminſter, with a body of three hundred men, placed his ſoldiers about the houſe, entered firſt himſelf, and having turned out all the members, ordered the door to be locked; then putting the key in his pocket, he returned to Whitehall. On the 16th of December, the ſame year, Cromwell was inveſted with the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Being thus placed at the head of the government, he exerciſed his authority with great ſpirit and vigour. He cauſed the brother of the Portugueſe ambaſſador, who had killed a man, to be ſeized, tried, and executed. He made war upon Spain, and took from her the iſland of Jamaica; and being excellently ſerved by Blake, Montague, and other gallant officers, he raiſed the glory of England to its higheſt pitch. He died of a tertian ague, on the 3d of September, 1658, the anniverſary of the victories he had obtained at Dunbar and Worceſter; and his death was immediately followed by one of the moſt violent tempeſts which had blown in the memory of man. His body was interred with regal pomp in Weſtminſter-abbey; but, after the reſtoration, it was taken out of it's grave, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn.

"Oliver Cromwell (ſays an hiſtorian) was of a robuſt make and conſtitution, and his aſpect was manly, though clowniſh. His education extended no further than a ſuperficial knowledge of the Latin tongue: but he inherited great talents from nature; though they were ſuch as he could not have exerted to advantage at any other juncture than that of a civil war inflamed by religious conteſts. His character was formed from an amazing conjunction of enthuſiaſm, hypocriſy, and ambition. He was poſſeſſed of courage and reſolution that overlooked all danger, and ſaw no difficulty. He dived into the characters of mankind with wonderful ſagacity; while he concealed his own purpoſes under the impenetrable ſhield of diſſimulation. He reconciled the moſt atrocious crimes to the moſt rigid notions of religious obligation. From the ſevereſt exerciſe of devotion he relaxed into the moſt ludicrous and idle buffoonery. He preſerved the dignity and diſtance of his character in the midſt of the coarſeſt familiarity. He was cruel and tyrannical from policy; juſt and temperate from inclination; perplexed and deſpicable in his diſcourſe; clear and conſummate in his deſigns; ridiculous in his reveries; reſpectable in his conduct: in a word, the ſtrangeſt compound of villainy and virtue, baſeneſs and magnanimity, abſurdity and good ſenſe, that we find upon record in the annals of mankind."

Mr. Granger obſerves, that "this great man, whoſe genius was awakened by the diſtractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing inſtance of what ambition, heated by enthuſiaſm, reſtrained by judgment, diſguiſed by hypocriſy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppreſſed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible reſolution, ſeemed to render him a maſter of all events. He perſuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his adminiſtration. He appeared as a powerful inſtrument in the hand of providence, and dared to appeal to the deciſions of heaven for the juſtice of his cauſe. He knew every

every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himſelf of their reſpective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greateſt man this nation has ever produced."

D.

DAMPIER (WILLIAM) the celebrated voyager, was born of a good family in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1652. At ſeventeen years of age, he was put apprentice to the maſter of a ſhip at Weymouth: but having made a voyage to France, and another to Newfoundland, he ſuffered ſo much by the ſeverity of the climate, that, on his return, he went to his friends with the reſolution of going no more to ſea; but ſoon changing his mind, he entered on board an Eaſt-India ſhip, and ſailed to Bantam. In 1673, he ſerved on board the Royal Prince, commanded by Sir Edward Spragge, in two engagements with the Dutch. Afterwards going into Somerſetſhire, he became acquainted with colonel Hallier, by whoſe advice he went to Jamaica, and ſettled there as a planter; but, in about a year, quitted that employment to go with captain Hodſel, to cut logwood in the bay of Campeachy. At length, however, leaving this profitable buſineſs, he entered into a company of buccaneers, and made ſeveral voyages. In 1699, the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England, ſent him, in his majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, to make diſcoveries; but, after viſiting ſeveral parts of New Holland and New Guinea, he loſt his ſhip by her ſpringing a leak, and returned to England in an Eaſt-India veſſel, in 1701. In the year 1708, he engaged in an expedition to the South Seas, concerted by the merchants of Briſtol, under the command of captain Woodes Rogers; and, after encompaſſing the earth, returned in September, 1711. The time of his death is not known. Dampier's voyages are printed in four volumes, octavo.

DAVENANT (Sir WILLIAM) poet laureat in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was born at Oxford in February, 1605. His father, Mr. John Davenant, kept an inn in that city, where Shakeſpeare uſed to lodge in his journeys between London and Warwickſhire; and, as Sir William's mother was a woman of great beauty, ſome have ſurmiſed, but without the leaſt foundation, that he derived his very being, and with it his poetical talents, from that inimitable bard. He was inſtructed in the rudiments of grammatical learning at a ſchool in Oxford; and, in the year 1621, was entered of Lincoln college in that univerſity. He ſoon, however, quitted this ſeminary, and became a page to Frances, ducheſs of Richmond; out of whoſe family he removed into that of ſir Fulke Greville, lord Brook. In 1629 he produced his firſt play, entitled, Albovine King of the Lombards, which met with good ſucceſs. Upon the death of Ben Johnſon, in 1637, he was created poet laureat. In May, 1641, he was accuſed by the parliament of being embarked in a deſign of bringing up the army for the defence of the king's perſon, and the ſupport of his authority; and a proclamation being iſſued for apprehending him and others engaged in that deſign, he was ſtopped at Feverſham, ſent up to London, and put under the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. In July following he was bailed, and, ſoon after, found means to withdraw into France, where he ſtaid ſome time. On his return to England, he offered his ſervice to the earl of Newcaſtle, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance. In September, 1643, he received the honour of knighthood from king Charles I. at the ſiege of Glouceſter; but, after the ruin of that prince's affairs, he again retired to France. Here he embraced the popiſh religion, which circumſtance probably might

ſo far ingratiate him with the queen, who then reſided in France, as to induce her to truſt him with the moſt important concerns. She ſent him over to the king, as lord Clarendon tells us, to perſuade him to give up the church for his peace and ſecurity; but his majeſty was ſo diſpleaſed with what he offered on this head, that he forbade him to come again into his preſence. In 1650, Sir William was employed by the queen-mother to tranſport a conſiderable number of artificers from France to Virginia, for the improvement of that colony: but fortune not being inclined to favour him, the veſſel he embarked in had ſcarcely got clear of the French coaſt, before ſhe was taken by one of the parliament's ſhips of war, and carried to England. Our author, on this occaſion, was impriſoned in the Iſle of Wight; from whence, in the enſuing year, he was removed to the Tower of London, in order to take his trial in the high court of juſtice. For ſome time he was thought to be in the moſt imminent danger: but, by the interpoſition of the great Milton and ſome others, his life was happily ſaved, though we find him a priſoner in the Tower two years after. He was at length ſet at liberty by the lord keeper Whitelocke. Being reduced, however, to very low circumſtances, he, with a view of repairing them, opened a ſort of theatre at Rutland-houſe, in Charter-houſe yard, which met with great encouragement. Soon after the reſtoration, he was entruſted with the management of the duke of York's theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which he opened with a play of his own, entitled the Siege of Rhodes, wherein he introduced a great variety of fine ſcenes and beautiful machinery. Sir William wrote a conſiderable number of dramatic performances, and ſeveral poems. He died on the 7th of April, 1668, at the age of ſixty-three, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, where, in imitation of Ben Johnſon's ſhort epitaph, the following inſcription was engraved on his tomb-ſtone, "O rare Sir William Davenant!"

"He diſtinguiſhed himſelf (ſays Mr. Granger) by a bold but unſucceſsful attempt to enlarge the ſphere of poetry. He compoſed an heroic poem, called Gondibert, in five books, after the model of the drama; applauded himſelf greatly upon this invention; and looked upon the followers of Homer as a timorous, ſervile herd, that were afraid to leave the beaten track. This performance, which is rather a ſtring of epigrams than an epic poem, was not without its admirers, among whom were Waller and Cowley. But the ſucceſs did not anſwer his expectation. When the novelty of it was over, it preſently ſunk into contempt; and he at length found, that when he ſtrayed from Homer he deviated from nature."

DENHAM (Sir JOHN) an eminent poet, was born at Dublin in 1615, and at two years of age was brought to London, on his father being promoted to the rank of a baron of the exchequer in England. He ſtudied at Trinity-college, Oxford, and afterwards at Lincoln's-Inn. In the early part of his life he was much addicted to gaming; but his father having at laſt reprimanded him in very ſevere terms, and threatened to diſinherit him, he wrote a little Eſſay againſt Gaming, which he preſented to his father, to ſhew his deteſtation of that practice: however, after the old gentleman's deceaſe, he returned to his former habit, and being a dupe to ſharpers, ſoon ſquandered away ſeveral thouſand pounds. In 1641 he publiſhed an excellent tragedy, called the Sophy: ſoon after which he was appointed high ſheriff of Surry, and governor of Farnham-caſtle for the king; but being poſſeſſed of no great ſhare of military knowledge, he preſently quitted this latter poſt, and retired to king Charles I. at Oxford, where, in 1643, he publiſhed his admirable poem, entiled Cooper's Hill. He adhered to the intereſt of his ſovereign, and was employed by him and Charles II.

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on ſeveral occaſions, both in England and France. At the Reſtoration he was made ſurveyor-general of all his majeſty's buildings, and created knight of the Bath. He was greatly eſteemed at court for his poetical genius; but, upon ſome diſcontent ariſing from a ſecond marriage, he had the misfortune to loſe his ſenſes: however, being ſoon reſtored to the uſe of his reaſon, he wrote a fine copy of verſes upon the death of Cowley, whom he ſurvived but a few months. He died in March, 1668, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey. His poems and tranſlations are printed together in one volume, 12mo.

DENNIS (John) a famous critic, was born at London, in the year 1657; and having completed his education at Caius-college, in Cambridge, he travelled through France and Italy. Being poſſeſſed of a fortune left him by his uncle, he, at his return, ſet up for a wit and a fine gentleman, deſpiſing every attainment that had not ſome relation to the Belles Lettres. He kept up an acquaintance with many perſons diſtinguiſhed by their wit and learning, among whom were the earls of Halifax and Pembroke, Walter Moyle, eſq. Dryden, Wycherly, Congreve, Southern, and Garth, who were then far from having a contemptable opinion of his talents. Upon his firſt introduction to the earl of Halifax, having the misfortune to get intoxicated with ſome rich wines, which rendered him impatient of contradiction, he ſuddenly roſe, ruſhed out of the room, and, as he paſſed, overturned the ſide-board of plate and glaſſes. The next morning he had quite forgot what had happened, and meeting Mr. Moyle, who had been one of the company, aſked in what manner he went away: "Why," ſaid Moyle, "you went away like the devil, and took one corner of the houſe with you." In 1695, he wrote a poem, entitled the Court of Death, dedicated to the memory of queen Mary; and upon the death of king William III. he publiſhed another, called the Monument. He wrote two poems on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies; for the firſt of which the duke of Marlborough made him a preſent of 100l. and ſoon after, through his grace's intereſt, he obtained a fine-cure in the cuſtoms of about 120l. a year. In 1704 he publiſhed his tragedy of Liberty Aſſerted, in which are ſo many ſevere ſtrokes againſt the French, that he vainly imagined Lewis XIV. would never conclude a peace with England, unleſs he was delivered up to him; and filled with the idea of his own importance, he waited on his patron the duke of Marlborough, during the congreſs at Utrecht, to deſire that no ſuch article might be ſtipulated, as the giving up the author of that play. The duke told him, that he was ſorry he could not ſerve him, as he had then no intereſt with the miniſters; adding, that he fancied his caſe was not ſo deſperate as he imagined; that he had indeed made no ſuch proviſion for himſelf, yet could not help thinking he had done the French *almoſt* as much injury as Mr. Dennis had done. This gentle reproof, however, did not cure his vanity; for in a viſit which he made at a gentleman's houſe on the coaſt of Suſſex, he happened to take a walk near the beach of the ſea, when eſpying a ſhip ſailing, as he imagined, towards him, he, not doubting that he was betrayed, made the beſt of his way to London, without taking leave of his hoſt, whom he proclaimed a traitor, that had decoyed him to his houſe, in order to deliver him up to the French, who would certainly have carried him off, if he had not eſcaped as he did.

Indeed pride, envy, jealouſy, and ſuſpicion, hurried him into many abſurd and ridiculous meaſures; he criticiſed the works of much better authors than himſelf with rudeneſs and abuſe, and was continually engaged in a paper war with one or other of his contemporaries. In 1709 he publiſhed a tragedy called Appius and Virginia, which had no ſucceſs. In 1712 he wrote againſt Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm, and the

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next year againſt Mr. Addiſon's Cato; which occaſioned "The Narrative of Dr. Robert Norris concerning the ſtrange and deplorable Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis," and produced a literary quarrel that was carried on with great acrimony. In ſhort, he wrote many other pieces, and died on the 6th of January, 1733, in the 77th year of his age.

DERHAM (William) D. D. an excellent Engliſh philoſopher and divine, was born at Stowton, near Worceſter, on the 26th of November, 1657; and was educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1682 he was preſented to the vicarage of Wargrave, in Berkſhire: but he did not continue there above ſeven years; for, in 1689, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Upminſter, in Eſſex, which being at a convenient diſtance from London, gave him opportunities of converſing with the moſt learned men in the nation, and, at the ſame time, affording him a retirement ſuitable to his contemplative and philoſophic diſpoſition. He applied to the ſtudy of nature, to mathematics and experimental philoſophy; in which he became ſo eminent, that he was ſoon choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. He proved one of the moſt uſeful and induſtrious members of that learned body; frequently publiſhing very valuable pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In his younger years he printed a treatiſe entitled the Artificial Clock-maker; and in the years 1711 and 1712, preached ſixteen ſermons at Mr. Boyle's lecture, which having reduced into a new form, he publiſhed in 1713, under the title of Phyſico-Theology, or a Demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation; and the next year he publiſhed his Aſtro-Theology, which was followed ſeveral years after by his Chriſto-Theology. He was made canon of Windſor, chaplain to his late majeſty when prince of Wales, and created doctor of divinity. Beſides his own works, he publiſhed ſome pieces of that eminent philoſopher Mr. Ray, and the Philoſophical Experiments of Dr. Hooke: and being ſkilled in medicine, he was a phyſician to the bodies as well as the ſouls of his pariſhioners. This great and good man died at Upminſter on the 5th of April, 1735, in the 78th year of his age, and was interred in the church-yard of that town. He left behind him a valuable collection of curioſities.

DEVEREUX (Robert) earl of Eſſex, a gallant ſoldier, and a great favourite of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of Walter earl of Eſſex, and was born at Nethewood, in Herefordſhire, on the 10th of November, 1567. His father dying in 1576, recommended him to the protection of Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex, and to the care of William Cecil, lord Burleigh, whom he appointed his guardian. In 1578, being then in his twelfth year, he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to learning with great diligence, and at length obtained the degree of maſter of arts. His firſt appearance at court as a candidate for royal favour, was in the 17th year of his age, when he was poſſeſſed of a fine perſon, an agreeable behaviour, and an affability which procured him many friends. He by degrees ſo far overcame his reluctance to uſe the aſſiſtance of the earl of Leiceſter, (who, though his father's enemy, had married his mother) that, in 1585, he accompanied him to Holland, and the next year appeared in the field, with the title of general of the horſe; in which capacity he gave ſuch proofs of his perſonal courage in the battle of Zutphen, that the earl of Leiceſter conferred upon him the honour of a knight-banneret in his camp; and, on his return to England, he was in December, 1587, appointed maſter of the horſe. In the ſucceding year, when her majeſty aſſembled an army at Tilbury, for the defence of the kingdom, ſhe gave the command of it, under herſelf, to the earl

earl of Leiceſter, and created the earl of Eſſex general of the horſe, whom ſhe alſo made knight of the garter. In the year 1589, Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake having undertaken an expedition for reſtoring Don Antonio to the crown of Portugal, the earl of Eſſex, willing to ſhare the glory of the enterpriſe, followed the fleet and army to Spain; which imprudent ſtep highly diſpleaſed the queen, as it was taken without her conſent or knowledge. However, at his return, he ſoon recovered her majeſty's favour, from whom he received grants of very conſiderable value. In 1591 he was ſent with a body of forces to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. of France; and, in the beginning of the year 1593, he was ſworn a member of the privy-council.

In 1596, the queen, in order to prevent the Spaniards from attempting a ſecond invaſion, cauſed a fleet to be equipped for attacking Cadiz; the greateſt part of the expences being defrayed by the principal perſons engaged in the expedition. The command of the army and fleet was, with joint authority, intruſted to the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high admiral Howard; with whom went many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, both for the land and ſea ſervice, that were then in England. On the 1ſt of June they ſailed from Plymouth, but were forced to put back by a contrary wind; which changing, they took the firſt opportunity of putting again to ſea. On the 18th of the ſame month they arrived at Cape St. Vincent, where they met with an Iriſh bark, which informed them that the port of Cadiz was full of ſhips, and that the enemy had no notice whatever of the ſailing of the Engliſh fleet, or that ſuch an expedition was even intended. After this welcome news they purſued their voyage, and, on the 20th in the morning, they anchored near St. Sebaſtian, on the weſt ſide of the Iſland of Cadiz. It was then propoſed by the earl to begin with attacking the fleet, which was a very hazardous enterpriſe, but, at laſt, agreed to by the lord-admiral. The next day, this gallant reſolution was executed with all imaginable bravery, and the engagement laſted from break of day till noon, when the enemy ſeeing their galleons miſerably ſhattered, and a great number of their men killed, thought proper to retire. Immediately after this action, the earl of Eſſex landed with 800 men, and advanced againſt a body of 500 Spaniards, who retreated into Cadiz at his approach. Theſe were ſo cloſely purſued, and the inhabitants were in ſuch confuſion, that no ſteps could be taken for the defence of the place, until the Engliſh had burſt open the gate, and entered the city. After a ſhort ſkirmiſh in the ſtreets, the aſſailants made themſelves maſters of the market-place; and the garriſon retiring into the caſtle, ſoon capitulated, on condition that the inhabitants ſhould have liberty to depart with their wearing apparel, and all their other effects be diſtributed as booty among the ſoldiers; that they ſhould pay 520,000 ducats for the ranſom of their lives, and ſend forty of their principal citizens to England, as hoſtages for the payment of the money. Eſſex being now entirely maſter of the place, turned out all the inhabitants, and loaded the ſhips with the money and rich effects which the ſoldiers had not yet taken in plunder. The earl was of opinion that Cadiz ought to be kept as a thorn in the ſide of the Spaniards, and offered to remain in perſon for its defence: but the majority being impatient to return to their own country with the booty they had obtained, his motion was over-ruled, and they ſet ſail for England, after having fired the town and adjacent villages.

On the 19th of March, 1597, the queen appointed Eſſex maſter of the ordnance; and, the ſame year, he was made general, admiral, and commander in chief, in the expedition to the Azores, commonly called the Iſland Voyage; on his return from which, he was promoted to the office of earl marſhal of England. Some time after, the queen conſulting with Eſſex and the lord high admiral about the choice of a

perſon for the adminiſtration of Ireland, the earl recommended Sir George Carew, in oppoſition to Sir William Knolles, whom, however, Elizabeth preferred to his competitor. Eſſex was ſo provoked at her ſlighting his recommendation, that he turned his back upon her in a contemptuous manner; upon which the queen, enraged at his inſolence, gave him a box on the ear. The earl, clapping his hand to his ſword, ſwore he would not have taken ſuch an affront from Henry VIII. and retired from court in a tranſport of paſſion. Notwithſtanding all the remonſtrances of his friends, he for ſome time breathed nothing but revenge and defiance; but at length his paſſion ſubſiding, he was pardoned, and reſtored to favour.

In March, 1599, he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, with a more extenſive commiſſion than had ever been granted to any of his predeceſſors; and ſetting out immediately for his government, arrived at Dublin on the 15th of April. Inſtead of advancing directly againſt the earl of Tyrone, according to the inſtructions he had received, he led his forces into the province of Munſter, where he reduced the caſtle of Cahir, and performed ſome inconſiderable exploits againſt a body of the rebels. He returned to Dublin in the latter end of June, after having loſt a great number of his men by ſickneſs and fatigue. The queen being appriſed of his tranſactions, wrote a ſevere letter, reproaching him with neglect of her orders. He excuſed himſelf by ſaying he had followed the advice of the council of Ireland, and promiſed to march into Ulſter againſt Tyrone: nevertheleſs, he turned his arms againſt the O'Moors and O'Connors in Leix and Offaly; but by this expedition his troops were ſo much diminiſhed, that he demanded a reinforcement of 2000 men from England. When theſe ſuccours had arrived, the earl marched againſt Tyrone to the borders of Ulſter, and obliged him to retire into woods and faſtneſſes. Then that rebel craved a parley, which he obtained at Louth, where both parties agreed to a ceſſation for ſix weeks, to be renewed occaſionally for the ſame term, or vacated on a fortnight's notice from either ſide. Having concluded this inglorious truce, Eſſex marched back to Dublin; and leaving the adminiſtration of Ireland in the hands of the lord chancellor Loftus and Sir George Carew, embarked for England without the queen's permiſſion. He arrived there on the 28th of September, and repaired immediately to court, where he met with a tolerable reception from her majeſty; but was ſoon after confined, examined before the privy-council, and ſuſpended from the exerciſe of all his great offices, except that of maſter of the horſe. In the ſummer of the year 1600, he recovered his liberty; and, in the autumn following, he received Mr. Henry Cuff, who had been his ſecretary in Ireland, into the number of his confidants. Cuff laboured to perſuade him, that ſubmiſſion would never do him any good; that the queen was in the hands of a faction, who were his enemies; and that the only way to reſtore his fortune, was to find the means of obtaining an audience, in which he might be able to repreſent his own caſe, let that means be what it would. The earl did not at firſt conſent to this dangerous advice; but afterwards, giving a looſe to his paſſion, he began to declare himſelf openly, and, among other unguarded expreſſions, let fall this ſevere ſarcaſm, "That the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcaſe." In the evening of the 7th of February, 1601, he received orders to attend the council, which he declined: he then gave out that his enemies ſought his life, kept a watch in Eſſex-houſe all night, and ſummoned his friends for his defence the next morning. The queen being informed of the great reſort of people of all ranks to the earl, ſent the lord-keeper Egerton, the earl of Worceſter, Sir William Knolles, (his uncle by the mother's ſide) and the lord chief juſtice Popham, to know his grievances. Eſſex, after a ſhort conference, ordered the meſſengers to be ſecured;

ſecured; and then, accompanied by the earls of Rutland and Southampton, the lords Sandes and Monteagle, and about 200 gentlemen, he repaired to the city, where he was joined by the earl of Bedford, the lord Cromwell, and ſome other gentlemen: but his dependance on the populace failed him; and Sir Robert Cecil prevailing upon his brother, the lord Burleigh, to go with Sir Gilbert Dethick, then king at arms, and proclaim Eſſex and his adherents traitors, in the principal ſtreets, the earl returned by water to Eſſex-houſe; which was quickly inveſted by the earl of Nottingham, lord-admiral, with a great force; and, about ten o'clock at night, he, with his company, ſurrendered at diſcretion. He and Southampton were immediately conveyed to the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth, from whence they were the next day ſent to the Tower. On the 19th of February they were tried and condemned for high treaſon; and the 25th day of that month was appointed for the execution of the earl of Eſſex. When that nobleman was brought on the ſcaffold, which was erected within the Tower, he confeſſed his ſins with marks of uncommon ſorrow and contrition, though he proteſted that he never entertained a thought to the prejudice of her majeſty's perſon. After he had placed his head upon the block, he ſaid, "In humility and obedience, I proſtrate myſelf to my deſerved puniſhment: Thou, O God, have mercy on thy proſtrate ſervant; into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my ſpirit." His head was ſevered from his body at the third ſtroke, but the firſt took away all ſenſe and motion. Thus died, in the 34th year of his age, the valiant and accompliſhed earl of Eſſex. "He was a nobleman poſſeſſed of excellent and amiable qualities; brave, liberal, and humane; a patron of learning, in which he himſelf had made conſiderable progreſs; a warm friend, and an avowed enemy. His foibles were vanity, ambition, and an impetuoſity of temper, by which he fell a ſacrifice to the artful intrigues of thoſe who dreaded his power, and envied his good fortune."

There is a remarkable ſtory current in the world about a ring, which lord Clarendon ſtiles a looſe report, that crept into diſcourſe ſoon after the earl's miſerable end; yet a foreign writer of great reputation delivers it as an undoubted truth, and that upon the authority of an Engliſh miniſter, who could not but be well informed of what paſſed at court; and therefore, in the words of that writer, we ſhall report it. "It will not, I believe, be thought either impertinent or diſagreeable to add here what prince Maurice had from the mouth of Mr. Carleton, ambaſſador from England in Holland, who died ſecretary of ſtate; ſo well known under the name of lord Dorcheſter, and who was a man of merit. He ſaid, that queen Elizabeth gave the earl of Eſſex a ring, in the height of her paſſion for him, ordering him to keep it, and aſſuring him, that whatever he ſhould commit, ſhe would pardon him, if he returned that pledge. Since that time, the earl's enemies having prevailed with the queen, who beſides was exaſperated againſt him for the contempt he ſhewed her beauty, which, through age, began to decay, ſhe cauſed him to be impeached. When he was condemned, ſhe expected that he would ſend her the ring, and would have granted him his pardon according to her promiſe. The earl, finding himſelf in the laſt extremity, applied to admiral Howard's lady, who was his relation, and deſired her to return the ring into the queen's own hands. But her huſband, who was one of the earl's greateſt enemies, and to whom ſhe told this imprudently, would not ſuffer her to acquit herſelf of the commiſſion; ſo that the queen conſented to the earl's death, being full of indignation againſt ſuch a proud and haughty ſpirit, who choſe rather to die than implore her mercy. Some time after, the admiral's lady was taken ill; and, being given over by her phyſicians, ſhe ſent word to the queen, that ſhe had ſomething of great conſequence to impart to her before ſhe died. The queen came to her bed-ſide; and the

counteſs

countefs, having ordered all the attendants to withdraw, returned her majefty, but too late, that ring from the earl of Effex, defiring to be excufed for not having delivered it fooner, fince her hufband had prevented her. The queen retired immediately, overwhelmed with the utmoft grief; fhe fighed continually for a fortnight following, without taking any nourifhment, lying a-bed entirely dreffed, and getting up an hundred times in a night. At laft fhe died with hunger and with grief, becaufe fhe had confented to the death of a lover who had applied to her for mercy."

DEVEREUX (Robert) fon to the former, and the third earl of Effex of this family, was born in 1592, at Effex-houfe in the Strand, and educated at the univerfity of Oxford. In 1603 he was reftored to his hereditary honours, and in 1606, when but fourteen years of age, was married to the lady Frances Howard; but as they were both too young to cohabit together, the earl was fent on his travels. His lordfhip returned in 1610, with the reputation of being one of the moft accomplifhed men of his time; but in his abfence the young countefs of Effex had placed her affections upon the vifcount Rochefter, and in 1613 entered a public fuit againft the earl for impotency; when being countenanced by king James I. fhe obtained a divorce, and was the fame year married to the vifcount with great pomp and ceremony. The earl of Effex afterwards made feveral campaigns in the Low Countries; and, in 1630, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Paulet, by whom he had a fon, who died in his infancy. However, when he had lived with this lady about four years, he was divorced from her, on pretence of her familiarity with one Mr. Uvedale. In 1635 he was made vice-admiral of a fleet fitted out by king Charles I. to protect the trade of England againft the French and Dutch; and though he was generally treated by his majefty with indifference, he was, in 1639, made lieutenant-general, and fent againft the rebellious Scots. In 1641 he was raifed to the office of lord-chamberlain, and appointed lieutenant-general of all the forces to the fouth of Trent. On account of the difturbances which followed the king's going to the houfe of commons to demand the five members, his majefty retired from the capital, and ordered his houfhold fervants to attend him; but the earls of Effex and Holland pleading their obligations to affift in the deliberations of the houfe of peers, they were removed from their refpective employments. The next year, 1642, Effex was made general of the parliament's army, in which poft he diftinguifhed himfelf by his bravery and conduct on many occafions: but in April, 1645, on the paffing of the felf-denying ordinance, he was obliged to refign his commiffion. He died on the 14th of September, 1646; and was interred with great folemnity, on the 22d of October following, in the abbey-church of St. Peter, Weftminfter. By his death the title of earl of Effex became extinct.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm) a very famous Engliſh philoſopher, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed for being engaged in the gunpowder-plot. He was born at Gothurſt, in Buckinghamſhire, on the 11th of June, 1603. At the time of his father's unfortunate death, he was with his mother at Gothurſt, being then in the third year of his age: but he is ſuppoſed to have been taken early out of her hands, ſince he was educated in the proteſtant religion. About the year 1618 he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Glouceſter-hall, in Oxford; where having continued between two and three years, he made the tour of France, Spain, and Italy. On his return from his travels, in 1623, he was preſented to king James I. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. After the deceaſe of that monarch, he was appointed

pointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a commiſſioner of the navy, and a governor of the Trinity-houſe. In 1628 he was made commander of a ſquadron ſent into the Mediterranean, to chaſtiſe the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian fleet; the former having committed frequent depredations on the veſſels of our merchants, and the latter having obſtructed their trade. He exerted himſelf with all the ſpirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer; and having brought the Venetians to reaſon, made repriſals on the Algerines, and ſet at liberty a great number of Engliſh ſlaves: he returned home with great credit to his country, and honour to himſelf. In 1636 he embraced the religion of the Romiſh church; and, in 1638, publiſhed at Paris, a piece entitled, A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion. The next year, Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir Walter Montague were employed by the queen to engage the papiſts to afford a liberal contribution to his majeſty; in which commiſſion they ſucceeded.

In the beginning of the civil war, Sir Kenelm, by order of the parliament, was committed priſoner to Wincheſter-houſe; but in 1643, at the interceſſion of the queen dowager of France, he was reſtored to liberty. He then went over to France, where he contracted an intimacy with moſt of the literati of that kingdom, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities, and were charmed with the ſprightlineſs and freedom of his converſation. It was probably about this time, that, having read the writings of Deſcartes, he repaired to Holland to ſee that philoſopher; and after diſcourſing with him a long time without making himſelf known, M. Deſcartes, who had read ſome of his works, told him, that "he did not doubt but he was the famous Sir Kenelm Digby!" "And if you, Sir," replied the knight, "were not the illuſtrious M. Deſcartes, I ſhould not have come here on purpoſe to ſee you." After the king's affairs were totally ruined, Sir Kenelm found himſelf under a neceſſity of returning into England, in order to compound for his eſtate. The parliament, however, did not think proper that he ſhould remain here; and therefore not only ordered him to withdraw, but voted, that if he ſhould afterwards at any time return, without permiſſion of the houſe firſt obtained, he ſhould loſe both his life and eſtate. Upon this he went again to France, where he was very kindly received by Henrietta Maria, queen dowager of England, to whom he became chancellor. Soon after the reſtoration he returned to his native country; and died on his birth-day, the 11th of June, in the year 1665. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe of the Nature of Bodies: 2. A Treatiſe of the Nature of Man's Soul: 3. Inſtitutionum Peripateticarum Libri Quinque: 4. A Diſcourſe on the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy: 5. Obſervations on Dr. Browne's Religio Medici; and ſome other works.

"This eminent perſon (ſays an ingenious writer) was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandula, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extenſive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and addreſs to recommend it. He knew how to ſhine in a circle of ladies, or philoſophers; and was as much attended to when he ſpoke on the moſt trivial ſubjects, as when he ſpoke on the moſt important. He was remarkably robuſt, and of a very uncommon ſize, but moved with peculiar grace and dignity. Though he applied himſelf to experiment, he was ſometimes hypothetical in his philoſophy; and there are inſtances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures."

DODDRIDGE (Dr. PHILIP) an excellent diſſenting miniſter, was the ſon of Daniel Doddridge, an oilman in London, where he was born on the 26th of June, 1702. He was firſt initiated in the elements of the learned languages at a ſchool in London, and afterwards at Kingſton upon Thames. About the time of his father's death, which happened in 1715, he was removed to a ſchool at St. Alban's, under the care of Mr. Nathaniel Wood. Here he commenced an acquaintance with Dr. Samuel Clark, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation; who inſtructed him in the principles of religion. In 1719 he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kilworth in Leiceſterſhire. He was firſt ſettled as a miniſter at this place: but on the death of Mr. Jennings, he ſucceeded to the care of his academy; and was ſoon after choſen paſtor of a large congregation of diſſenters at Northampton, to which town he removed the academy. He died at Liſbon in the year 1751, where he went for the recovery of his health; and his remains were interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Britiſh factory there. A handſome monument was erected to his memory in the meeting-houſe at Northampton, at the expence of the congregation; and the following epitaph, written by Gilbert Weſt, Eſq. was inſcribed upon it.

To the memory of

PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D.

Twenty-one years paſtor of this church,
Director of a flouriſhing academy,
And author of many excellent writings;
By which
His pious, benevolent, and indefatigable zeal
To make men wiſe, good, and happy,
Will far better be made known,
And perpetuated much longer,
Than by this obſcure and periſhable marble;
The humble monument, not of his praiſe,
But of their eſteem, affection, and regret,
Who knew him, lov'd him, and lament him;
And who are deſirous of recording,
In this inſcription,
Their friendly, but faithful teſtimony,
To the many amiable and chriſtian virtues
That adorned his more private character;
By which, tho' dead, he yet ſpeaketh,
And, ſtill preſent in remembrance,
Forcibly, tho' ſilently, admoniſheth
His once beloved and ever-grateful flock.
He was born June 26, 1702,
And died Oct. 26, 1751,
Aged 50.

Dr. Doddridge wrote, 1. Memoirs of the Life of Colonel James Gardiner: 2. Free Thoughts on the moſt probable Means of reviving the Diſſenting Intereſt: 3. Sermons

3. Sermons on the Education of Children: 4. The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul: 5. The Family Expositor, in six volumes, 4to. 6. A volume of Hymns: 7. Theological Lectures; and other pieces. Several of his works have been translated into foreign languages.

DODSLEY (Robert) an eminent bookseller and ingenious author, was born at Mansfield, in Sherwood-forest, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame; for he had but little knowledge of the learned languages, as he himself informs us in the following passage.

" O native Sherwood! happy were thy bard,
" Might these his rural notes, to future times,
" Boast of tall groves, that, nodding o'er thy plain,
" Rose to their tuneful melody. But ah!
" Beneath the feeble efforts of a muse,
" Untutor'd by the lore of Greece or Rome;
" A stranger to the fair Castalian springs,
" Whence happier poets inspiration draw,
" And the sweet magic of persuasive song,
" The weak presumption, the fond hope expires."

At his first setting out in life, he was a livery-servant to a person of quality: but his excellent natural genius, and his eager thirst after knowledge, soon raised him to a higher sphere. His dramatic entertainment called the Toy-shop was exhibited at Covent-garden theatre, in 1735, with very great applause; and the merit of this piece recommended it's author to the notice of Mr. Pope, who continued from that time his warm friend and zealous patron. In the year following, he produced the King and the Miller of Mansfield, which was received with equal favour. From the success of these attempts, he was enabled to take up the business of a bookseller; in which station, Mr. Pope's recommendation, and his own merit, soon procured him not only the countenance of persons of the first abilities, but also of those of the first rank, and in a few years raised him to the greatest eminence in his profession. His success and elevation only served to display the amiableness of his character in a fairer light; for he still retained his native modesty, humility and integrity, the warmest gratitude to his benefactors, and the most active zeal to encourage genius and learning. He died at Durham in 1764, at the age of sixty-one. He wrote six dramatic pieces, viz. the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green; the Toy-Shop; Cleone;* the Triumph of Peace; the King and the Miller of Mansfield; and Sir John Cockle at Court. He published a collection of his own works in one volume, 8vo. under the modest title of Trifles; also a Collection of Poems by different Hands, in six volumes, 12mo. and a Collection of old Plays, in twelve volumes of the same size.

DONNE (Dr. John) styled by Mr. Dryden " the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet of our nation," was born in the city of London, in the year 1573. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and afterwards at Lincoln's-Inn. His parents were of the Romish religion, and used their utmost efforts to keep him firm to that persuasion;

* Annexed to this tragedy is an ode, entitled Melpomene, which does honour to it's author.

perſuaſion; but, having carefully examined the points in controverſy between the proteſtants and the papiſts, he choſe the religion of the former. In the years 1596 and 1597, he accompanied the earl of Eſſex in his expeditions againſt Cadiz and the Azores. He did not return with that nobleman, but ſtaid ſome years in Italy and Spain, learning the languages of thoſe countries, and making obſervations on the laws, government, and manners of the people. Soon after his return to England, he was appointed ſecretary to the lord-keeper Egerton, and continued in that employment five years; during which time he privately married Anne, the daughter of Sir George More (chancellor of the garter) and niece to the lord-keeper's lady. Sir George, however, ſo much reſented his daughter's marrying without his conſent, that he moſt earneſtly ſolicited the lord-keeper to remove Mr. Donne from his place; which requeſt was granted. Mr. Donne was ſoon after committed to priſon; but, Sir George being at laſt reconciled, he was ſet at liberty, and that gentleman not only forgave his daughter, but allowed her a competent fortune.

In 1614, Mr. Donne entered into holy orders, was made chaplain to king James I. and took the degree of doctor in divinity. In the latter end of the year 1617, he was elected preacher to the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn; and two years after, by his majeſty's appointment, attended lord Doncaſter in his ambaſſy to Germany. In November 1621, he was advanced to the deanery of St. Paul's; and, in 1624, was choſen prolocutor of the convocation. He died on the 31ſt of March, 1631*, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, where a monument of white marble was erected over him. He wrote, 1. The Pſeudo-Martyr: 2. Devotions upon emergent Occaſions: 3. A Volume of Poems: 4. Paradoxes, Problems, Eſſays, Characters, &c. 5. Three Volumes of Sermons, in folio: 6. Eſſays in Divinity, &c. 7. Letters to ſeveral Perſons; and, 8. Biathanatos. He alſo tranſlated from the Greek the ancient Hiſtory of the Septuagint. His Pſeudo-Martyr, in which he has effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal ſupremacy, is the moſt valuable of his proſe writings.

Dr. Donne, as Mr. Walton informs us, "was of a ſtature moderately tall, of a ſtraight and equally proportioned body, to which all his words and actions gave an inexpreſſible addition of comelineſs. The melancholy and pleaſant humours were in him ſo contempered, that each gave advantage to the other, and rendered his company one of the delights of mankind. His fancy was inimitably high, equalled only by his great wit; both being made uſeful by a commanding judgment. His aſpect was chearful, and ſuch as gave a ſilent teſtimony of a clear knowing ſoul, and of a conſcience at peace with itſelf. His melting eye ſhewed that he had a ſoft heart, full of noble compaſſion; he was of too brave a ſoul to offer injuries, and too much a chriſtian not to pardon them in others. He was by nature highly paſſionate; yet exceedingly humane, and of ſo merciful a ſpirit, that he never beheld the miſeries of mankind without pity and relief."

DRAKE (Sir Francis) one of our moſt diſtinguiſhed naval heroes, was the ſon of a ſailor, and was born near Taviſtock in Devonſhire, in 1545. He was the eldeſt

* Some time before his death, when he was emaciated with ſtudy and ſickneſs, he cauſed himſelf to be wrapped up in a ſheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a ſhroud; and having cloſed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-ſide, as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality.

eldeſt of twelve ſons, and was educated at the expence, and under the care, of Sir John Hawkins, who was his kinſman. At the age of eighteen, he was purſer of a ſhip trading to Biſcay; at twenty he made a voyage to Guinea; and, at twenty-two, was appointed captain of the Judith. In that capacity he was in the harbour of St. John de Ulloa, in the gulph of Mexico, where he behaved with great gallantry under Sir John Hawkins. Returning to England in extreme poverty, he projected a deſign againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies, which he no ſooner made public, than he had numbers of volunteers ready to accompany him. Accordingly he undertook an expedition in 1570, with two ſhips, and the next year with one only, in which he returned ſafe, if not with all the advantages that he expected. He made another expedition in 1572, wherein he did the Spaniards great damage, and gained a very conſiderable booty. In theſe expeditions he was aſſiſted by a nation of Indians, who were engaged in war with the Spaniards. The prince of theſe people was named Pedro, to whom captain Drake preſented a fine cutlaſs from his ſide, which he ſaw the Indian greatly admired. Pedro, in return, gave him four large wedges of gold, which Drake threw into the common ſtock, ſaying, "he thought it but juſt, that ſuch as bore the charge of ſo uncertain a voyage on his credit, ſhould ſhare the utmoſt advantages the voyage produced." Then embarking his men, with all the wealth he had obtained, he ſet ſail for England, and arrived at Plymouth on the 9th of Auguſt, 1573.

Captain Drake's ſucceſs in this expedition, together with his honourable behaviour towards his owners, gained him a high reputation; and the uſe he made of his riches a ſtill greater: for, fitting out three frigates at his own expence, he ſailed with them to Ireland, where, under Walter earl of Eſſex, he ſerved as a volunteer, and performed many glorious actions. After the death of that worthy nobleman, he returned into England, where Sir Chriſtopher Hatton took him under his protection, introduced him to her majeſty, and procured him her countenance. By this means he acquired a capacity of undertaking that grand expedition which will render his name immortal. He propoſed to undertake a voyage into the South-Seas through the Streights of Magellan, which was what no Engliſhman had ever hitherto attempted. This project was well received at court, and in a ſhort time Drake ſaw himſelf at the height of his wiſhes; for in his former voyage, having had a diſtant proſpect of the South-Seas, he put up an ardent prayer to GOD, that he might ſail an Engliſh ſhip in them, which he now found an opportunity of attempting, the queen's permiſſion furniſhing him with the means, and his own fame quickly drawing to him a ſufficient force. The fleet with which he ſailed on this extraordinary undertaking, conſiſted of the following ſhips, viz. the Pelican, commanded by himſelf, of the burthen of 100 tons; the Elizabeth, vice-admiral, 80 tons, under captain John Winter; the Marygold, a bark of 30 tons, commanded by captain John Thomas; the Swan, a fly-boat of 50 tons, under captain John Cheſter; and the Chriſtopher, a pinnace of 15 tons, under captain Thomas Moon. In this fleet were embarked 164 able men; and the ſhips were plentifully furniſhed with all kinds of proviſions and neceſſaries for ſo long and dangerous a voyage. On the 15th of November, 1577, about three in the afternoon, Drake ſailed from Plymouth; but a violent ſtorm ariſing as ſoon as he was out of the port, forced him in a very bad condition into Falmouth to refit; which having expeditiouſly performed, he again put to ſea on the 13th of December following. On the 25th of the ſame month, he fell in with the coaſt of Barbary, and on the 29th with Cape Verd; on the 13th of March, 1578, he paſſed the Equinoctial; the 5th of April he made the

coaſt of Brazil, and entered the river Plata, where he loſt the company of two of his ſhips; but meeting them again, and taking out their proviſions, he turned them adrift. On the 29th of May he arrived in the port of St. Julian; where he continued two months, for the ſake of laying in proviſions. He departed thence on the 17th of Auguſt, and on the 20th entered the Streights of Magellan. After a difficult navigation of ſixteen days, he came out, on the 6th of September, into the great South-Sea. But here he met with ſuch tempeſtuous weather, that he was forced back to the weſtward near an hundred leagues; and one of his ſhips, the Marygold, was loſt. Near the 57th degree of ſouthern latitude, he entered a bay, where he found a naked people ranging from one iſland to another, in canoes, to ſeek proviſions. Sailing thence to the northward, on the 3d of October, he found three iſlands, in one of which was an extraordinary plenty of birds. On the 8th, he loſt another of his ſhips, the Elizabeth, commanded by captain John Winter, which returned through the Streights, and arrived ſafe in England on the 2d of June in the year following, being the firſt ſhip that ever came back that way. Drake, proceeding along the coaſt of Chili, arrived at an iſland called Moucha; where he had intelligence from an Indian, that a large Spaniſh ſhip lay loaden at Val Paraiſo, which he immediately ſailed in ſearch of. He eaſily took this veſſel, in which he found a vaſt quantity of Baldivian gold. He then plundered a neighbouring town, and afterwards landed at Tarapaſa, or Tarapaxa, where finding a Spaniard aſleep upon the ſhore, with thirteen bars of ſilver by him, to the value of four thouſand Spaniſh ducats, he cauſed them to be carried off, without waking the man. Then entering the port of Arica, he found there three ſhips with not a man on board; in which were, beſides other merchandize, fifty-ſeven wedges of ſilver, each weighing twenty pounds. Hence he proceeded to Lima, the capital of Peru, where he ſeized twelve ſhips, and in them great quantities of ſilk, with a cheſt full of coined money. Drake, continuing his courſe to the northward, ſailed along the coaſt of Mexico, and landing at Aguatulco, ſacked that town. He afterwards endeavoured to find a paſſage into England by North America, ſailing to the latitude of forty-two degrees on that coaſt; but meeting with nothing but ſeverity of cold, and open ſhores covered with ſnow, he came back into the latitude of thirty-eight, and putting into a convenient harbour in the north parts of California, met with a very kind reception from the Indians there; who by many ſignificant tokens offered, we are told, to make him their king. To this country Drake thought fit to give the name of NEW ALBION; and raiſing a pillar, put an inſcription thereon, containing the name of queen Elizabeth, the date of the year, and the time of his arrival there. Leaving this coaſt, he ſailed to the weſtward, and at length arriving at the Moluccas, he was kindly entertained by the king of Ternate, one of thoſe iſlands; whence departing, he proſecuted his voyage through thoſe dangerous ſeas; but his ſhip ſtriking upon a rock, ſtuck faſt for ſeven and twenty hours, which threw his men into deſpair: however, when they had lightened the ſhip, by throwing over-board eight of her guns, and ſome merchandize, a bearing gale of wind fortunately took her in the quarter, and heaved her off. Then touching at Java, where he received great civility from one of the kings of the iſland, he continued his courſe for the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Rio Grande in Negroland; where taking in water, he made the beſt of his way to England. On the 11th of September, 1580, he made the iſland of Tercera, and, on the 3d of November, entered the harbour of Plymouth; having, in leſs than three years, ſailed round the globe, to the great admiration of all ranks of people. On the 4th

of

of April, 1581, queen Elizabeth going to Deptford, dined on board captain Drake's ſhip, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and declared her abſolute approbation of all that he had done. Her majeſty likewiſe gave directions for the preſervation of his ſhip, that it might remain a monument of his own and his country's glory.

In 1585, Sir Francis Drake, who was now an admiral, was ſent on an expedition againſt the Spaniards to the Weſt-Indies, with a fleet of one and twenty ſhips. In his paſſage he took the capital town of the iſland of St. Jago; whence proceeding to Hiſpaniola, he made himſelf maſter of the town of St. Domingo. He alſo took Carthagena; and ſailing along the coaſt of Florida, burnt St. Auguſtine and St. Helen's, two ſmall towns that the Spaniards had abandoned. In 1587, the queen ſent him with a ſquadron to cruize againſt the Spaniards, and particularly with a view to interrupt the preparations they were making to invade England, and to deſtroy, if poſſible, the Spaniſh ſhipping, ammunition, and proviſions, in their own ports. On the 19th of April, he arrived in the bay of Cadiz, where he was oppoſed by twelve gallies, of which he ſunk two, and forced the others to retire under the caſtles. He then, though expoſed to a dreadful fire from the forts and batteries, burnt one ſhip of 1500 tons, another of 1200, and thirty-one more from 1000 to 200 tons; beſides carrying away four ſhips laden with proviſions, deſigned for the expedition againſt England. Drake afterwards demoliſhed ſeveral forts on the coaſt of Spain, without the leaſt moleſtation from the Spaniſh admirals, whom he inſulted in their harbours. After theſe exploits, Sir Francis ſailed to the Azores, and in his way took the Don Pedro, a carrack of enormous bulk, returning from the Eaſt-Indies, richly laden: he not only gained an immenſe booty, but alſo found papers on board which ſerved to inſtruct the Engliſh in the nature of the Eaſt-Indian commerce.

In 1588, Sir Francis ſignalized himſelf in the defence of his country againſt the Spaniſh Armada, being appointed vice-admiral under the lord high admiral Howard. And here his good fortune attended him as remarkably as ever; for he made prize of a large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, who yielded on the bare mention of his name. In this veſſel he found fifty thouſand ducats, which he generouſly diſtributed among the ſeamen and ſoldiers. It muſt not, however, be concealed, that through an overſight of his, the lord admiral ran the utmoſt hazard of being taken by the enemy; for Drake being appointed, the firſt night of the engagement, to carry lights for the direction of the Engliſh fleet, he, being in full purſuit of ſome hulks belonging to the Hanſe Towns, neglected it; which occaſioned the lord admiral's following the Spaniſh lights, and remaining almoſt in the centre of their fleet till morning. However, Drake's ſucceeding ſervices ſufficiently effaced the memory of this miſtake, the greateſt execution done on the flying Spaniards being performed by the ſquadron under his command. The next year Sir Francis commanded, as admiral, the fleet ſent to reſtore Don Antonio, king of Portugal; the command of the land-forces being given to Sir John Norris. But this expedition proved abortive, through the diſagreement of the commanders. In 1595 Drake was joined in commiſſion with Sir John Hawkins, and ſent with a fleet to diſtreſs the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies. Hawkins dying on the 21ſt of November, Sir Francis, the next day, made a deſperate attack on the ſhipping in the harbour of Porto Rico. This was performed with all the courage imaginable, but with little advantage to the Engliſh, who meeting with a more reſolute reſiſtance, and much better fortifications than they expected, were obliged to ſheer off. Admiral Drake afterwards

afterwards burned the towns of Rio de la Hacha, Santa Martha, and Nombre de Dios. Sir Thomas Baſkerville, commander of the land-forces, then marched with ſeven hundred and fifty men towards Panama; but returned ſoon after, finding the deſign of taking that place abſolutely impracticable. This diſappointment greatly chagrined Sir Francis Drake: however, he reſolved to proceed towards the iſland of Eſcudo, and from thence to Porto-Bello; but before he could put his deſigns into execution, he was ſeized with a bloody flux, which carried him off on the 28th of January, 1595-6, in the fifty-firſt year of his age. He was buried in the element where he acquired his fame.

Thus ended the life of Sir Francis Drake; one of the moſt able, active, and courageous ſeamen, that England ever produced. He was of a low ſtature, but well-proportioned; and had a chearful, engaging countenance. As navigation had been his chief ſtudy, ſo he underſtood it thoroughly, and was a perfect maſter in every branch of it. His enemies alledged, that he was of an oſtentatious temper, ſelf-ſufficient, and an immoderate ſpeaker. But it is acknowledged, that he ſpoke with much gracefulneſs, propriety, and eloquence: and it appears that he always encouraged and preferred merit, where-ever he found it, and was affable and eaſy of acceſs. He was prone to anger, and too fond of flattery; yet he was a ſteady friend, and extremely generous. His voyage round the world will ever remain an inconteſtible proof of his courage, fortitude, public ſpirit, and capacity.

DRAYTON (Michael) a poet of great renown in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. was born at Harſhull, in Warwickſhire, in the year 1563; and was ſome time a ſtudent in the univerſity of Oxford. His love of poetry diſcovered itſelf very early; for at ten years of age, he deſired his tutor, that, if he could, he would make him, above all things, a poet. In 1593, he publiſhed a collection of paſtorals; and upon the acceſſion of king James I. he wrote a congratulatory poem to that prince; though he ſeems afterwards to have been very little ſatisfied with the encouragement given by his majeſty to the votaries of Apollo, who, he plainly inſinuates, were now much leſs reſpected than during the *Muſe-nurſing Maiden-reign*, as he terms it, of queen Elizabeth. In 1626, we find him ſtiled, before a copy of his own verſes, poet-laureat; an appellation, which appears to have been originally given to all eminent poets, and was not confined, as it is at preſent, to his majeſty's ſervant, known by that title. He wrote, 1. A work entitled Poly-Olbion: 2. The Barons Wars: 3. England's Heroical Epiſtles: 4. The Battle of Agincourt: 5. The Miſeries of Queen Margaret: 6. Nymphidia, or the Court of Fairies, a maſter-piece in the groteſque kind: 7. The Queſt of Cynthia: 8. The Moon-Calf; and many other poems. His character among his friends was that of a modeſt and amiable man. He died in the year 1631, aged ſixty-eight, and was buried among the poets in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

Michael Drayton, Eſq. a memorable poet of this age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, Anno 1631.

Do, pious marble, let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name; whoſe ſacred duſt
We recommend unto thy truſt:

Protect

JOHN DRYDEN, ESQ.R

Protect his memory, and preſerve his ſtory,
Remain a laſting monument of his glory:
And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaim
To be the treaſurer of his name;
His name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee.

DRYDEN (JOHN) Eſq. an illuſtrious Engliſh poet, was the ſon of Eraſmus Dryden, of Tichmarſh in Northamptonſhire; and was born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in that county, on the 9th of Auguſt, 1631. He was educated in grammar-learning at Weſtminſter-ſchool, under the famous Dr. Buſby; and during his continuance at this ſeminary, he tranſlated the Third Satire of Perſius for a Thurſday-night's exerciſe, and wrote a poem on the death of lord Haſtings. In 1650, he was elected a ſcholar of Trinity-college in Cambridge, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with great ardour. In 1658, he publiſhed Heroic Stanzas on the late lord Protector; and about two years after, his Aſtræa Redux, a poem on the Reſtoration, made it's appearance. In 1661, he wrote a panegyric to the king on his coronation. On the 1ſt of January, 1662, he preſented a poem to the lord-chancellor Hyde; and, the ſame year, publiſhed a ſatire on the Dutch. Some time after appeared his Annus Mirabilis, or the Year of Wonders, an hiſtorical poem. In 1668, upon the death of Sir William Davenant, Mr. Dryden was appointed poet-laureat and hiſtoriographer to king Charles II. and in the ſame year, he publiſhed his Eſſay on Dramatic Poetry. His firſt play, entitled the Wild Gallant, was acted at the Theatre Royal in 1669; after which he wrote ſeveral other dramatic pieces, which are generally reckoned the moſt faulty of his works, though ſome of them are truly excellent, particularly the Spaniſh Friar, All for Love, and Don Sebaſtian.

In 1671, Mr. Dryden was publicly ridiculed on the ſtage, in the duke of Buckingham's celebrated comedy, called the Rehearſal, under the character of Bayes. This character, as we are informed in the Key to the Rehearſal, was originally intended for Sir Robert Howard, under the name of Bilboa: but the repreſentation of the piece being prevented by the breaking out of the plague in 1665, it was laid by for ſome years, and not exhibited on the ſtage till 1671; in which interval, Mr. Dryden being advanced to the laurel, the noble author changed the name of his poet from Bilboa to Bayes; and made great alterations in his play, in order to ridicule ſeveral dramatic performances that appeared ſince the firſt writing of it. Thoſe of Mr. Dryden which fell under his grace's laſh, were, the Wild Gallant, Tyrannic Love, the Conqueſt of Granada, Marriage A-la-Mode, and Love in a Nunnery. Whatever was extravagant in them, or too warmly expreſſed, or any way unnatural, the duke ridiculed by parody. Mr. Dryden affected to deſpiſe the ſatire levelled at him in the Rehearſal, as appears from his dedication prefixed to the tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius; where, ſpeaking of the many lampoons and libels that had been written againſt him, he ſays, "I anſwered not to the Rehearſal, becauſe I knew the author ſat to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very Bayes of his own farce; becauſe I alſo knew my betters were more concerned than I was in that ſatire; and, laſtly, becauſe Mr. Smith and Mr. Johnſon, the main pillars of it, were two ſuch languiſhing gentlemen in their converſation, that I could liken them to nothing but their own relations, thoſe noble characters of men of wit and pleaſure about town."

In 1679 came out an Eſſay on Satire, ſaid to be written jointly by Mr. Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave. This piece, which was handed about in manuſcript, contained ſome very ſevere reflections on the ducheſs of Portſmouth and the earl of Rocheſter; who ſuſpecting Mr. Dryden to be the author, hired three ruffians to cudgel him in a coffee-houſe. In 1680 was publiſhed a tranſlation of Ovid's Epiſtles into Engliſh verſe, by ſeveral hands; two of which were tranſlated by Mr. Dryden, who alſo wrote the preface. The year following, our author publiſhed his Abſalom and Achitophel, in which, with great energy of ſtyle and poignancy of ſatire, he has laſhed the duke of Buckingham under the name of Zimri. In the ſame year, 1681, his Medal, a ſatire againſt ſedition, made its appearance; and in 1682 came out his Religio Laici, or a Layman's Faith, intended as a defence of revealed religion, and the excellence and authority of the ſcriptures, as the only rule of faith and manners, againſt deiſts, papiſts, &c.

In 1684, he publiſhed a tranſlation of M. Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the League, which he had undertaken by the command of king Charles II. Upon the death of that prince, he wrote a poem ſacred to his memory, entitled Threnodia Auguſtalis. In the beginning of the reign of James II. our author embraced the Roman-catholic religion; and, in 1686, wrote "A Defence of the Papers written by the late King of bleſſed Memory, and found in his ſtrong Box," in oppoſition to Dr. Edward Stillingfleet's "Anſwer to ſome Papers lately printed, concerning the Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith, and the Reformation of the Church of England." Upon this, Dr. Stillingfleet wrote a Vindication of his Anſwer, in which he animadverted, in ſevere terms, upon Mr. Dryden's change of his religion, as grounded on his indifference to all religion. In the year 1687, Mr. Dryden publiſhed his Hind and Panther, in defence of the Romiſh tenets; which occaſioned an admirable piece of ridicule, written by Mr. Charles Montague, (afterwards earl of Halifax) and Mr. Matthew Prior, and entitled, "The Hind and Panther tranſverſed to the Story of the Country Mouſe and City Mouſe." The year following, he publiſhed the Life of St. Francis Xavier, tranſlated from the French of Father Dominic Bouhours.

Upon the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, our author, on account of his newly-choſen religion, was diſmiſſed from the office of poet-laureat, in which he was ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas Shadwell, againſt whom he ſoon after wrote his Mac Flecknoe, one of the ſevereſt ſatires in our language. In 1693 came out a tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius; the firſt, third, ſixth, tenth, and ſixteenth ſatires of Juvenal, and Perſius entire, being done by Mr. Dryden, who prefixed a long and ingenious diſcourſe, by way of dedication, to the earl of Dorſet. In 1695 he publiſhed his proſe verſion of M. Du Freſnoy's Art of Painting, with a preface containing a parallel between painting and poetry; and in 1697 his admirable tranſlation of Virgil's works came out. Beſides the original pieces and tranſlations already mentioned, Mr. Dryden wrote many other things, ſuch as prologues, epilogues, epitaphs, ſongs, &c. His laſt work was his "Fables, ancient and modern, tranſlated into verſe from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer." His Ode on St. Cecilia's day is juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt perfect pieces in any language. It is impoſſible for a poet to read this without being filled with that ſort of enthuſiaſm which is peculiar to the inſpired tribe, and which Dryden largely felt when he compoſed it. The turn of the verſe is noble; the tranſitions ſurpriſing; the language and ſentiments juſt, natural, and heightened. We cannot be too laviſh in praiſe of this ode; had Dryden never written any thing beſides, his name had been immortal. This great poet died on the firſt of May, 1701, in the ſeventieth year

year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. He married the lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas earl of Berkſhire, who ſurvived him eight years; and by whom he had three ſons, Charles, John, and Henry. Charles was ſome time uſher of the palace to pope Clement XI. and wrote ſeveral pieces: John was the author of a comedy, entitled, The Huſband his own Cuckold, printed in 1696: Henry entered into a religious order.

The day after Mr. Dryden's death, Dr. Sprat, then biſhop of Rocheſter and dean of Weſtminſter, ſent word to Mr. Dryden's widow, that he would make a preſent of the ground, and all other abbey-fees for the funeral; lord Halifax likewiſe ſent to the lady Elizabeth, and to Mr. Charles Dryden, offering to defray the expences of our poet's funeral, and afterwards to beſtow five hundred pounds on a monument in the abbey: which generous offers were accepted. Accordingly on the Sunday following, the company being aſſembled, the corpſe was put into a velvet hearſe, attended by eighteen mourning coaches. When they were juſt ready to move, lord Jefferies, ſon of the lord-chancellor Jefferies, with ſome of his rakiſh companions, riding by, aſked whoſe funeral it was; and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, proteſted that he ſhould not be buried in that private manner; that he would himſelf, with the lady Elizabeth's permiſſion, have the honour of the interment, and would beſtow a thouſand pounds on a monument in the abbey for him. This put a ſtop to the proceſſion; and lord Jefferies, with ſeveral of the gentlemen, who had alighted from their coaches, went up ſtairs to the lady, who was ſick in bed. His lordſhip repeated what he had ſaid below; but the lady Elizabeth refuſing her conſent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to riſe till his requeſt was granted. The lady, under a ſudden ſurpriſe, fainted away; and lord Jefferies, pretending to have obtained her conſent, ordered the body to be carried to Mr. Ruſſel's, an undertaker in Cheapſide, and to be left there till further orders. In the mean time the abbey was lighted up, the ground opened, the choir attending, and the biſhop waiting ſome hours for the corpſe to no purpoſe. The next day, Mr. Charles Dryden waited upon lord Halifax and the biſhop, and endeavoured to exculpate his mother by relating the truth: but they would not admit of any excuſe. Three days after, the undertaker, having received no orders, waited on lord Jefferies, who turned it off as a jeſt, pretending that he remembered nothing of the matter, and telling him he might do what he pleaſed with the body. Upon this, the undertaker waited on the lady Elizabeth, who deſired a day's reſpite to conſider what muſt be done. Mr. Charles Dryden immediately wrote to lord Jefferies, who returned for anſwer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be troubled no more about it. He then applied again to lord Halifax and the biſhop of Rocheſter, who abſolutely refuſed to do any thing in the affair. In this diſtreſs, Dr. Garth, who had been Mr. Dryden's intimate friend, ſent for the corpſe to the college of phyſicians, and propoſed a funeral by ſubſcription; which ſucceeding, about three weeks after Mr. Dryden's deceaſe, Dr. Garth pronounced a Latin oration over the body, which was conveyed from the college, attended by a numerous train of coaches, to Weſtminſter-abbey. When the funeral was over, Mr. Charles Dryden ſent a challenge to lord Jefferies, who refuſing to anſwer it, he ſent ſeveral others, and went often himſelf; but could neither get a letter delivered, nor admittance to ſpeak to him; which ſo incenſed him, that, finding his lordſhip refuſed to anſwer him like a gentleman, he reſolved to watch an opportunity, and brave him to fight, though with all the rules of honour; which his lordſhip hearing, quitted the town, and Mr. Charles never could meet him afterwards.

" Mr.

" Mr. Dryden (ſays Congreve) had perſonal qualities to challenge love and eſteem from all who were truly acquainted with him. He was of a nature exceeding humane and compaſſionate, eaſily forgiving injuries, and capable of a prompt and ſincere reconciliation with thoſe who had offended him. His friendſhip, where he profeſſed it, went much beyond his profeſſions. As his reading had been very extenſive, ſo was he very happy in a memory tenacious of every thing he had read. He was not more poſſeſſed of knowledge than he was communicative of it; but then his communication of it was by no means pedantic, or impoſed upon the converſation, but juſt ſuch, and went ſo far, as, by the natural turns of the diſcourſe in which he was engaged, it was neceſſarily prompted or required. He was extremely ready and gentle in the correction of the errors of any writer who thought fit to conſult him, and full as ready and patient to admit of the reprehenſion of others in reſpect of his own overſights or miſtakes. He was of a very eaſy, I may ſay of a very pleaſing acceſs: but ſomewhat ſlow, and, as it were, diffident, in his advances to others. He had ſomething in his nature that abhorred intruſion into any ſociety whatever; and, indeed, it is to be regretted that he was rather blameable on the other extreme. He was, of all men I ever knew, the moſt modeſt, and the moſt eaſy to be diſcountenanced in his approaches, either to his ſuperiors or his equals.—As to his writings, I may venture to ſay, in general terms, that no man hath written, in our language, ſo much, and ſo various matter, and in ſo various manners, ſo well. Another thing, I may ſay, was very peculiar to him; which is, that his parts did not decline with his years, but that he was an improving writer to the laſt, even to near ſeventy years of age; improving even in fire and imagination as well as in judgment; witneſs his Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, and his Fables, his lateſt performances. He was equally excellent in verſe and proſe. His proſe had all the clearneſs imaginable, together with all the nobleneſs of expreſſion, all the graces and ornaments proper and peculiar to it, without deviating into the language or diction of poetry. I have heard him frequently own with pleaſure, that, if he had any talent for Engliſh proſe, it was owing to his having often read the writings of the great archbiſhop Tillotſon. His verſification and numbers he could learn of no-body; for he firſt poſſeſſed thoſe talents in perfection in our tongue. In his poems, his diction is, where-ever his ſubject requires it, ſo ſublime, and ſo truly poetical, that it's eſſence, like that of pure gold, cannot be deſtroyed. Take his verſes, and diveſt them of their rhimes, disjoint them of their numbers, tranſpoſe their expreſſions, make what arrangement or diſpoſition you pleaſe in his words; yet ſhall there eternally be poetry, and ſomething which will be found incapable of being reduced to abſolute proſe. What he has done in any one ſpecies or diſtinct kind of writing, would have been ſufficient to have acquired him a great name. If he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his ſongs and his prologues, each of them would have entitled him to the preference and diſtinction of excelling in it's kind."

Some years after Mr. Dryden's deceaſe, a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

DUCK (Stephen) a very extraordinary perſon, who from a threſher became a poet, was born in Wiltſhire about the beginning of the preſent century, and was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Being taken from ſchool in his fourteenth year, he was for ſeveral years engaged in the moſt laborious employments of a country life. However, he read ſometimes, and thought oftener; for he panted after

after knowledge; and having almoſt loſt his arithmetic, grew uneaſy at his having forgot any thing he had learned. Though he was then twenty-four years of age, was married and at ſervice, and had neither books nor money, he, by working longer than other day-labourers, found means to purchaſe, firſt a book of vulgar arithmetic, then one of decimal, and a third of meaſuring land; all which he made himſelf a tolerable maſter of, in the hours he could ſteal from ſleep, after the labours of the day. At length a friend of his, who had been two or three years at ſervice in London, returned into the country, bringing with him ſome books; viz. Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, the Spectators, Seneca's Morals, Telemachus, Addiſon's Defence of Chriſtianity, an Engliſh Dictionary, an Ovid, a volume of Shakeſpeare's Plays; and a few other books. By theſe aſſiſtances, Stephen ſoon grew ſomething of a poet, and ſomething of a philoſopher. He had from his infancy a turn for poetry; but received a much higher reliſh for it by reading Milton twice or thrice over. The Spectators improved his underſtanding more than any thing; and the copies of verſes ſcattered in them, prompted his natural inclination for poetry. Sometimes, while at work, he attempted to turn his thoughts into verſe; and at laſt began to venture them on paper. This took air; and Stephen, whom the country people before thought a ſcholar, was now ſaid to be able to write verſes. His fame reached the ears of the neighbouring clergymen and gentlemen, who, upon examining him, found that he had a conſiderable ſhare of merit, and gave him money to encourage him. At length ſome of his poems falling into the hands of a lady of quality, who attended on the late queen Caroline, they were read to her majeſty, who took him under her protection, and ſettled on him an annual penſion. He now ſtudied the Latin tongue, and having taken holy orders, was preferred to the living of Byfleet in Surry, where he became a popular preacher: at length, however, falling into a ſtate of lunacy, he, in the year 1756, threw himſelf into the Thames from a bridge near Reading, and was drowned.

DUDLEY (John) baron of Malpas, viſcount Liſle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, one of the moſt powerful ſubjects that ever flouriſhed in this kingdom, was the ſon of Edmund Dudley, the infamous tool of Henry VII. (beheaded in 1510) and was born in the year 1502. In 1511 the parliament reverſed the attainder of his late father. In 1523 he attended Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in his expedition to France; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his gallant behaviour, that he obtained the honour of knighthood. He accompanied cardinal Wolſey in his ambaſſy to France, in the year 1527; and, ſome time after, was appointed maſter of the armoury in the Tower. In 1542 he was raiſed to the dignity of viſcount Liſle, and at the next feſtival of St. George was elected knight of the garter; and was ſoon after made lord high-admiral of England, in which office he performed ſome ſignal ſervices. Towards the cloſe of king Henry VIIIth's reign, he received large grants of church-lands from that monarch, who appointed him by will one of his ſixteen executors.

Edward VI. having aſcended the throne, and the earl of Hertford, his uncle, being declared protector of the realm, the lord viſcount Liſle reſigned his poſt of high admiral in favour of Sir Thomas Seymour, the protector's brother, and was the ſame day (Feb. 16, 1547) created earl of Warwick. He was lieutenant-general under the lord protector in the expedition to Scotland, and had a principal ſhare in the victory at Muſſelburgh. In 1549 a rebellion broke out in Norfolk, under the conduct of Robert Ket, a tanner, who was ſoon at the head of ſixteen thou-

ſand men. The earl of Warwick, whoſe reputation was very high in military affairs, was ordered to march with an army againſt theſe rebels, and ſoon gained a complete victory, killing above two thouſand of them. Ket, their ring-leader, eſcaped from the field; but, being taken the next day in a barn with his brother William, was hung in chains on Norwich caſtle; his brother was hanged on Wymondham ſteeple, and the reſt of the chiefs ſuffered the ſame fate. After the execution of Sir Thomas Seymour for high treaſon, the earl of Warwick was again made lord-admiral. In April 1551, he was conſtituted earl marſhal of England; ſoon after, lord warden of the northern marches; and, in October the ſame year, was created duke of Northumberland. He was alſo elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, upon the death of the duke of Somerſet, whom by his intrigues he had brought to the block. In 1553 he married his fourth ſon, lord Guildford Dudley, to the lady Jane Grey, eldeſt daughter of the duke of Suffolk; and had the addreſs to prevail with king Edward to ſettle the crown upon this lady, to the excluſion of the princeſſes Mary and Elizabeth. On the 6th of July, 1553, the king died; and on the 10th of that month, the duke of Northumberland cauſed the lady Jane to be proclaimed queen. The princeſs Mary had retired into Suffolk, where ſhe was joined by ſeveral of the nobility, and a great number of people; upon which the duke, with an army of eight thouſand men, marched againſt her as far as St. Edmund's-bury. When Mary's friends were informed that the duke of Northumberland had begun his march, ſome of them adviſed her to retire into another country; and perhaps ſhe would have complied with this advice, had he exerted that vigour and activity which had hitherto diſtinguiſhed his character. But finding his troops diminiſh; the people unwilling to ſtir in his favour, and that he received no ſupplies from the council, he retired back to Cambridge. On the 19th of July, Mary was proclaimed queen in London; of which the duke being informed, he immediately diſbanded his army. He then cauſed that princeſs to be proclaimed in Cambridge, at the ſame time throwing up his cap, and crying, "God ſave queen Mary." But he reaped no advantage from theſe exterior marks of loyalty; for he was ſoon after arreſted in the queen's name by the earl of Arundel, and committed priſoner to the Tower. On the 18th of Auguſt, he was brought to trial in Weſtminſter-hall; and being condemned for high treaſon, was beheaded on the 22d of that month. Such was the end of this potent nobleman, of whom it may be truly ſaid, that, though he was endued with many great and good qualities, yet they were overbalanced by his vices. He had a numerous iſſue, viz. eight ſons and five daughters.

DUDLEY (Ambrose) baron Liſle, and earl of Warwick, ſon of John duke of Northumberland, was born about the year 1530. He attended his father into Norfolk againſt the rebels; and was in high favour with king Edward VI. After that prince's deceaſe, appearing in arms in behalf of lady Jane Grey, he was attainted, received ſentence of death, and remained a cloſe priſoner till the 18th of October, 1554; when he was diſcharged out of the Tower, and pardoned for life. In the year 1557, he ſignalized himſelf by his bravery in the famous battle of St. Quintin; but had the misfortune to loſe there his brother Henry, who was a youth of great hopes. The ſame year an act was paſſed for reſtoring the whole family in blood. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was regarded as one of the moſt accompliſhed perſons at court; and, in the fourth year of her reign, was created baron of Liſle and earl of Warwick. He was afterwards appointed the queen's lieutenant in

in Normandy, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct. In 1569, he, together with the lord admiral Clinton, ſuppreſſed the rebellion raiſed in the north by the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland. In 1570 the queen granted him the office of chief butler of England, and the next year he was choſen one of the privy-council. He was a man of great ſweetneſs of temper, and of an unexceptionable character, which gained him the appellation of "The good earl of Warwick." In the laſt years of his life he endured great pain in his leg from a wound he had received in defending Havre de Grace againſt the French, and at length ſubmitted to an amputation, which proving unſucceſsful, he died ſoon after at Bedford-houſe, Bloomſbury, on the 20th of February, 1589, and was interred in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin at Warwick, where a noble monument was erected over him. He was thrice married, but had no iſſue.

DUDLEY (Robert) earl of Leiceſter, was the fifth ſon of John duke of Northumberland, by Jane, daughter and heireſs of Sir Edward Guildford; and is ſuppoſed to have been born about the year 1532. He received the honour of knighthood from king Edward VI. and in June, 1550, eſpouſed Amy, daughter of Sir John Robſart, at Sheen in Surry, the king honouring their nuptials with his preſence. He was ſhortly after appointed maſter of the king's buck-hounds; and, in Auguſt 1551, was choſen one of the gentlemen of the king's chamber in ordinary. In 1553 he took arms in ſupport of lady Jane Grey, for which act of rebellion he was condemned to die; but was the next year pardoned for life. In 1557 he was preſent at the ſiege of St. Quintin; and was that year reſtored in blood. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he became one of her principal favourites: he was made maſter of the horſe in the firſt year of her reign, and in 1559 was inſtalled knight of the garter, and ſworn of the privy-council. The great affection the queen diſcovered for Sir Robert, and the many favours ſhe conferred upon him, induced him to imagine, that if he could but get rid of his wife, he might ſoon render himſelf acceptable to her majeſty as an huſband. With this view, he is ſaid to have diſpatched his lady into the country, to the houſe of one of his dependents, at Cumnor in Berkſhire; where, we are told, he firſt endeavoured to have her taken off by poiſon; but this deſign not ſucceeding, he cauſed her to be thrown down from the top of a ſtair-caſe, ſo that ſhe was killed by the violence of the fall, which was pretended to have been merely accidental. She was at firſt obſcurely buried at Cumnor; but Dudley, in hopes of putting ſome ſtop to the rumours that were circulated on this occaſion, ordered that her body ſhould be taken up, and removed to St. Mary's church, Oxford, where it was interred with great pomp and ſolemnity.

In 1562, Sir Robert Dudley obtained from the queen the caſtle and manor of Kenilworth, together with Aſtell-Grove in Warwickſhire, and the lordſhips of Denbigh and Chirk. The ſame year he was choſen high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge; and received many other grants from the crown. In the latter end of September, 1564, he was created baron of Denbigh and earl of Leiceſter; and before the cloſe of the year, was made chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. On the 24th of January, 1566, he and the duke of Norfolk were inveſted with the order of St. Michael, which had been ſent them by Charles IX. king of France. In 1575 the earl of Leiceſter entertained the queen and her court at Kenilworth-caſtle with ſurpriſing magnificence, for the ſpace of ſeventeen days. In 1585 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the forces ſent into the Low Countries againſt the Spaniards, and deputy-governor of the United Provinces.

vinces. He was not only unſucceſsful as a general, but ventured to lay an oppreſſive hand upon a people who had lately ſhaken off the Spaniſh yoke, who exulted in their new liberty, and were extremely jealous of it. He returned to England in November 1586; and in June the next year embarked for the Low Countries; but the ſtates-general being greatly diſpleaſed with his arbitrary government, he was ſoon recalled. Upon his return, finding that an accuſation was preparing againſt him for mal-adminiſtration, he privately implored the queen's protection, and beſought her "not to receive him with diſgrace at his return, whom ſhe had ſent out with honour; nor bring him to the grave, whom her former goodneſs had raiſed from the duſt;" which expreſſions of humility wrought ſo effectually upon the queen, that ſhe re-admitted him into her favour, and appointed him ſteward of the houſhold. In the year 1588, when the nation was alarmed with the apprehenſions of the Spaniſh Armada, the earl of Leiceſter was made lieutenant-general, under the queen, of the army aſſembled at Tilbury. He died on the 4th of September following, at Cornbury-lodge in Oxfordſhire, and was magnificently interred at Warwick.

"Leiceſter's engaging perſon and addreſs (ſays Mr. Granger) recommended him to the favour of queen Elizabeth. Theſe exterior qualifications, without the aid of any kind of virtue, or ſuperiority of abilities, gained him ſuch an aſcendant over her, that every inſtance of his miſconduct was overlooked; and he had the art to make his faults the means of riſing higher in her favour. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who introduced the art of poiſoning into England. It is certain that he often practiſed it himſelf, and that he ſent a divine to convince Walſingham of the lawfulneſs of poiſoning the queen of Scots, before her trial."

DUDLEY (Sir Robert) who was ſtyled abroad earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. He was born at Sheen, in Surry, in the year 1573, and received his education at Chriſt-church college, Oxford. The earl of Leiceſter dying in 1588, left him the reverſion of the greateſt part of his fortune, to which he ſucceeded upon the death of his uncle Ambroſe, earl of Warwick. Endued by nature with an enterpriſing genius, he had a ſtrong ambition to diſtinguiſh himſelf by ſome naval atchievement; and, in 1594, undertook an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, where he behaved with remarkable gallantry. In 1596 he attended the earl of Eſſex and the lord high admiral Howard in their glorious expedition againſt Cadiz; and for the courage which he diſplayed at the taking of that town, he was knighted by the firſt of theſe noble peers. In the beginning of the reign of king James I. he commenced a ſuit, with a view of proving the legitimacy of his birth; but being overpowered by the intrigues of the counteſs dowager of Leiceſter, he retired into foreign countries, and aſſumed the title of earl of Warwick. This laſt circumſtance was greedily laid hold of by his enemies in England, who repreſented it to the king in the moſt unfavourable light, ſo that his majeſty ſent orders to him to return home; and upon his refuſal to comply with that injunction, his eſtate was ſeized and veſted in the crown.

Sir Robert Dudley was kindly received at the court of Florence by Coſmo II. grand duke of Tuſcany, who, in proceſs of time, appointed him great chamberlain to his conſort, the arch-ducheſs Magdalen of Auſtria, ſiſter to the emperor Ferdinand II. While he reſided at this court, he contrived ſeveral methods of improving ſhipping, introduced new manufactures, and encouraged the merchants to extend their foreign commerce;

commerce; and by which and other ſervices he obtained ſo high a reputation, that, at the deſire of the arch-ducheſs, the emperor Ferdinand, in 1620, created him a duke of the holy Roman empire. Upon this he aſſumed his grandfather's title of duke of Northumberland; and, ten years after, was enrolled by pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. He formed the great project of draining the moraſs between Piſa and the ſea, and by that means raiſed Leghorn from a paltry village to a large and beautiful town. He was deeply read in philoſophy, phyſic, chemiſtry, mathematics, and hiſtory; and was the inventor of a famous medicine called "The Earl of Warwick's Powder." He wrote an account of his voyage to the Weſt Indies; a work entitled *Del Arcano del Mare*; a medical treatiſe called Catholicon; and a propoſition for his majeſty's ſervice, to bridle the impertinency of parliaments. Sir Robert died in September 1639, at his caſtle of Carbello, in the neighbourhood of Florence.

DUGDALE (Sir WILLIAM) an eminent hiſtorian and antiquary, was born at Shuſtoke, in Warwickſhire, on the 12th of September, 1605. He was taught grammar-learning in the free-ſchool at Coventry, where he continued till he was fifteen years of age; and then returning home to his father, who had been educated at Oxford, was inſtructed by him in civil law and hiſtory. Having diſtinguiſhed himſelf early by his knowledge in antiquities, he was recommended by Sir Henry Spelman to Thomas earl of Arundel, earl marſhal of England, who appointed him a purſuivant at arms extraordinary, by the name of Blanch Lyon. In 1640 he was made Rouge-Croix purſuivant in ordinary; and, in April 1644, was created Cheſter-herald. He attended king Charles I. at the battle of Edge-hill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he remained till the ſurrender of that garriſon to the parliament. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. he was advanced to the office of Norroy king at arms; and in 1677 was appointed Garter principal king at arms. The ſame year his majeſty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He died on the 10th of February, 1686, and was interred at Shuſtoke. He wrote, 1. The Antiquities of Warwickſhire: 2. Origines Juridiciales; or Hiſtorical Memorials of the Engliſh Laws, &c. 3. The Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral: 4. A ſhort View of the late Troubles in England: 5. The Hiſtory of imbanking and draining divers Fens and Marſhes, &c. 6. The Baronage of England; and other pieces. He likewiſe aſſiſted Roger Dodſworth in compiling the Monaſticon Anglicanum. Mr. Granger ſtyles him "the moſt laborious and judicious antiquary of his age;" and obſerves, that "his books in general are of ſpecial uſe to the readers as well as the writers of Engliſh hiſtory."

E.

ECHARD (LAURENCE) an Engliſh hiſtorian and divine, was the ſon of a clergyman, and was born at Baſſam, near Beccles, in Suffolk, about the year 1671. He ſtudied at Chriſt's college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1691, and that of maſter in 1695. Having taken orders, he was preſented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, in Lincolnſhire. He was afterwards made a prebendary of Lincoln; and, in Auguſt 1712, was inſtalled archdeacon of Stowe. In the reign of king George I. he was preferred to the livings of Rendleſham,

Subborn, and Alford, in Suffolk; at which places he lived about eight years in a continued ill ſtate of health. Being adviſed to go to Scarborough for the waters, he advanced in his journey as far as Lincoln, but, declining very faſt, was unable to proceed further; and there, going to take the air, he died in his chariot on the 16th of Auguſt, 1730. He was a member of the antiquarian ſociety at London. He acquired a great reputation by his Hiſtory of England, which, though violently attacked by Mr. Oldmixon, is ſtill held in conſiderable eſtimation. Beſides that work, Mr. Echard wrote a general Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, from the nativity of our Saviour to the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity by human laws, under the emperor Conſtantine the Great: this performance has paſſed through ſeveral editions, and is recommended by the learned Dr. Prideaux as "the beſt of it's kind in the Engliſh tongue." He alſo wrote a Hiſtory of the Revolution, a Roman Hiſtory, &c. and tranſlated into Engliſh the comedies of Terence.

EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, ſo called from his wearing his black armour, was the eldeſt ſon of Edward III. and queen Philippa, and was born at Woodſtock the 13th of June, 1330. Before he was ſeven years of age, he was created by his father duke of Cornwall, being the firſt in England that bore the title of duke. Upon this occaſion he received a grant of the ſtannaries or tin-mines in Cornwall, together with the coinage, and the profits ariſing from thence. In the fourteenth year of his age he was created prince of Wales; the king inveſting him with a coronet, a gold ring, and a ſilver rod, and adding lands of conſiderable value in Wales to his former poſſeſſions, to enable him to maintain the dignity of a prince. When he was juſt turned of ſixteen, he attended his father in the wars in France; commanded the firſt line or battalion in the famous battle of Creſſy, and obtained the honour of that glorious victory. In the year 1356 he proſecuted the war in Guienne with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs; and on the 19th of September, 1356, with no more than twelve thouſand men, engaged the French army near Poictiers, which conſiſted of above ſixty thouſand, whom he entirely defeated, and took John, the king of France, priſoner. "In this battle (ſays Mr. Granger) he diſplayed all the military talents of a conſummate general; and in his behaviour after it, all that moderation and humanity, eſpecially towards the royal captive, which none but great minds are capable of, and which did him more honour than his victory." In 1362 he was inveſted with the principality of Aquitaine; and in 1367 reſtored Don Pedro the Cruel to the kingdom of Caſtile, who had been depoſed by his natural brother Henry. This valiant prince died at Weſtminſter on the 8th of June, 1376, in the 46th year of his age, univerſally regretted by the Engliſh nation; he was interred with great magnificence in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He married Joanna, the daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, a widow of extraordinary beauty, by whom he had two ſons, namely, Edward, who died in his infancy, and Richard, who ſucceeded his grandfather on the throne of England.

Edward the Black Prince was regarded throughout all Europe as one of the moſt invincible heroes of the age in which he lived. "The ſoldiers loved him to a degree of enthuſiaſm; and always fought under his banner with an aſſurance of victory, which no odds could leſſen, and no accidents diſappoint. His affability, politeneſs, piety, clemency, and liberal diſpoſition, have been celebrated by different hiſtorians."

EGERTON

EGERTON (THOMAS) baron of Ellesmere, adorned the office of chancellor by his knowledge, his integrity, and his writings. He was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley in Cheshire, and was born in that county about the year 1540. He was educated at Brazen-nose college in Oxford, of which he was entered a commoner in 1556. He continued there three years, and having laid a good foundation of solid learning, removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he applied with such diligence to the study of the law, that he became, in a little time, a most eminent counsellor. Queen Elizabeth, charmed with his rising merit, appointed him first her solicitor-general, then her attorney-general, and afterwards master of the rolls. In the thirty-eighth year of that princess, he was made lord-keeper of the great seal, in which office he continued during the remainder of Elizabeth's reign. On the 21st of July, 1603, he was created a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Ellesmere; and on the 24th of that month was appointed lord high chancellor of the university of Oxford; and the same year was advanced to the dignity of viscount Brackley. In the beginning of the year 1617, being seized with a dangerous illness, he resigned the seals, and died on the 15th of March following, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Wood says, "he was a most grave and prudent man, a good lawyer, just and honest; of so quick an apprehension also and profound judgment, that none of the bench in his time went beyond him." Some of his writings relating to his high office, and the court in which he presided, are in print. The present duke of Bridgewater is one of his descendants.

EMLYN (THOMAS) a learned and pious divine, memorable for his sufferings on the score of heterodoxy, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in May 1663; and received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and an academy of the dissenters, amongst whom he began to preach in the year 1682. He soon after became chaplain to the countess of Donnegal, whom he accompanied to Belfast in Ireland, where Sir William Franklin, who had a good estate in the west of England, offered him a considerable living, on condition of his conforming to the established church; but this he declined, the terms of ministerial conformity being such as he could not conscientiously comply with, though he had not then these scruples about the Trinity which he afterwards entertained. The confusions in Ireland at the time of the revolution induced him to return to England; and being invited by Sir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, to his house near Beccles in Suffolk, was prevailed upon by him to officiate as minister to a dissenting congregation at Leostoff in that county. Here he contracted an intimate acquaintance with Mr. William Manning, a nonconformist minister in that neighbourhood; and being both of inquisitive tempers, they jointly searched into the principal points of religion. Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity being published about this time, they turned their thoughts to that subject; which they examined the more closely, as they imagined they saw reason first to doubt, and afterwards to differ from, the received doctrine in that article. Mr. Manning became a Socinian, and endeavoured earnestly to make Mr. Emlyn one; but the latter could never be brought to doubt either the pre-existence of our Saviour, or that God created the material world by him. In 1691 Mr. Emlyn received an invitation from Mr. Boyse, a dissenting minister of Dublin, to accept of the pastoral care of his congregation jointly with himself, and accordingly went to Dublin, where, about six years after, he had some thoughts of openly declaring his sentiments on the Trinity, and quitting his congregation, as he could have no hopes of staying when they

they were known. He only wanted a proper opportunity of doing it, and this was ſoon offered him; for Mr. Duncan Cummins, a phyſician in Dublin, having ſome ſuſpicion, put Mr. Boyſe firſt upon the enquiry, and afterwards went with him to Mr. Emlyn's houſe, where Mr. Emlyn freely owned his being convinced that "the God and Father of Jeſus Chriſt is alone the ſupreme Being, and ſuperior in excellence and authority to his Son, who derives all from him." He further declared, that he had no deſign to occaſion ſtrife among them, and would therefore leave the congregation peaceably, that they might chuſe another, if they pleaſed, in his room. Mr. Boyſe, however, brought the affair before the meeting of the Dublin miniſters: in conſequence of which Mr. Emlyn was immediately prohibited from preaching, and a few days after obliged to withdraw himſelf into England, the loudeſt clamours being raiſed againſt him and his opinions.

On his arrival at London he publiſhed a ſhort account of his caſe, and after about ten weeks abſence returned to his family, which he had left in Dublin. Here perceiving the prodigious odium his opinions, and conſequently himſelf, lay under, he reſolved to ſhew what evidence he had for them from the Scriptures, and wrote An humble Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jeſus Chriſt; intending to return to England as ſoon as it was printed. Some zealous diſſenters gaining intelligence of this, procured the lord chief juſtice Pine's ſpecial warrant to ſeize him and his books, and went with the keeper of Newgate to ſee it executed. The chief juſtice at firſt refuſed to take bail, but at laſt allowed two perſons to be bound in a recognizance of eight hundred pounds for his appearance. He accordingly took his trial for this book, before the court of Queen's-Bench, on the 14th of June, 1703; and not being permitted to ſpeak freely, was ſoon found guilty. He was committed to the common jail till the 16th of June, and then appearing to have judgment given againſt him, the queen's council moved that he ſhould recant; which Mr. Emlyn abſolutely refuſing, he was ſentenced to undergo a year's impriſonment, to pay a fine of one thouſand pounds to the queen, to lie in priſon till it was paid, and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour during life; and, as if this was not ſufficient, was led with a paper on his breaſt round the four courts. He was now for above a quarter of a year a cloſe priſoner in the under-ſheriff's houſe; after which he was hurried away to the common jail, where he lay among the criminals, in a cloſe room filled with ſix beds, for five or ſix weeks; and then was removed upon his petition, by an habeas corpus into the Marſhalſea. Thus he continued under cloſe confinement, forſaken by all his friends, except Mr. Boyſe, who made inceſſant attempts to procure his liberty. At laſt his fine was diminiſhed to ſeventy pounds, which, together with twenty pounds claimed by the primate as queen's almoner, being paid, he was releaſed, after two years and above a month's impriſonment, upon giving ſecurity for his good behaviour during life.

He now returned to London, where a few friends aſſembled a ſmall congregation, to whom he preached every Sunday. This gave great offence to the high-church clergy; and the lower houſe of convocation, in their repreſentation to the queen in 1711, made no ſcruple falſely to aſſert, that weekly ſermons were preached in defence of the Unitarian principles. Within a few years, however, this congregation was diſſolved by the death of the principal perſons who ſupported it; and Mr. Emlyn being left a comfortable ſubſiſtence, by a gentleman who pitied his misfortunes, retired into ſilence and obſcurity; but was honoured with the eſteem and friendſhip of many eminent and learned men, among whom were the excellent Dr. Samuel Clarke, Mr. William Whiſton, and Dr. James Foſter.

Foſter. He died at Iſlington, on the 30th of July, 1741, at the age of ſeventy-eight. He wrote ſeveral tracts relating to the Trinitarian controverſy; memoirs of the life and ſentiments of Dr. Samuel Clarke; and ſermons on various ſubjects. His works are printed in three volumes, octavo, and to the whole are prefixed, by his ſon Solomon Emlyn, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author.

ETHEREGE (Sir GEORGE) a celebrated wit, who flouriſhed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was deſcended from an ancient family in Oxfordſhire, and was born about the year 1636. It is ſuppoſed that he had ſome education at the univerſity of Cambridge, though it appears that he made no long reſidence there, an inclination for ſeeing the world having led him to travel into France when he was very young. On his return, he for ſome time ſtudied the law in one of the inns of court; but finding that kind of ſtudy too heavy for his volatile and airy diſpoſition, and conſequently making but little progreſs in it, he ſoon quitted it for the purſuit of more agreeable accompliſhments. In 1664 he brought on the ſtage his firſt dramatic performance, entitled the Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub, which met with good ſucceſs, and introduced him to the acquaintance of the greateſt wits of the age, ſuch as the earl of Dorſet, the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Rocheſter, Sir Charles Sedley, &c. In 1668 he produced another comedy, called, She would if ſhe could, which gained him no leſs applauſe than the former. Mr. Phillips ſays of theſe two comedies, that "for pleaſant wit and no bad œconomy they are judged not unworthy the approbation they have met with." In 1766 he publiſhed his third and laſt dramatic piece, viz. the Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter. This is an admirable comedy; the characters in it are ſtrongly marked, the plot agreeably conducted, and the dialogue truly polite and elegant.

Our author was much addicted to gaming, wine, and women, which impaired both his health and his fortune. In order to retrieve the latter, he paid his addreſſes to a rich widow, whoſe ambition was ſuch, that ſhe had determined not to marry any man who could not beſtow a title on her; on which account he was obliged to purchaſe the honour of knighthood. He was in his perſon a fair, ſlender, genteel man; and in his deportment very affable and courteous, of a ſprightly and generous temper; which, with his lively and natural vein of writing, acquired him the appellation of *Gentle George*, and *Eaſy Etherege*. His courtly addreſs and other accompliſhments procured him the favour of the ducheſs of York, to whom he dedicated his laſt play; and when, on the acceſſion of James II. ſhe became queen, he was by her recommendation ſent ambaſſador to Ratisbon, where he continued till after his majeſty quitted this kingdom. None of the biographical writers have exactly fixed the period of Sir George's death, though all ſeem to place it not long after the revolution. Gildon ſays, that on that great event he followed his maſter king James into France, and died there, or very ſoon after his arrival in England from thence. But the authors of the Biographia Britannica mention a report that he came to an untimely death by an unlucky accident at Ratisbon: having treated ſome company at his houſe there with a liberal entertainment, in which he had taken his glaſs too freely, and being, through his great complaiſance, too forward in waiting upon his gueſts at their departure, fluſhed as he was, he fell down the ſtairs, and breaking his neck, died on the ſpot; thus falling a martyr to jollity and civility. Of this however, we have no certain proof.

Sir George, beſides his comedies, wrote ſome airy ſonnets, panegyrics, and other poetical trifles. He alſo wrote a piece entitled, "An account of the rejoicing at the Diet of Ratisbon, performed by Sir George Etherege, Knight, reſiding there, from his Majeſty of Great Britain, upon occaſion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. In a letter from himſelf." His comedies, though highly applauded for wit, have been juſtly cenſured for the immorality with which they abound.

EVELYN (JOHN) Eſq. one of the greateſt natural philoſophers that England has produced, was born at Wotton in Surry, the 31ſt of October, 1620. He was inſtructed in grammar learning at Lewes in Suſſex; from whence, in the year 1637, he removed to Baliol college, Oxford, where he proſecuted his academical ſtudies with great diligence. He afterwards ſtudied in the Middle Temple, London; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, obtained permiſſion from king Charles I. to travel for his improvement. Accordingly, in the ſpring of 1644, he left England, in order to make the tour of Europe; which he performed with great advantage to himſelf. His early affection to, and ſkill in, the fine arts, appeared during his travels; for we find, that he delineated on the ſpot the proſpects of ſeveral remarkable places that lie between Rome and Naples. Returning to England in 1651, he took up his reſidence at Sayes-Court near Deptford, which he poſſeſſed in right of his wife, the only daughter of Sir Richard Browne, bart. In 1658 he publiſhed a book entitled "The French Gardener; inſtructing how to cultivate all ſorts of Fruit Trees and Herbs for the Garden." The next year he drew his pen in defence of the royal cauſe, and wrote "An Apology for the Royal Party's in a Letter to a perſon of the late council of ſtate; with a Touch at the pretended Plea of the Army." This pamphlet had a good effect, and was ſo well received, that it paſſed through three editions in that year. Soon after came out a piece entitled "News from Bruſſels, in a letter from a near attendant on his Majeſty's Perſon, to a Perſon of Honour here, deated March the 10th 1659." The deſign of this pretended letter was to repreſent the character of king Charles II. in as unfavorable a light as poſſible, and to deſtroy the impreſſions which had been propagated to his advantage. All the king's friends were exceedingly alarmed at this attempt, and Mr. Evelyn as much as any of them: he therefore, as an antidote to this poiſon, ſent abroad in a week's time a complete anſwer, which bore the following title; "The late News or Meſſage from Bruſſels unmaſked."

Immediately after the king's return, Mr. Evelyn was introduced to him, and favoured with a gracious reception. In 1661 he publiſhed the four following pieces, viz. 1. A Panegryic on King Charles the Second's Coronation: 2. Inſtructions concerning the Erecting of a Library, tranſlated from the French of Gabriel Naude: 3. Fumigium; or the Inconveniencies of the Air and Smoke of London diſſipated: and, 4. Tyrannus or the Mode, in a Diſcourſe of Sumptuary Laws. In the year 1663, when the Royal Society was eſtabliſhed, Mr. Evelyn was choſen one of its members; and at the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1664, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to take care of the ſick and wounded ſeamen. The ſame year came out his "Sylva; or a Diſcourſe of Foreſt-Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majeſty's Dominions:" this valuable work was written at the requeſt of the Royal Society, and publiſhed by their order. Our author's merit had, by this time, introduced him into the friendſhip of ſome of the beſt and greateſt men of the age; and it was chiefly by his perſuaſion, that the lord Howard was prevailed on to preſent to the univerſity of Oxford the noble collector of Arundelian marbles.

bles. In 1663 Mr. Evelyn made a journey to Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of doctor of the civil law. Upon the firſt erection of the board of trade and plantations, he was appointed a member of that council; and he ſhewed, by his Hiſtory of Navigation and Commerce, how well he was qualified to fill ſuch place. The Royal Society having ordered, that each of their members ſhould in his turn pronounce at their ſeveral meetings a diſcourſe on ſome ſubject of experimental philoſophy, Mr. Evelyn preſented them with a treatiſe called, "Terra; a Philoſophical Diſcourſe of Earth, relating to the Culture and Improvement of it for Vegetation and the Propagation of Plants;" which was printed in 1675. In December 1685, he was named one of the commiſſioners for executing the high office of lord privy-ſeal; and, ſoon after the revolution, was made treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital.

Full of years and reputation, this amiable and worthy man died on the 27th of February, 1706, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age; and was interred at Wotton, the place of his nativity. Beſides the above-mentioned works, he alſo wrote, 1. A Character of England: 2. The State of France: 3. Sculpture, or the Hiſtory and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper: 4. Kalendarium Hortenſe, or the Gardener's Almanac: 5. Mundus Muliebris, or the Lady's Dreſſing-Room unlocked, and her Toilet ſpread: 6. Numiſmata, or a Diſcourſe of Medals ancient and modern; and other treatiſes. Biſhop Burnet ſtyles Mr. Evelyn "a moſt ingenious and virtuous gentleman, who is not ſatisfied to have advanced the knowledge of his age, by his own moſt uſeful and ſucceſsful labours about planting and divers other ways, but is ready to contribute every thing in his power to perfect other men's endeavours."* The learned and judicious Mr. Wotton, in his Reflections upon ancient and mordern Learning, ſpeaks of our author in very high terms, and obſerves, that "it may be eſteemed a ſmall character of Mr. Evelyn's Sylva, or Diſcourſe of Foreſt-Trees, to ſay, that it out-does all that Theophraſtus and Pliny have left us on that ſubject: for it not only does that and a great deal more, but contains more uſeful precepts, hints, and diſcoveries, upon that now ſo neceſſary part of our *Res ruſtica*, than the world had till then known from all the obſervations of former ages.

EVELYN (JOHN) eſq. ſon of the preceding author, was born at Layes-Court near Deptford, on the 14th of January, 1654, and received his education at Trinity-college, Oxford. Being no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his political abilities than his literary accompliſhments, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in Ireland, and would probably have been advanced to higher employments, had he not been cut off in the prime of life, dying on the 24th of March, 1698, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He wrote an elegant Greek poem, and ſeveral Engliſh ones, which have been much admired. He alſo tranſlated a Poem on Gardens, from the Latin of Renatus Rapinus; Life of Alexander the Great, from the Greek of Plutarch; and, from the French, "The Hiſtory of the Grand Viſiers Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli; of the three laſt Grand Seigniors, their Sultanas, and chief Favourites: with the moſt ſecret Intrigues of the Seraglio."

* Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, Vol. II. p. 417.

F.

FAIRFAX (THOMAS, lord) general of the parliament's forces in the great rebellion, was the ſon of Ferdinand lord Fairfax, and was born at Denton in the pariſh of Otley, in Yorkſhire, in January 1611. He ſtudied in St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards, being of a martial diſpoſition, went into Holland, and ſerved as a volunteer under the command of Horatio, lord Vere. Having thus acquired ſome knowledge in the art of war, he returned to England, and retiring to his father's houſe, married Anne, the fourth daughter of the lord Vere. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1642, his father was made general of the parliament's forces in the North, and the ſon obtained a commiſſion to be general of the horſe under him, when he ſoon ſignalized himſelf by his intrepidity on ſeveral occaſions, particularly in taking ſome important towns and garriſons in Yorkſhire and Cheſhire. He commanded the right wing of horſe at the famous battle of Marſton Moor, in which the Royaliſts were defeated, and the king's affairs entirely ruined in the North.

On the parliament's new modelling the army, they unanimouſly voted ſir Thomas Fairfax general in the room of the earl of Eſſex, and to him Oliver Cromwell was joined with the title of lieutenant-general, who was afterwards the ſpring of all his ſucceeding motions. In February 1645, he received his commiſſion; after which, he, on the 14th of June, obtained a complete victory in the deciſive battle of Naſeby. On the 18th he took Leiceſter; on the 10th of July he defeated the lord Goring; on the 22d took Bridgewater by ſtorm; on the 30th of the ſame month became maſter of Bath; on the 15th of Auguſt took Sherborne-caſtle by ſtorm; and having beſieged Briſtol from the 22d of Auguſt to the 10th of September, it was ſurrendered to him by prince Rupert. After this he became maſter of Tiverton; took Dartmouth by ſtorm; beſieged and took the city of Exeter, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral forts and garriſons; defeated the lord Hopton, and following him into Cornwall, entirely diſperſed the king's army in the weſt.

He then obliged the king to retire in diſguiſe from Oxford. His majeſty departed from thence on the 27th of April, 1646, and put himſelf into the hands of the Scots; when ſir Thomas having taken that city, and ſeveral other places, the unhappy king Charles I. had before Michaelmas neither an army nor fortreſs left in England. He then took a journey to London, where he arrived on the 12th of November, being met ſome miles off by great crowds of people, and the city militia; and two days after he received the thanks and congratulations of both houſes of parliament. On the 18th of December he ſet out to convoy the two hundred thouſand pounds that had been granted to the Scottiſh army, as the price of their delivering up their ſovereign. The parliament now attempting to disband the army, he, in the beginning of June, 1647, advanced towards London, and and in Auguſt entered the city, with the ſixty members who had fled to the army, and reſtored them in a kind of triumph; for which he received the thanks of both houſes, and was appointed conſtable of the Tower. His father dying on the 13th of March, 1647-8, he became poſſeſſed of his title and eſtate, and was appointed keeper of Pontefract-caſtle, cuſtos rotulorum of Yorkſhire, &c. in his room; after which he quelled an inſurrection of the London apprentices; and another in Kent, headed by George Goring, earl of Norwich. He returned to London to awe that city and the parliament; and to forward the proceedings againſt the king,

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quartered himself at Whitehall. He was foremost in the list of the king's judges, but refused to act as he afterwards did to subscribe the test appointed by parliament for approving all that was done in relation to the king. In short, being unwilling to march against the Scots, who had declared for king Charles II. he resigned his commission, on which the parliament settled an annual revenue of five thousand pounds a year upon him; after which he lived privately, till he was invited by general Monk to assist him against Lambert's army, when he chearfully embraced the occasion, and on the 3d of December, 1659, appeared at the head of a body of gentlemen of Yorkshire, when, upon the reputation of his name, a body of one thousand two hundred horse forsook Lambert and joined him. He was at the head of the committee appointed by the house of commons on the 3d of May, 1660, to wait upon king Charles II. at the Hague, to desire him speedily to return to England; and having readily assisted in his restoration, retired again to his seat in the country, where he lived in a private manner till his death, which happened on the 12th of November, 1671, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Lord Fairfax wrote memorials of himself, printed in 1669, and was not only an historian, but a poet. He verified the Psalms of David, and other parts of Scripture, and wrote a poem on Solitude, &c.

FARQUHAR (George) an ingenious comic writer and poet, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and was born at Londonderry in 1678. When he was very young, he gave specimens of his poetry, in which he discovered a force of thinking, and turn of expression, much beyond his years. In 1694 he was sent to Trinity-college, Dublin, where, by the progress he made in his studies, he acquired a considerable reputation: but his gay and volatile disposition could not long relish the gravity and retirement of an academic life; and therefore, soon quitting it, he betook himself to the diversions of the stage, and procured his admittance into the company of the Dublin theatre. He had the advantage of a good person, and, though his voice was somewhat weak, met with a tolerable reception as an actor; for which reason he resolved to continue on the stage, till something better should offer. But his resolution was soon broken by an accident, whereby he was near turning a feigned tragedy into a real one; for being to play the part of Guyomar, who kills Vasquez, in Mr. Dryden's Indian Emperor, and forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, in the engagement he wounded his brother tragedian, who represented Vasquez, very dangerously; and though the wound did not prove mortal, yet Mr. Farquhar was so shocked at it, that he determined never to appear on the stage any more.

Soon after this, Mr. Farquhar, who had now no inducement to remain at Dublin, went to London. After his arrival there, which was in the year 1696, the celebrated actor Mr. Wilks ceased not to solicit him, till he had prevailed with him to write a play. Wilks, knowing his humour and abilities, assured him that he was considered by all in a much higher light than he had yet shewn himself in, and that he was much more adapted to furnish compositions for the stage, than to echo those of other poets upon it: but he was more substantially invited by a genteel accommodation, which allowed him an opportunity of exerting his genius at his leisure; for the earl of Orrery, who was a patron as well as master of letters, gave him a lieutenant's commission in his own regiment in Ireland, which Mr. Farquhar held several years, behaving without reproach as an officer. In 1698, his first comedy, called Love and a Bottle, appeared on the stage; and, for it's sprightly dialogue

and busy scenes, was well received by the public. At the beginning of the year 1700, was acted his Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee; it being then a jubilee year at Rome, when popish zealots of all countries made their trip thither, to purchase pardons and trinkets for the convenience of their souls and bodies. In the character of Sir Harry Wildair, our author drew so gay and airy a figure, so well suited to Wilks's talents, and so animated by his gesture and vivacity of spirit, that the player gained almost as much reputation as the poet. Mr. Farquhar, encouraged by the prodigious success of this play, made a continuation of it in 1701, in his comedy of Sir Harry Wildair. The next year he published his Miscellanies, or Collection of Poems, Letters, and Essays, which contain a variety of humorous and pleasant sallies of fancy. In 1703 came out another diverting comedy of his, called The Inconstant, or, the Way to win Him: but now plain English productions, with nothing but good sense, natural humour, and wit to recommend them, began to give way to Italian and French operas; the airy entertainments of dancing and singing, which conveyed no instruction, awakened no generous passion, nor filled the breast with any thing great and manly: and therefore this comedy was received more coldly than the former, though by no means inferior to them in point of merit. Mr. Farquhar was married this year, and, according to general report, to a lady of great fortune; but in this particular was miserably disappointed. The lady had fallen in love with him, and so violent was her passion, that she resolved to have him at any rate; and, as she knew he was too much dissipated in life to think of matrimony, unless advantage was annexed to it, she first caused a report to be spread of her being a great fortune, and then found means to let him know her affection for him. Farquhar married her; and what is very extraordinary, though he found himself deceived, his circumstances embarrassed, and his family increasing, he never upbraided her for the imposition, but behaved to her with all the delicacy and tenderness of the most indulgent husband.

In the year 1704, a farce called The Stage-Coach, in the composition of which he was jointly concerned with another, made it's first appearance, and was well received. His next comedy, named The Twin-Rivals, was represented in 1705; and in the succeeding year came out his Recruiting Officer. His last dramatic piece was The Beaux Stratagem, of which he did not live to enjoy the full success. Being unhappily oppressed with some debts, he was obliged to make application to a certain courtier, who had formerly given him many professions of friendship. His pretended patron advised him to convert his commission into the money he wanted, and pledged his honour, that in a short time he would provide him another. This circumstance appearing favourable, and being unable to bear the thoughts of want, he sold his commission: but when he renewed his application, and represented the distressed situation he was in, his noble patron had forgot his promise, or rather, perhaps, had never intended to perform it. This distracting disappointment so preyed upon our author's mind, that it carried him off this worldly theatre, while his last play was acting in the height of its success at that of Drury-lane. His death happened in April 1707, before he was thirty years of age.

In the Muses Mercury, or Monthly Miscellany, for May 1707, we meet with the following passage: "All that love comedy will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Farquhar, whose two last plays had something in them truly humorous and diverting. It is true, the critics will not allow any part of them to be regular; but Mr. Farquhar had a genius for comedy, of which one may say, that it was rather above rules than below them. His conduct, though not artful, was surprising; his

his characters, though not great, were juſt: his humour, though low, diverting; his dialogue, though looſe and incorrect, gay and agreeable; and his wit, though not ſuperabundant, pleaſant. In ſhort, his plays have, upon the whole, a certain air of novelty and mirth, every time they are repreſented; and ſuch as love to laugh at the theatre will probably miſs him more than they now imagine."

FASTOLFF (JOHN) knight and knight-banneret, a valiant and renowned general in the fifteenth century, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family in Norfolk, and is ſuppoſed to have been born at Yarmouth in that county, about the year 1377. In 1413 he received a grant of the caſtle and dominion of Veires in Gaſcony. Two years after, he was entruſted, in conjunction with the earl of Dorſet, with the government of Harfleur; and it appears that he was preſent at the battle of Agincourt, where he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. After the death of Henry V. he was appointed by the regent, John duke of Bedford, grand maſter of his houſhold, and veneſchal of Normandy. In 1423 he was conſtituted lieutenant for the king in Normandy, in the juriſdictions of Rouen, Evreux, Alençon, and the countries beyond the river Seine; and alſo governor of the counties of Anjou and Maine. He afterwards took the caſtles of Tenuye and Beaumont le Vicompt; and alſo the caſtle of Silliele-Guillem, from which he was dignified with the title of baron. In 1425 he took St. Ouen D'Eſtrais near Laval, with other places of ſtrength, from the enemy; for which ſervices in France, he was inveſted with the order of the garter. In 1428 he gained great honour by his valour and conduct, in totally defeating four thouſand French at the head of two thouſand five hundred Engliſh, in the famous battle of the HERRINGS, and conducting a convoy in triumph to the Engliſh camp before Orleans. In 1429 our brave commander appears to have been ſomewhat infected with the epidemical panic which had then taken poſſeſſion of moſt of the Engliſh, on account of the Maid of Orleans; for he was among thoſe who fled from the enemy at the battle of Patay. But, notwithſtanding, his general character for courage and ability was ſo well eſtabliſhed, that in 1430, the duke of Bedford preferred him to the lieutenancy of Caen in Normandy.

In the year 1432 Sir John Faſtolff was ſent ambaſſador to the council of Baſil, and was afterwards appointed to negotiate a final or temporary peace with the French. The duke of Bedford dying in 1435, gave a manifeſt evidence of his eſteem and regard for Sir John Faſtolff, by appointing him one of the executors of his laſt will; and Richard duke of York, who ſucceeded him in the regency of France, granted our knight an annuity of twenty pounds. In 1440 Sir John made his final return to England, where he ſhone as bright in virtue as he had in valour abroad, and became as amiable in his domeſtic, as he had been admirable in his public character. He was a benefactor to both the univerſities, bequeathing a conſiderable legacy to Cambridge for building the ſchools of Philoſophy and Civil Law; and at Oxford, he was ſo bountiful to Magdalen-College, through the affection he had for his friend William Wainfleet, the founder, that his name is there commemorated in an anniverſary ſpeech. He died in 1459, when he was upwards of eighty years of age; and, at the time of his death, was poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkſhire and Wiltſhire.

Shakeſpear had been highly cenſured by ſome writers, for perverting, they ſay, with an unaccountable licence, the character of this great and good man, under his Sir John Falſtaff; while others will not allow that he drew his Falſtaff from any part of Sir John Faſtolff's character. Theſe latter urge, as arguments for their ſide

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of the queſtion, the difference of their names, a difference in their ages, and above all, that this character of Sir John Falſtaff was written and acted originally under the name of Sir John Oldcaſtle; with whom, however, it will no better agree, except as to age, than with Sir John Faſtolff. This, at leaſt, is certain, that nothing can be more different than the characters of Shakeſpear's Falſtaff and the real Faſtolff. The poet's Falſtaff is whimſical, boaſting, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken debauchee; whereas the real Sir John Faſtolff was a grave, diſcreet, valiant, chaſte, and ſober commander, continually advanced to honours and places of profit, for his brave and politic atchievements, military and civil; and, when finally ſettled at home, was conſtantly employed in acts of hoſpitality and munificence.

FENTON (Elijah) an Engliſh poet, was born at Shelton, near Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire, towards the latter end of king Charles the Second's reign; and being deſigned for the church, was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where, embracing principles very oppoſite to the government, he became diſqualified for entering into holy orders. On his quitting that ſeminary of learning, he attended the earl of Orrery, as his ſecretary, to Flanders; and at his return, became maſter of the free-ſchool of Sevenoak in Kent. This laborious employment, however, he ſoon quitted, at the requeſt of lord Bolingbroke, who promiſed to provide for him; but before his lordſhip was able to perform his promiſe, he was himſelf obliged to abandon his country. Being thus diſappointed, Mr. Fenton had recourſe to his literary abilities; and collecting his poems, by the advice of his friends, he publiſhed a volume of them in 1717. About the ſame time he was taken into the family of Mr. ſecretary Craggs, in order to read the claſſics to him; and that amiable ſtateſman would certainly have made his fortune, had he not been carried off by the ſmall-pox in the flower of his age. In 1723 Mr. Fenton brought upon the ſtage his tragedy of Mariamne, and with the profits of this play he diſcharged all his debts, which amounted to little leſs than one thouſand pounds. Soon after, being invited by lady Trumball, relict of Sir William Trumball, to undertake the education of her ſon, he accepted the offer; and ſettling in that family, continued to reſide there during the remainder of his life. He publiſhed a fine edition of the Works of Mr. Edmund Waller, with notes of his own; and, after a life of eaſe and tranquillity, died at Eaſt-Hampſtead-Park, near Oakingham, on the 13th of July, 1730, much regretted by all men of taſte, particularly by Mr. Pope, who honoured him with the following beautiful epitaph:

"This modeſt ſtone, what few vain marbles can,
"May truly ſay, Here lies an honeſt man:
"A poet, bleſs'd beyond a poet's fate,
"Whom heaven kept ſacred from the proud and great;
"Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
"Content with ſcience in the vale of peace.
"Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
"Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear;
"From nature's temperate feaſt roſe ſatisfy'd,
"Thank'd heaven that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd."

FIELDING (Henry) a well-known and juſtly celebrated writer, was born at Sharpham-park, in Somerſetſhire, on the 22d of April, 1707. His father, Edmund

mund Fielding, Esq; served in the wars under the duke of Marlborough, and arrived to the rank of lieutenant-general; his mother was the daughter of judge Gould, and aunt to the present Sir Henry Gould, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas. By these his parents he had four sisters, Catharine, Ursula, Sarah, and Beatrice; and one brother, Edmund, who was an officer in the marine service. Sarah Fielding, his third sister, is well known to the literary world by many ingenious performances. Our author's mother having paid her debt to nature, his father married a second time, and the issue of that marriage was six sons, all of whom are dead, except the present Sir John Fielding, now in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, Surry, Essex, and the liberties of Westminster.

Henry Fielding received the rudiments of education at home, under the care of the reverend Mr. Oliver, of whom he has given a very humorous and striking portrait in his Joseph Andrews, under the name of parson Trulliber. From this gentleman's care he was removed to Eton school, where he became acquainted with lord Lyttelton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, &c. When he left this great seminary, he was uncommonly versed in the Greek and Latin classics; for both which he ever retained a strong admiration. From Eton he was sent to Leyden, and there he studied the civil-law, for about two years, at the expiration of which time, remittances not coming so regularly as at first, he was obliged to return to London; where, though under age, he found himself his own master. From this source flowed all the inconveniencies that attended him afterwards through life. The brilliancy of his wit, the vivacity of his humour, and his high relish of social enjoyment, soon brought him into request with the men of taste and literature, and with the voluptuous of all ranks. His finances were by no means adequate to the frequent draughts made upon him by the extravagance which naturally followed. He was allowed, indeed, two hundred pounds a year by his father; but, as he himself used to say, any body might pay it that would. The fact was, general Fielding, as we have already observed, having married again soon after the death of his first wife, had so large an increase of family, and that too so quick, that he could not spare any considerable disbursements for the maintenance of his eldest son. Of this truth Henry Fielding was sensible; and he was therefore, in whatever difficulties he might be involved, never wanting in filial piety. Disappointments, indeed, were observed to provoke him into occasional peevishness, and severity of animadversion; but his general temper was remarkably gay, and, for the most part, overflowing into wit, mirth and good-humour. Disagreeable impressions never continued long upon his mind; his imagination was fond of seizing every gay prospect; and, in his worst adversities, filled him with sanguine hopes of a better fortune. To obtain this, he flattered himself that he should find resources in his wit and invention; and accordingly commenced a writer for the stage in the year 1727, being then twenty years of age. His first attempt in the drama was a piece called Love in several Masques, which, though it immediately succeeded the long run of the Provoked Husband, met with a favorable reception. He produced, in a few years, many other theatrical performances, some of which were very successful.

About six or seven years after Mr. Fielding had commenced dramatic writer, he married Miss Craddock, a young lady of great beauty; and his mother dying about the same time, a moderate estate at Stower in Dorsetshire came into his possession. To this place he retired with his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, with a resolution of bidding adieu to all the follies and intemperances of a town

life. But, unhappily, a kind of family pride here gained an afcendant over him, and he began immediately to vie in fplendor with the neighbouring country fquires.

With an eftate of little more than two hundred pounds a year, and his wife's fortune, which did not exceed fifteen hundred pounds, he encumbered himfelf with a large retinue of fervants, all clad in coftly yellow liveries; and his chief pleafure confifting in fociety and convivial mirth, hofpitality threw open his doors, and in lefs than three years, entertainments, hounds, and horfes, entirely devoured his little patrimony, which, had it been managed with œconomy, might have fecured to him a ftate of independence for the reft of his life. Senfible of the difagreeable fituation to which he was now reduced, he immediately determined to exert his beft endeavours to recover, what he had fo wantonly thrown away, a decent competence; and being then but thirty years of age, he betook himfelf to the ftudy of the law. His application, while he was a ftudent in the Temple, was remarkably intenfe: he has been frequently known to retire late at night from a tavern to his chambers, and there read, and make extracts from the moft abftrufe authors, for feveral hours before he went to bed. After the cuftomary time of probation, he was called to the bar. He attended with affiduity, both in term-time and on the weftern circuit, as long as his health permitted: but the gout foon rendered it impoffible for him to be as conftant at the bar as the laborioufnefs of his profeffion required; fo that he could only purfue the law by fnatches, at fuch intervals as were free from pain; which could not but be a difpiriting circumftance, as he faw himfelf at once difabled from ever rifing to the eminence he afpired to. However, under the feverities of pain and want, he ftill purfued his refearches with uncommon eagernefs; and, though it is wittily remarked by Wicherly, that Apollo and Lyttleton feldom meet in the fame brain, yet Mr. Fielding is allowed to have acquired a refpectable fhare of juriſprudence, and in fome particular branches he is faid to have rifen to a great degree of eminence, efpecially in crown law, as may be judged from his leaving two volumes in folio on that fubject. This work remains ſtill unpubliſhed, in the hands of his brother Sir John Fielding; and is deemed perfect in fome parts. It will ſerve to give us an idea of the great force and vigour of his mind, if we conſider him in purſuing ſo arduous a ſtudy amidſt the exigencies of family diſtreſs, with a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for ſubſiſtence, with a body tortured by the acuteſt pains, and with a mind diſtracted by a thouſand avocations, and obliged, for immediate ſupply, to produce, almoſt extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or eſſays for a news-paper. A great number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value when the incidents were actually paſſing on the grand ſcene of buſineſs, came from his pen; and the periodical paper, called the Champion, owed its chief ſupport to his abilities.

In the progreſs of Henry Fielding's talents, there ſeem to have been three remarkable periods; one, when his genius broke forth with an effulgence ſuperior to all the rays of light it had before emitted, like the ſun in his morning glory; the ſecond, when it was diſplayed with collected force, and a fulneſs of perfection, like the ſun in meridian majeſty; and the third, when the ſame genius, grown more cool and temperate, ſtill continued to cheer and enliven, but ſhewed at the ſame time that it was tending to its decline, like the ſun, abating from his ardor, but ſtill gilding the weſtern hemiſphere. To theſe three epochas of our author's genius there is an exact correſpondency in his Joſeph Andrews, Tom Jones, and Amelia. It will not be improper here to mention, that the reverend Mr. Young, a learned and much eſteemed friend of Mr. Fielding's, ſat for the picture of parſon Adams. Mr. Young

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was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with the Greek authors, and had as paſſionate a veneration for Æſchylus as parſon Adams; the overflowings of his benevolence were as ſtrong; and his fits of reverrie occured too upon the moſt intereſting occaſions. Of this laſt obſervation a ſingular inſtance is given, by a gentleman who ſerved, during the laſt war, in Flanders, in the very ſame regiment to which Mr. Young was chaplain: on a fine ſummer's evening, he thought proper to indulge himſelf in his love of a ſolitary walk; and accordingly he ſallied forth from his tent: the beauties of the hemiſphere, and the landſcape round him, preſſed warmly on his imagination; his heart overflowed with benevolence to all God's creatures, and gratitude to the Supreme Diſpenſer of that emanation of glory which covered the face of things. It is probable that a paſſage in his dearly beloved Æſchylus occurred to his memory on this occaſion, and ſeduced his thoughts into a profound meditation. Whatever was the object of his reflections, certain it is, that ſomething did powerfully ſeize his imagination, ſo as to preclude all attention to things that lay immediately before him; and, in that deep fit of abſence, Mr. Young proceeded on his journey, till he arrived, very quietly and calmly, in the enemy's camp, where he was, with difficulty, brought to a recollection of himſelf, by the repetition of "Qui va la," from the ſoldiers upon duty. The officer who commanded, finding that he had ſtrayed thither in the undeſigning ſimplicity of his heart, obſerving an innate goodneſs in his priſoner, very politely gave him leave to purſue his contemplations home again.

Soon after the publication of Joſeph Andrews, Fielding's laſt comedy, the Wedding Day, was exhibited on the ſtage with very indifferent ſucceſs. His ill ſtate of health, and his neceſſities, now made him grow cool to the ſtudy of the law: beſides, to his diſtreſs, his beloved wife daily languiſhed and wore away before his eyes, and her death brought on him ſuch a vehemence of grief, that his friends were apprehenſive of his loſing his reaſon. When the firſt emotions of his ſorrow were abated, he engaged in two periodical papers ſucceſſively. The firſt of theſe, called the True Patriot, was ſet on foot during the late rebellion, and was conducive to the excitement of loyalty in the breaſts of his countrymen: the ſecond, entitled the Jacobite Journal, was calculated to diſcredit the ſhattered remains of an unſucceſsful party, and, by a well-applied raillery and ridicule, to bring the ſentiments of the diſaffected into contempt. By this time Fielding had attained the age of forty-three; and, being inceſſantly purſued by reiterated attacks of the gout, he was rendered incapable of following the buſineſs of a barriſter any longer. He therefore accepted the office of an acting magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex. That he was not inattentive to the calls of his duty, is evident from the many tracts he publiſhed relating to ſeveral of the penal laws, and to the vices and mal-practices which thoſe laws were intended to reſtrain; particularly A Charge to the Grand Jury, delivered at Weſtminſter, on the 29th of June, 1749; An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Increaſe of Robberies; and A Propoſal for the Maintenance of the Poor. Amidſt all the laborious duties of his office, his invention could not lie ſtill; but he found leiſure to amuſe himſelf, and afterwards the world, with the Hiſtory of Tom Jones. And now we are arrived at the ſecond grand epoch of Mr. Fielding's genius, when all his faculties were in perfect uniſon, and conſpired to produce a complete work, eminent in all the great eſſentials of compoſition; in fable, character, ſentiment, and elocution; and, as theſe could not be all united in ſo high an aſſemblage, without a rich invention, a fine imagination, an enlightened judgment, and a lively wit, we may fairly here decide his character,

character, and pronounce him the Engliſh Cervantes. Thus have we traced our author in his progreſs to the time when the vigour of his mind was in its full perfection; from this period it ſunk, but by ſlow degrees, into a decline. Amelia, which ſucceeded Tom Jones, has indeed the marks of genius, but of a genius beginning to fall into its decay.

At length Mr. Fielding's whole frame of body was ſo ſhattered by continual inroads of complicated diſorders, that by the advice of his phyſicians, he ſet out for Liſbon. The laſt gleams of his wit and humour faintly ſparkled in the narrative he wrote of his voyage to that place. In this his laſt ſketch, he puts us in mind of a perſon, under ſentence of death, jeſting on the ſcaffold; for his ſtrength was now quite exhauſted; and, in about two months after his arrival at Liſbon, he yielded his laſt breath, in the year 1754, and the forty-eighth of his age. He left behind him (for he married a ſecond time) a widow and four children, three of whom were living in 1762, and were then training up in a handſome courſe of education under the care of their uncle, with the aid of a very generous donation, given annually by Ralph Allen, eſq. for that purpoſe. This gentleman, who is now dead, bequeathed to the widow and to each of the children a legacy of one hundred pounds.

"We have ſeen (ſays Mr. Murphy in his life of our author) how Mr. Fielding very ſoon ſquandered away his ſmall patrimony, which, with œconomy, might have procured him independence; we have ſeen how far he ruined, into the bargain, a conſtitution which, in its original texture, ſeemed formed to laſt much longer. When indigence and illneſs were once let in upon him, he no longer remained maſter of his own actions; and that nice delicacy of conduct, which alone conſtitutes and preſerves a character, was occaſionally obliged to give way. When he was not under the immediate urgency of want, thoſe who were intimate with him are ready to aver, that he had a mind greatly ſuperior to any thing mean or little; when his finances were exhauſted, he was not the moſt elegant in his choice of the means to redreſs himſelf; and he would inſtantly exhibit a farce, or a puppet-ſhew, in the Hay-market theatre; which was wholly inconſiſtent with the profeſſion he had embarked in. But his intimates can witneſs how much his pride ſuffered when he was forced into meaſures of this kind; no man having a juſter ſenſe of propriety, or more honourable ideas of the employment of an author and a ſcholar."

Henry Fielding was in ſtature rather riſing above ſix feet; his frame of body large, and remarkably robuſt, till the gout had broke the vigour of his conſtitution.

FINCH (Heneage) earl of Nottingham, was the ſon of Sir Heneage Finch, knight, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in the firſt year of Charles I. and for ſome time recorder of London. He was born in 1621, educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and in 1634 was entered a gentleman-commoner of Chriſt-church college, Oxford: from this ſeminary he removed to the Inner Temple, where he became ſucceſſively barriſter, bencher, treaſurer, reader, &c. At the reſtoration of Charles II. he was made ſolicitor-general, and advanced to the dignity of a baronet. In April 1661 he was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of Oxford, and in 1665 was created doctor of civil law.

In May 1670 the king appointed him his attorney-general: about three years after, upon the removal of the earl of Shafteſbury from the office of chancellor, he was made keeper of the great ſeal; and in the fifteenth year of Charles II. was created

was created baron of Daventry in Northamptonshire. In the month of December, 1675, he was appointed high chancellor of England. He performed the office of lord high steward at the trial of William viscount Stafford, who was convicted of high treason by his peers, for being concerned in the popish plot. As a reward for his many faithful services, he was in 1681 created earl of Nottingham: but he did not long survive his elevation to that dignity; for he died on the 18th of December, 1682, in the sixty-second year of his age. Though he lived in very troublesome and ticklish times, yet he conducted himself with such even steadiness, that he preserved the good opinion both of his prince and of the people. He was distinguished by his integrity, wisdom and eloquence, and his zeal for the church of England. Several of his speeches in parliament, &c. have been published.

His character is thus described by Mr. Dryden, in his Absalom and Achitophel, under the name of Amri:

"Our list of nobles next let Amri grace,
"Whose merits claim'd the Abethdin's high place:
"Who, with a loyalty that did excel,
"Brought all th' endowments of Achitophel.
"Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
"But Israel's sanctions into practice drew;
"Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem,
"Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him.
"No rabbin speaks like him their mystic sense,
"So just, and with such charms of eloquence;
"To whom the double blessing does belong,
"With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue."

Sir William Blackstone speaks of the earl of Nottingham in the following terms of commendation: "He was a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity: a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading genius that enabled him to discover and to pursue the true spirit of justice, notwithstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redress which had possessed the courts of equity. The reason and necessities of mankind, arising from the great change in property, by the extension of trade and the abolition of military tenures, co-operated in establishing his plan, and enabled him, in the course of nine years, to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations, which have also been extended and improved by many great men, who have since presided in chancery; and from that time to this, the power and business of the court have increased to an amazing degree."*

FINCH (Daniel) earl of Nottingham, son of the former, was born about the year 1647, and received his education at Christ-church college, Oxford. He served in several parliaments in the reign of Charles II. for the city of Litchfield, and the borough of Newton in Hampshire. In 1679 he was appointed first commissioner of the admiralty, and sworn of the privy-council; and at the end of the next year, spoke

* Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book III. Chap. iv.

with great vigour in the houſe of commons againſt the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York. Upon his father's deceaſe, he ſucceeded him in his titles and eſtates; and in the reign of James II. was one of the chief arguers among the temporal lords againſt abrogating the teſt-act. After the prince of Orange had landed in the weſt, the earl of Nottingham was one of the commiſſioners ſent by king James to treat with that prince. On the advancement of king William and queen Mary to the throne, he was offered the poſt of lord high chancellor, which he excuſed himſelf from accepting; but was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1690-1 he attended his majeſty to the congreſs at the Hague; and James II. took ſuch umbrage at his behaviour, that in his declaration upon his intended deſcent in 1692, the earl was excepted out of his general pardon. In March 1694 he reſigned his poſt of ſecretary of ſtate; and in the year following a public teſtimony was given to the integrity of his conduct; for, upon an examination in parliament into the bribery and corruption of ſome of their own members, in order to obtain a new charter for the Eaſt-India company, it appeared that his lordſhip had abſolutely refuſed to take five thouſand guineas for his intereſt in promoting that charter, and five thouſand more on the paſſing of the act for that purpoſe. Immediately after the acceſſion of queen Anne, he was again appointed ſecretary of ſtate; in which office he had a vote of the houſe of commons paſſed in his favour, viz. "that he highly merited the truſt her majeſty had repoſed in him;" and the like ſanction from the houſe of lords. However, on the 17th of April, 1704, he reſigned that employment, and accepted of no other during the whole reign of queen Anne, though, upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710, large offers were made to engage him in the meaſures of the court; his refuſal of which ſo exaſperated that party, that he was attacked with great virulence in ſeveral libels both in verſe and proſe. On the death of the queen, he was one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of affairs till the arrival of king George I. and on the 24th of September, 1714, was declared preſident of the council. Some time after, he retired from all public buſineſs to a ſtudious courſe of life, the fruits of which appeared in his elaborate anſwer to Mr. Whiſton's letter to him on the ſubject of the Trinity, for which on the 22d of March, 1721, he received the unanimous thanks of the univerſity of Oxford, in convocation aſſembled. He alſo wrote a letter to Dr. Waterland, printed at the end of Dr. Newton's Treatiſe on Pluralities. His lordſhip died the 21ſt of January, 1729-30, a very advanced age. He was remarkably ſkilled in the whole ſyſtem of the Engliſh law, as well as in the records of parliament; and theſe qualifications, joined to a copious and ready eloquence, gave him great weight in all public aſſemblies.

FISHER (John) biſhop of Rocheſter, was born at Beverley in Yorkſhire, in the year 1459, and was taught grammar-learning in that town, from whence he was removed to Michael-houſe, Cambridge. He took the degrees in arts in 1488 and 1491; and was one of the proctors of the univerſity in 1495. The ſame year he was elected maſter of Michael-houſe; ſoon after which, he entered into holy orders, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a divine. In 1501 he took the degree of doctor in divinity. The fame of his learning and exemplary virtues reaching the ears of Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. ſhe appointed him her chaplain and confeſſor; in which ſtation he ſo far gained the eſteem of that pious lady, that ſhe reſigned herſelf wholly to his direction. It was chiefly by his advice and perſuaſion, that ſhe undertook thoſe magnificent foundations

tions at Cambridge which have rendered her name illuſtrious. In 1502, Dr. Fiſher was appointed the lady Margaret's firſt divinity-profeſſor at Cambridge, and in 1504 was promoted to the ſee of Rocheſter, at the recommendation of Fox biſhop of Wincheſter. The ſame year he was choſen high chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. In 1505 he accepted the headſhip of Queen's college in that univerſity, which he enjoyed for the ſpace of three years.

When the affair of the king's divorce was ſet on foot, in 1527, his majeſty, who entertained a high opinion of Fiſher's integrity and learning, deſired to know his ſentiments on the ſubject of his marriage with queen Catherine of Arragon: the biſhop declared, that there was no reaſon at all to queſtion it's validity; and from this opinion he never could be prevailed upon to recede, though he thereby loſt the king's favour. In 1531, the queſtion of giving king Henry VIII. the title of ſupreme head of the Engliſh church, being debated in convocation, Fiſher oppoſed it with all his endeavours; and ſoon after brought himſelf into much trouble, by countenancing impoſtures of Elizabeth Barton commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, an account of whom the reader will find in page 151 of this work. He was adjudged guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, for concealing the maid's treaſonable ſpeeches; condemned to forfeit his goods and chattels to the king, and to be impriſoned during his majeſty's pleaſure. About the ſame time an act was paſſed, by which the king's marriage with Catharine was declared void, his marriage with Anne Boleyn confirmed, and the crown entailed upon her iſſue. In purſuance of this ſtatute, an oath was taken by both houſes of parliament, March 30, 1534, whereby they ſwore "to bear faith, truth, and obedience to the king's majeſty, and to the heirs of his body by his moſt dear and entirely beloved lawful wife queen Anne," &c. Fiſher refuſing to take this oath when tendered to him, was committed to the Tower on the 26th of April following, and ſhortly afterwards deprived of his biſhopric. During his confinement, pope Paul III. created him a cardinal; which unſeaſonable honour precipitated his deſtruction. When the king heard of this promotion, he gave ſtrict orders that none ſhould bring the hat into his dominions; and ſent lord Cromwell to examine the biſhop about the affair: after ſome conference between them, Cromwell aſked him, "My lord of Rocheſter, what would you ſay, if the pope ſhould ſend you a cardinal's hat; would you accept of it?" Fiſher replied, "Sir, I know myſelf to be ſo far unworthy any ſuch dignity, that I think of nothing leſs; but if any ſuch thing ſhould happen, aſſure yourſelf that I ſhould improve that favour to the beſt advantage I could, in aſſiſting the holy catholic church of Chriſt; and in that reſpect I would receive it upon my knees." When this anſwer was reported to the king by lord Cromwell, Henry ſaid in a great paſſion, "Yea, is he yet ſo luſty? Well, let the pope ſend him a hat when he will, Mother of God, he ſhall wear it on his ſhoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to ſet it on." From this time the biſhop's ruin was determined on: but as nothing which had been hitherto proved againſt him was ſufficient to take away his life, Rich, the ſolicitor-general, went to him, and in a fawning treacherous manner, under pretence of conſulting him (as from the king) about a caſe of conſcience; gradually drew him into a diſcourſe on the ſubject of the king's ſupremacy; concerning which the biſhop inconſiderately uttered theſe words: "As to the buſineſs of ſupremacy, I muſt needs tell his majeſty, as I have often told him heretofore, and would ſo tell him if I were to die this preſent hour, that it is utterly unlawful; and therefore I would not wiſh his majeſty to take any ſuch power or title upon him, as he loves his own ſoul, and the good of his poſterity."

rity." The biſhop being thus caught in the ſnare that was laid for him, a ſpecial commiſſion was drawn up for trying him; and on the 17th of June, 1535, after a ſhort trial, he was found guilty of high treaſon, in denying the king's ſupremacy, and condemned to ſuffer death. On the 22d of the ſame month he was beheaded on Tower-hill, and his head was fixed up the next day over London-bridge.

Biſhop Fiſher was a tall, ſtrong, well-made man; his complexion was dark, his forehead broad, his features regular, and his countenance grave and venerable. He was a great lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; and was remarkable for ſtudying the Greek language when he was an old man. Eraſmus repreſents him as a perſon of the higheſt integrity, of deep learning, incredible ſweetneſs of temper, and greatneſs of ſoul. He was the author of ſeveral works, viz. 1. A Commentary on the ſeven penitential Pſalms: 2. Aſſertionum Martini Lutheri Confutatio: 3 Defenſio Aſſertionis Henrici Octavi de ſeptem Sacramentis contra Lutheri Captivitatem Babylonicam: 4. Epiſtola Reſponſoria Epiſtolæ Lutheri: 5. Sacerdotii Defenſio contra Lutherum: 6. Pro Damnatione Lutheri; and other pieces.

FLAMSTEED (John) the famous aſtronomer, was born at Denby in Derbyſhire, on the 19th of Auguſt, 1646. He was educated at the free-ſchool of Derby, where his father lived; and at fourteen years of age was afflicted with a long and ſevere illneſs, which prevented his going to the univerſity, as had been intended. He was taken from ſchool in the year 1662, and within a month or two after had John de Sacroboſco's book *de Sphæra* put into his hands, which he applied himſelf to read without any inſtructor. This accident, and the leiſure which he now had, laid the foundation of all that mathematical and aſtronomical knowledge, for which he became afterwards ſo juſtly celebrated. He had already peruſed a great deal of hiſtory, eccleſiaſtical as well as civil; but this ſubject was entirely new to him, and he was extremely delighted with it. Having tranſlated ſo much from Sacroboſco, as he thought neceſſary, into Engliſh, he proceeded to make dials by the direction of ſuch ordinary books as he could procure; and changing a treatiſe on aſtrology found among his father's books, for Mr. Street's Caroline Tables, he attempted to calculate the places of the planets. He ſpent ſome part of his time alſo in aſtrological ſtudies, yet ſo as to make them ſubſervient to aſtronomy.

Having calculated by the Caroline tables an eclipſe of the ſun, which was to happen on the 22d of June, 1666, he communicated it to a relation, who ſhewed it to Emanuel Halton, Eſq; of Wingfield-manor in Derbyſhire. This gentleman was a good mathematician, as appears from ſome pieces of his, publiſhed in the appendix to Foſter's Mathematical Miſcellanies. He came to ſee Mr. Flamſteed ſoon after; and finding he was little acquainted with the aſtronomical performances of others, ſent him Ricciolus's Almageſtum Novum. and Kepler's Rudolphine Tables, with ſome other mathematical books, to which he was before a ſtranger. From this time he proſecuted his ſtudies with great vigour, and with equal ſucceſs. In 1669 he calculated ſome remarkable eclipſes of the fixed ſtars by the moon, which would happen in 1670; and wrote an account of them to lord Brouncker, preſident of the Royal Society. This piece, being read before the Society, was ſo much approved, that it procured him letters of thanks from Mr. Oldenburgh their Secretary, and from Mr. John Collins. In 1670, his father, who had hitherto diſcountenanced his ſtudies, taking notice of his correſpondence with ſeveral ingenious men whom he had never ſeen, adviſed him to make a journey

to

to London, that he might become perſonally acquainted with them. Mr. Flamſteed gladly embraced this propoſal, and viſited Mr. Oldenburgh and Mr. Collins; and they introduced him to Sir Jonas Moore, who preſented him with Mr. Townley's Micrometer. At Cambridge, he viſited Dr. Barrow and Mr. Iſaac Newton; and at the ſame time entered himſelf a ſtudent of Jeſus College. In 1673 he wrote a ſmall tract concerning the true and apparent diameters of all the planets, when at their neareſt or remoteſt diſtances from the earth. The next year he wrote an Ephemeris, in which he ſhewed the falſity of aſtrology, and the ignorance of thoſe that pretended to it, and gave a table of the moon's riſing and ſetting carefully calculated, together with the eclipſes and approaches of the moon and planets to the fixed ſtars. In 1674, Mr. Flamſteed paſſing through London in the way to Cambridge, Sir Jonas Moore informed him, that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to the king, upon which he compoſed a ſmall Ephemeris for his majeſty's uſe. Having taken the degree of maſter of arts at Cambridge, he reſolved to enter into orders, and to ſettle in a ſmall living near Derby, which was in the gift of a friend of his father's. In the mean time, Sir Jonas Moore having notice of his deſign, wrote to him to come to London, whither he returned in February, 1675. He was entertained in the houſe of that gentleman, who had other views for ſerving him; but Mr. Flamſteed perſiſting in his reſolution to take orders, he did not diſſuade him from it. On the 4th of March following, Sir Jonas brought Mr. Flamſteed a warrant to be king's aſtronomer, with a ſalary of 100l. per annum. This, however, did not abate his inclination for entering into holy orders; ſo that the Eaſter following he was ordained at Ely-houſe by biſhop Gunning. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1675, the foundation of the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich was laid; and as Mr. Flamſteed was the firſt royal aſtronomer for whoſe uſe this edifice was erected, it ſtill bears the name of Flamſteed-Houſe. During the building of it he lodged at Greenwich; and his quadrant and teleſcopes being kept in the queen's houſe there, he obſerved the appulſes of the moon and planets to the fixed ſtars. In 1681 his Doctrine of the Sphere was publiſhed in Sir Jonas Moore's Syſtem of the Mathematics.

About the year 1684 he was preſented to the living of Burſtow, near Blechingly, in Surry. Of the manner in which Mr. Flamſteed obtained this living, the following account is given by Mr. Roger North: "Sir Jonas Moore once invited the lord-keeper North to dine with him at the Tower; and, after dinner, preſented Mr. Flamſteed. His lordſhip received him with much familiarity, and encouraged him to come and ſee him often, that he might have the pleaſure of his converſation. The ſtar-gazer was not wanting to himſelf in that; and his lordſhip was extremely delighted with his accounts and obſervations about the planets, eſpecially thoſe attendant on Jupiter; ſhewing how the eclipſes of them, being regular and calculable, might rectify the longitude of places upon the globe, and demonſtrating that light did not paſs inſtantaneouſly, but in time; with other remarkables in the heavens. Theſe diſcourſes always regaled his lordſhip; and a good benefice falling void, not far from the obſervatory, in the gift of the Great Seal, his lordſhip gave it to Mr. Flamſteed; which ſet him at eaſe in his fortunes, and encouraged his future labours, from which great things were expected; as applying the Jovial obſervations to marine uſes, for finding longitudes at ſea, and to correct the globes, celeſtial and terreſtrial, which were very faulty. And in order to the firſt, he had compoſed tables of the eclipſes of the Satellites, which ſhewed when they were to happen, one after another; and of theſe, finely painted

upon neat board, he made a preſent to his lordſhip. And he had advanced his other deſign of rectifying maps, by having provided large blank globes, on which he might inſcribe his places corrected. But plenty and pains ſeldom dwell together; for as one enters the other gives way: and, in this inſtance, a good living, penſions, &c. ſpoiled a good coſmographer and aſtronomer; for very little is left of Mr. Flamſteed's ſedulous and judicious applications that way *."

In juſtice to Mr. Flamſteed it ſhould be obſerved, that there appears no juſt ground for North's reflection againſt him, at the cloſe of the above paſſage. His aſtronomical inquiries might not produce all the conſequences which he ſometimes expected from them; but nothing of this kind ſeems to have ariſen from any want of application in him: for the Philoſophical Tranſactions afford ample teſtimonies of his activity and diligence, as well as of his penetration and exactneſs in aſtronomical ſtudies, after he had obtained the preferments that have been already mentioned, and which were all that ever were conferred upon him.

In December 1719, Mr. Flamſteed was ſeized with a ſtrangury, which carried him off on the laſt day of that month. His Hiſtoria Cæleſtis Britannica was publiſhed at London in 1725, in three volumes, folio, and dedicated to the King, by his widow Mrs. Margaret Flamſteed, and Mr. James Hodgſon. "That judicious aſtronomer, Dr. John Keill, obſerves, that Mr. Flamſteed, with indefatigable pains for more than 40 years, watched the motions of the ſtars, and has given us innumerable obſervations of the ſun, moon, and planets, which he made with very large inſtruments exactly divided by moſt exquiſite art, and fitted with teleſcopial ſights. Whence we are to rely more upon the obſervations he hath made, than on thoſe that went before him, who made their obſevations with the naked eye, without the aſſiſtance of teleſcopes. The ſaid Mr. Flamſteed has likewiſe compoſed the Britiſh Catalogue of the Fixed Stars, containing about three thouſand ſtars, which is twice the number that are in the catalogue of Hevelius; to each of which he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right aſcenſion, and diſtance from the pole, together with the variation of right aſcenſion and declination, while the longitude increaſes a degree."

FLETCHER (John) a celebrated Engliſh dramatic poet, was the ſon of Dr. Richard Fletcher, biſhop of London: he was born in Northamptonſhire, in the year 1576, and was educated at the univerſity of Cambridge. He wrote plays in conjunction with Mr. Francis Beaumont, but what ſhare each had in forming the plots, writing the ſcenes, &c. it is impoſſible to determine. Winſtanley relates, that theſe two poets meeting once at a tavern, in order to form the plan of a tragedy, Fletcher undertook to *kill the king*, which words being overheard by an officious waiter, who had not been witneſs to the context of their converſation, he lodged an information of treaſon againſt them; but their loyalty being unqueſtioned, and it appearing that the plot was only againſt a theatrical monarch, the affair ended in mirth. Mr. Fletcher, beſides the plays which he and his friend Beaumont wrote in concert, was author of five other dramatic pieces, viz. the Faithful Shepherdeſs, Monſieur Thomas, the Night-Walker, the Woman-Hater, the Woman's Prize, and the Two Noble Kinſmen, in which laſt he was aſſiſted by Shakeſpeare. He died of the plague at London in 1625, aged forty-nine, and was interred in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark. Mr. Edward Philips obſerves, that "he was one of the happy triumvirate of the chief dramatic poets of our nation in the laſt foregoing

* North's Life of the Lord-Keeper North.

foregoing age, among whom there might be said to be a symmetry of perfection while each excelled in his peculiar way: Ben Johnson in his elaborate pains and knowledge of authors; Shakespeare in his pure vein of wit and natural poetic height; and Fletcher in a courtly elegance and genteel familiarity of style, and withal a wit and invention so overflowing, that the luxuriant branches thereof were frequently thought convenient to be lopped off by his almost inseparable companion Francis Beaumont."

The works of Beaumont and Fletcher, though approved of in general, have not escaped censure. Mr. Rymer, the historiographer has criticised them in a book entitled "The Tragedies of the last Age considered and examined by the practice of the ancients, and by the common sense of all ages;" and being a critic devoid of candour, has laboured to expose their faults without taking the least notice of their beauties. Nevertheless, they have been allowed to possess great merit; and it is sufficient to say, that among their admirers are the illustrious names of Denham, Waller, Johnson, Dryden, &c.

FOOTE (Samuel) Esq. a well known author of the present age, was born at Truro in Cornwall. His father was member of parliament for Tiverton in Devonshire, and enjoyed the posts of commissioner of the prize office and fine contract. His mother was heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families, and to her, in consequence of an unhappy and fatal quarrel between her two brothers, Sir John Dinely Goodere, bart. and Samuel Goodere, captain of his majesty's ship the Ruby, four thousand pounds per annum descended. Mr. Foote received his education at Worcester college, Oxford; from whence he was removed to the Temple, being designed for the study of the law; in which it is very probable that his great oratorial talents and powers of mimicry would have shewn themselves in a very conspicuous light. The dryness and gravity of this study, however, not suiting his natural vivacity of temper, he chose rather to employ those talents in a sphere of action to which they seemed better adapted, viz. on the stage. His first appearance was in the part of Othello; but, discovering perhaps that his forte did not lie in tragedy, he soon struck out into a new and untrodden path, in which he at once attained the two great ends of affording entertainment to the public and emolument to himself. This was by taking on himself the double character of author and performer, in which light, in 1747, he opened the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, with a dramatic piece of his own writing, called the Diversions of the Morning. This piece consisted of nothing more than the introduction of several well-known characters in real life, whose manner of conversation and expression this author had very happily hit in the diction of his drama, and still more happily represented on the stage by an exact imitation not only of the manner and tone of voice, but even of the very persons of those whom he intended to take off. Among these characters there was a certain physician, who was much better known from the oddity and singularity of his appearance and conversation, than from his eminence in the practice of his profession. The celebrated chevalier Taylor, the oculist, who was at that time in the meridian of his popularity, was another object of Mr. Foote's mimicry and ridicule; and in the latter part of his piece, under the character of a theatrical director, he took off, with great humour and accuracy, the several styles of acting of every principal performer of the English stage.

This performance at first met with some little opposition from the civil magistrates of Westminster, under the sanction of the act of parliament for limiting the number

ber of play-houſes: but the author being patronized by many of the principal nobility and others, this oppoſition was over-ruled, and with an alteration of the title of his piece to That of Mr. Foote's giving Tea to his Friends, he proceeded without further moleſtation, and repreſented it, through a run of upwards of forty mornings, to crowded and ſplendid audiences. The enſuing ſeaſon he produced another piece of the ſame kind, which he called an auction of pictures. In this he introduced ſeveral new characters, all however popular ones, and extremely well known, particularly Sir Thomas De Veil, then the acting juſtice of peace for Weſtminſter; Mr. Cock, the celebrated auctioneer; and the equally famous orator Henley. From this time Mr. Foote continued to produce many other dramatic pieces, viz. the Knights, the Minor, the Engliſhman in Paris, the Engliſhman return'd from Paris, the Author, the Orators, the Lyar, the Mayor of Garratt, the Patron, the Commiſſary, the Bankrupt, the Cozeners, &c. He has lately diſpoſed of all his property in the Haymarket theatre, for the annual ſum of ſixteen hundred pounds, to George Colman, Eſq; who has alſo agreed to pay him a handſome ſum for the right of acting all his unpubliſhed pieces.

"Mr. Foote's dramatic works (ſays the ingenious author of the Companion to the Play-houſe) ſeem rather to be the haſty productions of a man of genius, whoſe Pegaſus, though endued with fire, has no inclination for fatigue, than the laboured finiſhings of a profeſt dramatiſt, aiming at immortality. His plots are ſomewhat irregular, and their cataſtrophes not always concluſive, or perfectly wound up. Nevertheleſs it muſt be confeſſed that they contain more of one eſſential property of comedy, viz. ſtrong character, than the writings of any other of our modern authors, and although the diction of his dialogue may not, from the general tenor of his ſubjects, either requires or admit of, the wit of a Congreve, or the eloquence of an Etherege, yet it is conſtantly embelliſhed with numberleſs ſtrokes of keen ſatire, and touches of temporary humour, ſuch as only the cleareſt judgement and deepeſt diſcernment could dictate; and though the language ſpoken by his characters may at firſt ſight ſeem not the moſt accurate and correct, yet it will, on a cloſer examination, be found entirely dramatical, as it contains numbers of thoſe natural *minutiæ* of expreſſion, on which the very baſis of character is frequently founded, and which render it the trueſt mirrour of the converſation of the time he wrote in.

"It has been objected againſt Mr. Foote (continues the ſame writer) that the introduction of real characters on the ſtage is not only ungenerous, but cruel and unjuſt; and that the rendering any perſon the object of public ridicule and laughter, is doing him the moſt eſſential injury poſſible, as it is wounding the human breaſt in the tendereſt point, viz. it's pride and ſelf-opinion. Yet I cannot think this charge ſo ſtrong as the vehement opponents of mimicry would have it appear to be. Mr. Foote himſelf, in his Minor, has very properly diſtinguiſhed who are the proper objects of ridicule, and the legal victims to the laſh of ſatire; that is to ſay, thoſe who appear what they are not, or would be what they cannot. When hypocriſy and diſſimulation would lay ſnares for the fortunes, or contaminate the principles of mankind, it is ſurely but juſtice to the world to withdraw the maſk, and ſhew their natural faces with the diſtortions and ſhocking deformities they really are poſſeſſed of. And when affectation or ſingularity overbear the more valuable parts of any perſon's character, and render thoſe diſagreeable and weariſome companions, who, diveſted of thoſe characteriſtic foibles, might be valuable, ſenſible, and entertaining members of community, it is themſelves ſurely who act the ridiculous

culous part on the more extensive stage of the world; and it should rather be deemed an act of kindness both to the persons themselves and their acquaintance to set up such a mirrour before them, as by pointing out to themselves their absurd peculiarities, (and who is without some?) may afford them an opportunity, by amendment, to destroy the resemblance, and so avoid the ridicule: such a sort of kindness as it would be to lead a person to a looking-glass who had put on his peruke the wrong side foremost, instead of suffering him in that condition to run the gauntlet in the mall or the play-house, where he must perceive the titter of the whole assembly raised against him, without knowing on what account it is raised, or by what means to put a stop to it. In a word, if a Sir Penurious Trifle, a Peter Paragraph, or a Cadwallader, have ever had their originals in real life, let those originals keep their own counsel, remember the *qui capit, ille facit*, and reform their respective follies. Nor can I help being of opinion, that an author of this kind in some respects is more useful to the age he lives in, than those who only range abroad into the various scenes of life for general character. And although Mr. Foote's dramatic pieces may not perhaps have the good fortune to attain immortality, or be perfectly relished by the audiences of a *future* age, yet I cannot deny him here the justice of bearing strong testimony to his merits, and ranking him among the first of the dramatists of *this*."

FORTESCUE (Sir JOHN) an eminent lawyer, scholar, and statesman, whom Mr. Granger styles "one of the most learned men of his age," was descended from an ancient family in Devonshire; but there is no certain account of the time or place of his birth. He received his education, according to bishop Tanner, at Exeter-college, Oxford. He afterwards studied the municipal laws of this kingdom at Lincoln's-Inn, of which he was made one of the governors in the fourth and seventh years of the reign of Henry VI. In 1430, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and kept his feast upon that occasion with great splendour. In 1441 he was made one of the king's serjeants at law; and the following year was appointed chief justice of the King's-Bench. He was much esteemed for the gravity, wisdom, and integrity with which he presided in that court for many years. He continued in high favour with the king, of which, in the twentieth year of his reign, h ereceived a signal proof, by an unusual augmentation of his salary; for besides the customary allowance of a chief justice, his majesty granted him an annuity of one hundred and eighty marks out of the Hanapar; a great sum in those days. Sir John Fortescue held his office throughout the whole reign of Henry VI. to whom he firmly adhered, and whom he served with great fidelity in all his troubles: and on this account, in the first parliament under king Edward IV. which met at Westminster on the 4th of November, 1461, he was attainted of high treason, by the same act in which king Henry VI. queen Margaret, Edward their son, the dukes of Exeter and Somerset, and a great number of persons of distinction were likewise attainted. After this revolution in favour of the house of York, king Henry being obliged to fly into Scotland, together with his queen and son, was accompanied by Sir John Fortescue. And it is generally believed, that at this time he was constituted chancellor of England by king Henry. His name, indeed, is not to be found in the records as chancellor; because, as Mr. Selden says, "being with king Henry VI. driven into Scotland by the fortune of the wars with the house of York, he was made chancellor of England while he was there." Several other writers have styled him chancellor of England; and in his book De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, he calls himself "Cancellarius Angliæ."

In the year 1463 he embarked with queen Margaret, prince Edward, and other perſons of diſtinction, at Bamburg, and landed ſafely at Slugs in Flanders; from whence they were conducted to Bruges, thence to Liſle, and afterwards into Lorrain. In this exile he continued many years, retiring from place to place, as the neceſſities of the royal family required. But when the earl of Warwick had obliged king Edward IV. to leave the kingdom, and had replaced Henry VI. on the throne, queen Margaret, and the adherents of the houſe of Lancaſter, were encouraged to return to England. Accordingly, on the 14th of April, 1471, that princeſs, accompanied by her ſon Edward, Sir John Forteſcue, the duke of Somerſet, and others, with a ſmall body of French forces, landed at Weymouth in Dorſetſhire. Immediately after their arrival, they received the unwelcome and unexpected news that the earl of Warwick was ſlain, and his army defeated that very day, at Barnet, by king Edward; and that Henry was impriſoned in the Tower. This was a fatal ſtroke to the Lancaſtrian party; and queen Margaret, overwhelmed with grief and deſpair, took refuge with her ſon in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampſhire. Her ſpirits, however, revived, when ſhe ſaw herſelf joined by the earl of Devonſhire, the lord Wenlock, and many other perſons of rank, who exhorted her ſtill to hope for ſucceſs. She then took the field, and advanced through the counties of Devon and Somerſet, her army increaſing on each day's march, until ſhe arrived at Tewkſbury in Glouceſterſhire, where ſhe was overtaken by king Edward. A battle immediately enſued, which ended in the total defeat of the queen's troops, herſelf and her ſon being taken priſoners. About three thouſand of the Lancaſtrians fell in this engagement; and ſoon after it, the gallant prince Edward was barbarouſly murdered. The duke of Somerſet, who commanded the van of the queen's army with about twenty other perſons of conſequence, having retired to the abbey-church of Tewkſbury, they were ſurrounded, dragged out, and beheaded without delay. But queen Margaret, Sir John Forteſcue, and ſeveral others, had their lives given them.

Our chancellor, ſeeing the affairs of the houſe of Lancaſter entirely ruined, found it neceſſary to reconcile himſelf as well as he could to the victorious Edward IV. in order to facilitate which, he wrote a kind of apology for his own conduct; and it is conjectured, that the king reſtored him to his eſtate. Some time after he had received his pardon, he wrote a learned book on the difference between an abſolute and limited monarchy, which was publiſhed in 1714, by John Forteſcue Aland, Eſq. afterwards lord Forteſcue. No account is tranſmitted to us of the remaining part of Sir John Forteſcue's life, which was probably ſpent in an honourable retirement in the country, free from the cares, and remote from the dangers of a court. Neither is any exact account preſerved of his death. We are only told, in general, that he was near ninety years of age when he died; which the circumſtances of his life render very probable. His remains were interred in the pariſh church of Ebburton, or Ebrighton, in Glouceſterſhire, where he had purchaſed an eſtate.

It is truly ſaid by lord Forteſcue of our chancellor, that "all good men and lovers of the Engliſh conſtitution ſpeak of him with honour; and he ſtill lives, in the opinion of all true Engliſhmen, in as high eſteem and reputation, as any judge that ever ſat in Weſtminſter-Hall. He was a man acquainted with all ſorts of learning, beſides his knowledge in the law; in which he was exceeded by none, as will appear by the many judgments he gave when on the bench, in the year-book of Henry VI. His character in hiſtory, is that of pious, loyal, and learned: and he had the honour to be called the chief counſellor of the king. He was a great courtier,

courtier, and yet a great lover of his country.*" His writings evidently ſhew that he was a man of general learning, and of great reading for thoſe times; ſince we find him quoting Ariſtotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Boetius, St. Auſtin, Aquinas, Ægidius, &c. but he was far from drawing all his knowledge from books; he gathered much from his own experience, and was very communicative with reſpect to the fruits of it. Sir Edward Coke, who oftens mentions Sir John Forteſcue, tells us, that beſides his profound knowledge in the law, he was alſo an excellent antiquary; and affirms, that there are ſome particular chapters in our author's treatiſe De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, which are ſo excellent that they deſerve to be written in letters of gold.

FOX (RICHARD) biſhop of Wincheſter, and founder of Corpus-Chriſti College in Oxford, was born at Ropeſley, near Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. He was educated firſt at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; but the plague obliging him to retire from thence, he removed to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge; and when he had ſtaid there a competent time, he went for his further improvement to Paris, where he ſtudied divinity and the canon law. Here he was introduced to Henry earl of Richmond, who was then meditating a deſcent upon England, in order to dethrone Richard III. and, with the reſt of the Engliſh who were at Paris, he bound himſelf by oath to eſpouſe the earl's cauſe. Henry accordingly received Dr. Fox into his familiarity; and having applied to the French king, Charles VIII. for aſſiſtance in his intended expedition, but being called away before he could obtain his deſire, he left the farther proſecution of this matter to Dr. Fox, whom he thought the fitteſt man to manage ſo important an affair. Nor was was he deceived in his opinion, for he acted with ſuch induſtry and prudence, that he ſoon obtained men and money from the court of France. After Henry had gained the battle of Boſworth, and in conſequence aſcended the throne of England, he appointed Dr. Fox to be one of his privy counſellors. About the ſame time Fox was collated to the prebend of Biſhopſtone, in the church of Sarum; and 1486, to the prebend of South-Grantham, in the ſame church. In 1487 he was raiſed to the biſhopric of Exeter, and appointed keeper of the privy ſeal. He was alſo made principal ſecretary of ſtate, and maſter of St. Croſſe, near Wincheſter. And the king continually employed him, either in matters of ſtate at home, or in embaſſies of importance abroad. In 1492 he was tranſlated from Exeter to the biſhopric of Bath Wells; and in 1494, was removed to the ſee of Durham. He was afterwards choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, which office he held till 1502; and in 1503, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter.

Biſhop Fox continued to have great weight and influence in all public affairs, during the whole reign of Henry VII. who appointed him by will one of his executors, and particularly recommended him to his ſon and ſucceſſor, Henry VIII. but upon the acceſſion of that prince, Fox's credit greatly declined at court. However, in 1510, he was ſent ambaſſador to France, in conjunction with the earl of Surry and the biſhop of Durham, who concluded a treaty of alliance with Lewis XII. About the ſame time a ſharp diſpute aroſe between him and archbiſhop Warham, concerning the extent of the juriſdiction of the prerogative court. This diſpute at length grew ſo high, that an appeal was made to the pope: but it being referred to

* Preface to "The Difference between an Abſolute and Limited Monarchy."

to the king, he determined it amicably in 1513. This ſummer he attended the king in his expedition to France, and was preſent at the taking of Terouenne. But in 1515, being no longer able to bear the repeated mortifications he received from cardinal Wolſey, to whoſe riſe he greatly contributed, he withdrew in diſcontent to his own dioceſe.

About this time, he was employed in the noble foundation of Corpus-Chriſti college, Oxford. In 1522 he founded a free-ſchool at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, where he had a fine manor as biſhop of Wincheſter. He did the ſame at Grantham, near the place of his nativity. He had the misfortune to loſe his ſight about ten years before his deceaſe. Cardinal Wolſey, taking advantage of his infirmities, endeavoured to perſuade him to reſign his biſhopric to him, and to be content with a penſion. The old biſhop, however, ſtoutly rejected the advances and inſinuations of the cardinal for this purpoſe: he directed the meſſenger, who came from Wolſey with this propoſal, to tell his maſter, "That though, by reaſon of his blindneſs, he was not able to diſtinguiſh white from black, yet he could diſcern between true and falſe, right and wrong; and plainly enough ſaw, without eyes, the malice of that ungrateful man, which he did not ſee before. That it behoved the cardinal to take care, not to be ſo blinded with ambition, as not to foreſee his own end. He needed not trouble himſelf with the biſhopric of Wincheſter, but rather ſhould mind the king's affairs." Biſhop Fox died on the 14th of September 1528.

FOX (JOHN) an eminent eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, was born at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, in 1517; the very year in which Luther began to oppoſe the errors of the church of Rome. At the age of ſixteen he was entered of Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford; and, in May 1538, took the degree of bachelor of arts. His uncommon abilities and learning ſoon diſtinguiſhed him, inſomuch that he was choſen fellow of Magdalen College, and proceeded in maſter of arts in 1543. He diſcove ed in his younger years a genius for poetry, and wrote in an elegant ſtile ſeveral Latin comedies, the ſubjects of which were taken from the Scriptures. He afterwards applied to the ſtudy of divinity; and declared himſelf in favour of the reformation then in hand, before he was known to thoſe who maintained the cauſe. In order to make himſelf a ſufficient judge of the controverſies which then divided the church, his firſt care was to ſearch diligently into the ancient and modern hiſtory of it. To this end he applied himſelf with ſuch zeal and induſtry, that, before he was thirty years of age, he had read over all the Greek and Latin fathers, the ſchoolmen, &c. and had alſo acquired a competent ſkill in the Hebrew language. But from this ſtrict application by day and night; from his forſaking his friends for the moſt ſolitary retirement; from the great and viſible diſtractions of his mind; and, above all, from his abſenting himſelf from the public worſhip, aroſe ſuſpicions of his alienation from the church; in which his enemies being ſoon confirmed, he was in 1545 accuſed of hereſy, and expelled his college.

His friends were greatly diſpleaſed with him on this account; and his father-in-law took a handle from hence to with-hold Mr. Fox's paternal eſtate from him. Being thus forſaken by his friends, he was reduced to great diſtreſs; when he was taken into the houſe of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickſhire, to inſtruct his children. Here he married a citizen's daughter of Coventry, and continued in Sir Thomas's family till his children had no further occaſion for a tutor; after which he ſpent ſome time at Coventry. He removed to London a few years before king Henry's death; where having neither employment nor preferment, he was again driven

driven to great neceſſities. From this ſtate of exigence he was relieved in a very extraordinary manner. As he was ſitting one day in St. Paul's church, almoſt ſpent with long faſting, there came to him a perſon whom he never remembered to have ſeen before, who, ſitting down by him, accoſted him in very familiar terms, and put into his hands a ſum of money; bidding him to be of good cheer, to be careful of himſelf, and to uſe all means to prolong his life, for that in a few days new hopes were at hand, and new means of ſubſiſtence. Mr. Fox tried all methods to find out the perſon by whom he was ſo ſeaſonably relieved, but in vain; however, the prediction was fulfilled, for within three days he was taken into the ſervice of the ducheſs of Richmond, in order to be tutor to the children of her nephew the earl of Surry. In this family he lived at Ryegate, during the laſt years of king Henry's reign, the whole reign of Edward VI. and part of queen Mary's; being at this time protected by the duke of Norfolk, one of his pupils. Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, was however determined to have him ſeized, and laid many ſnares to entrap him. The duke perceiving the danger to which our author was expoſed, furniſhed him with the means of going beyond ſea. Before Mr. Fox could put to ſea, Gardiner had iſſued a warrant for apprehending him, and was cauſing the moſt diligent ſearch to be made for him; nevertheleſs, he at length eſcaped with his wife into Germany, whither great numbers of Engliſh ſubjects reſorted in thoſe times of perſecution. He maintained himſelf and his wife in the city of Baſil, by correcting the preſs for Oporinus, a celebrated printer.

After the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he returned to his native country, where he found a very faithful friend in the duke of Norfolk, who ſettled a penſion on him. Sir William Cecil alſo obtained for him a prebend in the church of Saliſbury; and this he was permitted to hold, notwithſtanding his non-conformity. He was remarkable for his piety and humanity, his zeal for the proteſtant religion, and his intenſe application to the duties of his function. His death happened on the 18th of April, 1587, and he was buried in St. Giles's church, Cripplegate, of which, it is ſaid, he was ſome time vicar. He wrote ſeveral works, the principal of which is his Hiſtory of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, commonly called Fox's Book of Martyrs. "This great work (ſays the Rev. Mr. Granger) may be regarded as a vaſt Gothic building, in which ſome things are ſuperfluous, ſome irregular, and others manifeſtly wrong; but which altogether infuſes a kind of religious reverence; and we ſtand amazed at the labour, if not at the ſkill, of the architect. This book was, by order of queen Elizabeth, placed in the common halls of archbiſhops, biſhops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges; and was long looked upon with a veneration next to that of the Scriptures themſelves. The ſame has been ſaid of Fox, which was afterwards ſaid of Burnet, that ſeveral perſons furniſhed him with accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the credit of his whole performance. But the author does not ſtand in need of this apology; as it was impoſſible, in human nature, to avoid many errors in ſo voluminous a work, a great part of which conſiſts of anecdotes."

FOX (George) the founder of the ſect of Quakers, was born at Drayton, a village in Leiceſterſhire. He was bound apprentice to a ſhoemaker, and followed his trade in Nottingham a long time; but, having a turn to ſpiritual contemplations, he at length believed himſelf to be divinely inſpired. His reflections on the degeneracy of mankind made him reſolve to attempt a reformation: he therefore quittted his original occupation, and turned preacher. This was about the year

1650; and his wife Margaret, being under the same delusion, had also a share in his ministerial functions. His doctrine and appearance being altogether new, the populace ran after him in great numbers; which success encouraged him to declaim with the utmost vehemence against the disorders of the times. He and his disciples were seized with such violent transports of enthusiasm, as threw them into contorsions and universal trepidation, whence they derived the name of quakers. Cromwell caused him to be apprehended and imprisoned, and forbade his followers to hold any assemblies; but this prohibition was of little effect, for his sect soon grew very numerous, and many considerable men were drawn over to it, among whom were Robert Barclay and William Penn. Fox died in the year 1681.

This enthusiast proposed but few articles of faith, insisting chiefly on moral virtue, mutual charity, the love of God, and a close attention to the inward motions and secret operations of the spirit. He required a plain simple worship, and religion without ceremonies, making it a principal point to wait in profound silence the directions of the holy spirit. Quakers were at first guilty of some extravagancies; but these gradually wore off, and they settled into a regular body, professing great austerity of behaviour, a singular probity and uprightness in their dealings, a great frugality at their tables, and a remarkable plainness in their dress. The system of the Quakers, is laid down in fifteen theses, by Robert Barclay, in a sensible well-written Apology, addressed to king Charles II. Some of their principal doctrines are, That God has given to all men, without exception, supernatural light, which being obeyed can save them; and that this light is Christ, "the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world:*" that the scriptures were indeed given by inspiration, and are preferable to all other writings extant in the world; but that they are no more than secondary rules of faith and practice, in subordination to the light or spirit of God, which is the primary rule: that immediate revelation is not ceased, a measure of the spirit being given to every one: that all superstitions and ceremonies of mere human institution in religion, ought to be laid aside; as also, in civil society, the saluting one another by pulling off the hat, bowing, or the like; and the saying *you* instead of *thou* to a single person: that men and women ought to be grave and plain in their apparel, sober, and just in their whole conversation, honest and punctual in all their dealings; and not to swear, or fight, or bear any carnal weapons for that end.

FRIEND (Dr. John) a very learned physician and elegant writer, was born in the year 1675, at Croton in Northamptonshire; of which parish his father, a man of learning, piety, and integrity, was rector. He was educated first at Westminster-school, under the famous Dr. Busby, and afterwards at Christ-church college in Oxford, where he made a rapid progress in his studies. In 1696 he published, in conjunction with Mr. P. Foulkes, an edition of two Greek orations, with a new Latin version. About this time, he began to apply himself to the study of physic; and how soon he became a proficient in that science, appeared from a letter of his, in 1699, to Dr. Sloane, concerning an Hydrocephalus; as also from another epistle to the same gentleman, containing the history of an extraordinary convulsion; both which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1703 he published his Emmenologia, a work that gained him the highest reputation. The next year he was chosen professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford; and in 1705 he attended

* Gospel according to St. John, Chap. I. v. 9.

ded the earl of Peterborough to Spain, as phyſician to the army. On his return home, in 1707, he publiſhed an account of the earl's conduct in that expedition; and in July the ſame year he was created doctor of phyſic by diploma. In 1709 came out his "Chemical Lectures, in which almoſt all the operations of Chemiſtry are reduced to their true principles and the laws of Nature." In 1712 he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and ſoon after attended the duke of Ormond into Flanders, as his phyſician. In 1716 he was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians. The ſame year he publiſhed the firſt and third books of Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus, to which he added a Commentary on Fevers, written by himſelf. This piece gave occaſion to a violent controverſy between him and Dr. Woodward, profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham-college.

On the 7th of March, 1717, he read the Gulſtonian lecture in the college of phyſicians; and on the 18th of October, 1720, pronounced the anniverſary oration before that learned body, which was afterwards publiſhed and highly applauded. In the year 1722 he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Launceſton in Cornwall, when joining with the party that oppoſed the meaſures of government, and being ſuſpected of having a hand in biſhop Atterbury's plot, he was committed to the Tower on a charge of treaſon; but was ſoon after releaſed. It was during his confinement in that place, that he wrote a Latin epiſtle to Dr. Mead concerning ſome particular kind of ſmall-pox, and laid the plan of his celebrated Hiſtory of Phyſic, the firſt part of which was publiſhed in 1725, and the ſecond in the year following. Upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty to the throne, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to the queen, who honoured him with a great ſhare of her confidence and eſteem. He died of a fever at London, the 26th of July, 1728, in the fifty-third year of his age. His body was interred at Hitcham in Buckinghamſhire; and a monument was erected to him in Weſtminſter-abbey. Her majeſty expreſſed the utmoſt concern at his death, and, in conſideration of his great merit, ſettled a penſion upon his widow. Dr. Wigan publiſhed his Latin works together in folio, in the year 1733.

Dr. Friend's character is ſet off to great advantage in the Harveian oration ſpoken by Dr. Edward Wilmot in 1735; in which he is repreſented as a deep philoſopher, a learned phyſician, an elegant writer, and an ornament to ſociety, as being very honeſt, and very humane, ever deſirous of doing good, and communicating knowledge to the utmoſt extent of his power.

FROBISER, or FORBISHER (Sir MARTIN) a famous Engliſh navigator and ſea-officer, was born near Doncaſter in Yorkſhire, and was early bread to the ſea. He was the firſt Engliſhman who attempted to find a north weſt paſſage to China; and in 1576, with two barks and a pinnace, undertook a voyage for that purpoſe. After diſcovering the Streights that bear his name, and ſeveral other places formerly unknown, he returned to England without ſucceeding in his deſign. The next year he made a ſecond voyage, in which he diſcovered and gave names to ſeveral bays and iſles, and found a conſiderable quantity of gold ore. Soon after, he undertook a third voyage, but meeting with many difficulties, was obliged to return without being able to find out the wiſhed-for paſſage. In 1585 he commanded the Aid in Sir Frances Drake's expedition to the Weſt-Indies, in which the towns of St. Domingo, St. Jago, and Carthagena, were taken. In 1588 he bravely exerted himſelf againſt the Spaniſh armada, having the command of the fourth ſquadron of the Engliſh fleet; and as a reward for his diſtinguiſhed gallantry on that occaſion, was knighted at ſea by the lord high admiral. In 1592 he was diſpatched

patched with a ſquadron to the coaſt of Spain, in order to lie in wait for the Spaniſh carracks from the Eaſt Indies; and in 1594 was ſent with four men of war to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. of France againſt a body of the Leaguers and Spaniards, who had ſtrongly fortified themſelves at Croyzon near Breſt; but in an aſſault upon that fort, on the 7th of November, Sir Martin was unfortunately wounded with a ball in the hip or ſide, of which wound he died ſoon after the fleet arrived at Plymouth. He was a man of great courage, experience, and conduct, but ſomewhat harſh and violent.

GARDINER, (STEPHEN) biſhop of Wincheſter, and chancellor of England, was born at St. Edmund's-Bury in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He afterwards applied himſelf to the civil and canon law, and became ſecretary to cardinal Wolſey. In 1525 he was, by an accident, at once admitted into the king's preſence and favour. Wolſey having projected the treaty of alliance with Francis I. employed his ſecretary to draw up the plan of it; and king Henry VIII. coming to his houſe at Moor-Park in Hertfordſhire, found Gardiner buſy at this work. The king liked his performance extremely well; was pleaſed with his converſation, and immediately took him into favour. In 1528 his majeſty ſent him, in conjunction with Edward Fox, provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, to the court of Rome, to ſolicit a divorce from queen Catharine of Arragon. Upon his return from thence, he was raiſed to the archdeaconry of Norfolk; and the king, having conſtant occaſion for his ſervice, appointed him ſecretary of ſtate. In 1531 he was conſecrated biſhop of Wincheſter; and in 1533 he and Dr. Bonner were ſent over to Marſeilles, where there was an interview between the French king and the pope, and there they notified to his holineſs king Henry's appeal to a general council from any papel ſentence that either was or might be given againſt him. Gardiner, at his return home, was called upon, with the other biſhops, to acknowledge and defend the king's ſupremacy; which he did in a treatiſe entitled De Vera Obedientias. He was afterwards employed in ſeveral other negociations. He had a ſhare in the divorce of Anne of Cleves, and that of queen Catharine Howard; and upon the death of Cromwell earl of Eſſex, in 1540, was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. He was concerned in a plot to ruin archbiſhop Cranmer, which being diſcovered by the king, his majeſty, fully convinced of that prelate's innocence, left all his enemies to his mercy; but the archbiſhop generouſly forgave them. After this, the king conſulting with biſhop Gardiner, upon ſome ſuſpicions he entertained of queen Catharine Parr, as being inclined to hereſy, he ſo artfully inflamed theſe jealouſies, as to perſuade Henry to ſign a paper of articles againſt her, and it was agreed to ſend her to the Tower: but chancellor Wriotheſley, who was intruſted with this paper, accidentally dropping it out of his boſom, it was immediately carried to the queen, who ſo wrought upon his majeſty's affections as to diſpel his ſuſpicions. Gardiner, by his conduct in this affair, entirely loſt the favour of his ſovereign, which he could never afterwards retrieve.

Upon the acceſſion of king Edward VI. in 1547, he oppoſed the reformation to the utmoſt of his power; and refuſing to receive the Homilies, or pay obedience to the viſitors appointed by the king, was in September committed cloſe priſoner to the Fleet, where he continued 'till the 24th of December, when he was diſcharged by the act of amneſty. He then repaired to his dioceſe, but was ſoon after ſummoned to appear before the council, for having oppoſed the king's proceedings in regard to the reformation: they ordered him not to ſtir from his houſe till he gave ſatisfaction in a ſermon publicly preached before the king and court; but he was ſo far from

from giving the satisfaction demanded in this sermon, that the very next day he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the death of king Edward. In 1551 he was deprived of his bishopric, for disobedience and contempt of the king's authority.

Queen Mary succeeding to the throne in 1553, Gardiner was not only restored to his liberty and bishopric, but likewise advanced to the office of lord high chancellor, and entrusted with the chief management of public affairs. On the 1st of October he had the honour of crowning her majesty; and in 1554 drew up the treaty of marriage between Philip of Spain and Mary. He now exerted himself in vigorous endeavours to reconcile the English to the see of Rome, and was deeply concerned in those cruel persecutions that were then carried on against the protestants. He died on the 13th of November, 1555, being upwards of seventy years of age; and was interred with great funeral pomp in the cathedral of Winchester. He was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; but was of a proud, vindictive, cruel disposition. Besides his treatise De Vera Obedientia, he had a great hand in the famous book entitled, The necessary Erudition of a Christian Man; and wrote some other works.

GARRICK (David) Esq. is of French extraction, the family name being *Garrique*. His grandfather was one of those spirited Huguenots, who turned their backs on their country, when Lewis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantes. He came over to England, with his wife and young child (Mr. Garrick's father, who afterwards died a major) and settled at Hereford. Thus did the dread of slavery, and the love of religion, force him, at an early age, from the united affections of family and country.

Mr. Garrick was born in the city of Hereford, in 1717, and received the first rudiments of his education at the free-school of Litchfield, which he afterwards compleated at Rochester, under the celebrated Mr. Colson. In March 1736, he was entered of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, being intended for the bar. But the crabbed study of the law not suiting his active and lively disposition, he soon quitted it; and in 1741 made his first appearance at the theatre in Goodman's-fields. The character he first represented was that of king Richard III, in which, like the sun bursting from behind an obscure cloud, he displayed, in the earliest dawn, a somewhat more than meridian brightness. In short, his excellence dazzled and astonished every one; and the seeing a young man, in no more than his twenty-fourth year, and a novice to the stage, reaching at one single step to that height of perfection which maturity of years and long practical experience had not been able to bestow on the then capital performers of the English stage, was a phænomenon which could not but become the object of universal speculation, and as universal admiration. The rumour of this bright star appearing in the East, flew with the rapidity of lightning through the town, and drew all the theatrical *Magi* thither to pay their devotions to this new-born son of genius; the theatres towards the court end of the town were deserted, persons of all ranks flocking to Goodman's-fields, where Mr. Garrick continued to act till the close of the season; when having very advantageous terms offered him for performing in Dublin during the summer, he went thither, where he found the same just homage paid to his merit, which he had received from his own countrymen. The ensuing winter he engaged himself to Mr. Fleetwood, manager of Drury-lane play-house, where he continued till 1745, in the winter of which year he again went over to Ireland, and

remained there during the whole of that ſeaſon, being joint-manager with Mr. Sheridan of the theatre-royal in Smock-alley. In 1746 he returned to England, and engaged with the late Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent-Garden. In the cloſe of that ſeaſon, Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, purchaſed the property of Drury-Lane theatre, together with the renovation of the patent; and in the winter of 1747, opened it with the beſt part of Mr. Fleetwood's former company, and the great additional ſtrength of Mr. Barry, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Cibber from Covent-Garden. In this ſtation Mr. Garrick continued till the year 1776, when, loaded with fame and wealth, he diſpoſed of his ſhare of the patent for the ſum of thirty-ſix thouſand pounds.

"Mr. Garrick in his perſon is low, yet well-ſhaped and neatly proportioned; and, having added the qualifications of dancing and fencing to that natural gentility of manner, which no art can beſtow, but which our great mother nature endows many with, even from infancy, his deportment is conſtantly eaſy, natural and engaging. His complexion is dark, and the features of his face, which are pleaſingly regular, are animated by a full black eye, brilliant and penetrating. His voice is clear, melodious and commanding; and from his judicious manner of conducting it, enjoys that articulation and piercing diſtinctneſs, which renders it equally intelligible, even to the moſt diſtant parts of an audience, in the gentle whiſpers of murmuring love, the half-ſmothered accents of infelt paſſion, or the profeſſed and ſometimes aukward concealments of an aſide ſpeech in comedy, as in the rants of rage, the darings of deſpair, or all the open violence of tragical enthuſiaſm."

His ſuperiority to all others in one branch of excellence, however, muſt not make us overlook the rank he is entitled to ſtand in as to another; nor our remembrance of his being the *firſt actor* living, induce us to forget, that he is far from being the *laſt writer*. Notwithſtanding the numberleſs avocations attendant on his profeſſion as an actor, and his ſtation as a manager, yet ſtill his active genius has been perpetually burſting forth in various productions both in the dramatic and poetical way. The prologues, epilogues, and ſongs, which he has written, are almoſt innumerable, and poſſeſs a degree of happineſs both in conception and execution, in which he ſtands unequalled.

GARTH (Sir SAMUEL) an excellent poet and phyſician, was deſcended of a good family in Yorkſhire. After he had paſſed through his ſchool education, he was tranſplanted to Peter-Houſe in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic on the 7th of July, 1691. He then removed to London, and his firſt examination before the College of Phyſicians was on the 12th of March, 1692; and he was admitted fellow the 26th of June following. The 17th of September, 1697, he pronounced a Latin oration before the college, *to the great ſatisfaction of the auditors, and his own honour*, as it is expreſſed in the regiſter; and this oration, which was ſoon after printed, is juſtly admired for the elegance of the ſtyle, and a beautiful elogium of king William which he has introduced. The year before, he zealouſly promoted and encouraged the erecting the diſpenſary, which is an appartment in the college for the relief of the ſick poor, by giving them advice gratis, and diſpenſing medicines to them at very low rates. This work of charity having expoſed him and many other phyſicians to the envy and reſentment of ſeveral perſons of the ſame faculty, as well as apothecaries, occaſioned him to ridicule them with peculiar ſpirit and vivacity, in a poem called the Diſpenſary, in ſix cantos; which, though an incorrect copy of it firſt ſtole in a manner into the world in the year 1699, yet, in a few months, paſſed through three impreſſions, and

and was afterwards printed several times, with a dedication to Anthony Henley, Esq; and commendatory verses prefixed to it by Mr. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, colonel Christopher Codrington, Thomas Cheek, Esq; and colonel Henry Blount. Upon the publication of this poem, universally admired as it was, it met with some criticisms upon it; the principal of which was, that the fury, Disease, is an improper machine to recite characters, and recommend the example of present writers. But, to justify this, he had the authority of some Greek and Latin poets upon parallel instances: and it is to be considered, that Disease is represented a fury as well as Envy; she is imagined to be forced by an incantation from her recess; and to be revenged on the exorcist, mortifies him with an introduction of several persons eminent in an accomplishment he has made some advances in. It was objected likewise, that our poet had imitated the Lutrin of Boileau; but he declared that he had copied that excellent writer in nothing but in two or three lines in the complaint of Molesse, in the second canto of the Lutrin, and in one in the first. The sixth edition contained several descriptions and episodes not printed in any of the preceding; and the poem both lost and gained in every edition; almost every thing which the author left out being a robbery from the public, and every thing he added a new embellishment to the work. This poem greatly raised his reputation; which, together with his great learning and abilities in his profession, his politeness, agreeable conversation, and good humour, procured him very extensive practice, and gained him the friendship and esteem of most of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. He was one of the most eminent members of a famous society called the Kit-Kat-Club, which consisted of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished by their excellent parts and affection to the protestant succession in the House of Hanover. And he made a considerable figure among the members of his own College of Physicians, of which he was elected, on the third of October 1702, one of the censors. He was in particular favour and esteem with the duke of Marlborough, whose disgrace and voluntary exile he lamented in a fine copy of verses. In 1711 he wrote an elegant Latin dedication, for an intended edition of Lucretius, to George I. then Elector of Brunswick; upon whose accession to the throne he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him with the duke of Marlborough's sword. He was likewise made physician in ordinary to his majesty, and physician general to the army.

As his own merit procured him great interest with those in power, so his humanity and good-nature inclined him to make use of that interest rather for the support and encouragement of other men of letters and genius, than for the advancement of his own fortune. Mr. Pope, in one of his letters, gives him the character of the best-natured of men, and tells us, "that his death was very heroical, and yet unaffected enough to have made a saint or a philosopher famous. But ill tongues, and worse hearts," adds he, "have branded even his last moments, as wrongfully as they did his life, with irreligion. You must have heard many tales on this subject. But if ever there was a good christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth." He died on the 18th of Jan. 1718-19, and was interred on the 22d of the same month in the church of Harrow on the Hill, in a vault built by himself for the interment of his family.

He wrote several other poems besides those abovementioned, particularly, Claremont, addressed to the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, and printed in the year 1715: to the lady Louisa Lenox, with Ovid's Epistles: to the earl of Burlington, with Ovid's Art of Love: a translation of the fourteenth book of

Ovid's

Ovid's Metamorphoſes, and of the ſtory of Cippus in the fifteenth book: a prologue to Mr. Rowe's Tamerlane: a prologue to the muſic meeting in York-Buildings: a prologue at the opening of the Theatre in the Hay-market: epilogue to Mr. Addiſon's Cato: and verſes on lady Carliſle, lady Eſſex, lady Hyde, and lady Wharton, printed among the verſes written for the toaſting-glaſſes of the Kit-Kat-Club, in 1703, and publiſhed in the fifth volume of Dryden's Miſcellanies. He left an only daughter, who was married to colonel William Boyle.

GASCOIGNE (Sir WILLIAM) lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, was born at Gawthrop, in Yorkſhire, about the year 1350, and being bred to the law, was in 1398 made one of the king's ſerjeants. On the acceſſion of Henry IV. in 1399, he ſat as judge in the court of Common-pleas, and in November 1401 was appointed chief juſtice of the King's Bench. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his integrity, loyalty, and inflexible juſtice, and particularly by a memorable tranſaction in the latter end of this king's reign. A ſervant of the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. being arraigned for felony at the bar of the King's Bench, the prince, his maſter, haſted to the court, and not only ordered Sir William to releaſe him, but even attempted his reſcue. Being oppoſed by the lord chief juſtice, who commanded him to leave the priſoner and depart, he ruſhed with fury up to the bench, and ſtruck the judge while he was ſitting in the execution of his office. Upon which Sir William, after ſome grave expoſtulations on this outrage and unwarrantable interruption of the courſe of juſtice, ordered the prince to be ſeized and committed to priſon, there to wait his father's pleaſure; and the royal youth was ſo ſtruck with the reproof, that he ſubmitted to that diſgraceful puniſhment with a calmneſs as ſudden and ſurprizing as the offence which occaſioned it. When this affair was reported to the king, he exclaimed, in a tranſport of joy, "Happy is the king who has a magiſtrate endowed with courage to execute the laws upon ſuch an offender; and ſtill more happy in having a ſon who will ſo peaceably ſubmit to ſuch chaſtiſement!" This action had a happy effect on the prince, who had for ſome time led a diſſolute life; but he now reformed his conduct, and being ſoon after raiſed to the throne, was far from ſhewing the leaſt reſentment againſt Sir William Gaſcoigne, who was called to the parliament which met in the firſt year of his reign, but died before the expiration of that year, on the 17th of December, 1413.

GAY (JOHN) an excellent Engliſh poet, deſcended from an antient family in the county of Devon, was born near Barnſtaple in 1688, and educated at the free-ſchool there; after which he was bound apprentice to a ſilk-mercer in London; but he not liking that employment, his maſter, for a ſmall conſideration, willingly gave him up his indentures. Having thus procured his freedom from ſervitude, he followed the courſe of life to which he was drawn by his genius and inclination, and applied himſelf to poetry. In 1712 he was appointed ſecretary to the ducheſs of Monmouth; in which ſtation he produced his celebrated poem called Trivia, or the Art of walking the Streets: and in 1714 came out his paſtorals, entitled The Shepherd's Week. The moſt promiſing views now opened to him at court; he was careſſed by ſome leading perſons in the miniſtry, and his patroneſs rejoiced to ſee him taken from her houſe to attend the earl of Clarendon, as ſecretary in his embaſſy to the court of Hanover; but his hopes, with reſpect to this new advancement, began and ended almoſt together; for queen Anne died within fifteen days after

M.r JOHN GAY.

after his arrival at Hanover. Soon after his return to England, he wrote his excellent farce called the What d'ye call it, the profits of which brought ſome uſeful recruits to his fortune; and his poetical merits being endeared by the ſweetneſs and ſincerity of his temper, procured him an eaſy acceſs to perſons of the firſt diſtinction. In 1720 he again recruited his purſe by a handſome ſubſcription to his Poems, which he collected and printed in two volumes, quarto; but falling into the general infatuation of that remarkable year, he loſt all his fortune by the South-Sea ſcheme. This unexpected calamity had ſuch an effect upon his ſpirits, that he was ſeized with a violent colic, and after languiſhing ſome time, removed to Hampſtead for the benefit of the air and waters; but he at length recovered, and in 1724 finiſhed his tragedy of the Captives, which he had the honour of reading from the manuſcript to her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, who promiſed him further marks of her favour, if he would write ſome fables in verſe for the uſe of the duke of Cumberland. This taſk he accordingly undertook, and publiſhed his Fables in 1726, with a dedication to that prince. Upon the acceſſion of his late majeſty, he was offered the place of gentleman-uſher to the youngeſt princeſs Louiſa; a poſt which he thought unworthy of his acceptance, and therefore declined. In November 1727, his Beggar's Opera made its appearance on the ſtage, and was received with greater applauſe than had ever been ſhewn to any former dramatic performance; for, beſides being acted in London ſixty-three evenings without interruption, and renewed the next ſeaſon with ſucceſs, it was repreſented fifty times at Bath and Briſtol, thirty or forty times in moſt of the other great towns of England, and made its progreſs into Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Minorca. The ladies carried about with them the favourite ſongs of it in fans, and ſcreens were decorated with the ſame. Miſs Fenton, who acted Polly, though 'till then obſcure, became all at once the idol of the town; her pictures were engraved, and ſold in great numbers; her life written; books of letters and verſes to her publiſhed, and pamphlets made of her ſayings and jeſts; and to crown the whole, after being the mother of ſeveral ante-nuptial children, ſhe obtained the title and rank of a ducheſs by marriage. The profits of this piece were ſo very great, both to the author and Mr. Rich, the manager, that it gave riſe to a quibble which became frequent in the mouths of many, viz. "that it had made Rich *gay*, and Gay *rich*;" and it has been aſſerted, that the author's own advantages from it were not leſs than two thouſand pounds.

The unparalleled ſucceſs of the Beggar's Opera encouraged Mr. Gay to write a ſequel to it, which he entitled Polly; but this piece, when every thing was in readineſs for the rehearſal of it at the theatre, was prohibited by the lord Chamberlain. This diſappointment, however, was far from being a loſs to the author, for, as it was afterwards confeſſed by his beſt friends to be in every reſpect infinitely inferior to the firſt part, it is very probable that it might have failed of that great ſucceſs in the repreſentation which Mr. Gay might promiſe himſelf from it, whereas the profits ariſing from the publication of it, in conſequence of a very large ſubſcription, were (it it ſaid) more than adequate to what could have accrued to him from a moderate run, had it been repreſented. Mr. Gay was now taken into the patronage of the duke and ducheſs of Queenſberry, who treated him with a kindneſs that does honour to their memory. He died at their houſe in Burlington Gardens, in December 1732, and was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where a handſome monument was erected to him at the expence of his two noble patrons, with an inſcription expreſſive of their regards, and his own

merits, and the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope, who had the warmeſt friendſhip for him:

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
"In wit a man, ſimplicity a child;
"Above temptation in a low eſtate,
"And uncorrupted ev'n among the great;
"A ſafe companion, and an eaſy friend,
"Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end;
"Theſe are thy honours! not that here thy buſt
"Is mixt with heroes, or with kings thy duſt,
"But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay,
"Striking their penſive boſoms---"Here lies GAY."

Beſides the works already mentioned, Mr. Gay wrote the Diſtreſt Wife, a comedy; Achilles, an opera; the Wife of Bath, a comedy, &c.

GILPIN (BERNARD) the famous northern apoſtle, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family, and was born at Kentmire in Weſtmoreland in the year 1517. In 1533 he was admitted a ſcholar of Queen's college, Oxford, and ſoon became a diſtinguiſhed diſputant in the ſchools. On the 21ſt of March, 1541, he took the degree of maſter of arts, and was about the ſame time elected fellow of his college, being much beloved for the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition and unaffected ſincerity of his manners. After the foundation of Chriſt-church college in Oxford was completed by Henry VIII. he was choſen one of its firſt maſters. As he had been educated in the Romiſh religion, he yet adhered to that church; and in defence of its tenets, while he reſided at Oxford, held a diſputation againſt Dr. Hooper, afterwards biſhop of Gloceſter, and martyr for the proteſtant faith. But in the reign of Edward VI. holding a diſputation with the famous Peter Martyr, he was ſtaggered, and therefore began more carefully to ſtudy the ſcriptures and the writings of the fathers, thinking to confirm himſelf in his received opinions by ſtronger arguments: but his inquiries ſoon cooled his zeal for popery, and he at length began to be ſenſible that there were many enormous abuſes in that religion, and to think a reformation neceſſary. In 1552, by the perſuaſion of his friends, he was induced, againſt his will, to accept of the vicarage of Norton, in the dioceſe of Durham; and this being a grant from king Edward VI. he was appointed to preach before his majeſty, who was then at Greenwich. His ſermon was greatly approved*, and recommended him to the notice of many perſons of rank, particularly to Sir Francis Ruſſel and Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards earls of Bedford and Leiceſter, and to ſecretary Cecil, afterwards lord Burleigh, who procured for him the king's licence for a general preacher during his majeſty's life. Thus honoured, he went to his pariſh, entered upon the duties of it, and, as occaſion required, made uſe of the king's licence in other parts of the country. But here he ſoon grew uneaſy; and being ſcarcely ſettled in ſome of his religious opinions, found the country overſpread with popiſh doctrines, the errors of which he was unable to oppoſe; he therefore reſigned his living, and went abroad to converſe with the moſt eminent divines of both perſuaſions.

* It was printed at London in 1581, and again in 1630.

After

After an abſence of three years, which he chiefly paſſed at Louvain, having ſatisfied his conſcience in the general doctrines of the Reformation, he returned to England, and was kindly received by his uncle, Dr. Tonſtall, biſhop of Durham, who ſoon after promoted him to the archdeaconry of Durham, to which the rectory of Eaſington was annexed. He immediately repaired to his pariſh, where, notwithſtanding the perſecution was then at its height, he boldly preached againſt the vices, errors, and corruptions of the times, eſpecially in the clergy; upon which a charge conſiſting of thirteen articles was drawn up againſt him, and preſented in form to the biſhop. But Dr. Tonſtall found means to diſmiſs the cauſe in ſuch a manner as to protect his nephew without endangering himſelf, and ſoon after conferred upon him the valuable rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, on his reſignation of the archdeaconry of Durham. Mr. Gilpin was a ſecond time accuſed to the biſhop, and again protected by that prelate. His enemies, enraged at this ſecond defeat, laid their complaint before Dr. Bonner, biſhop of London, who immediately gave others for apprehending him. Upon which Mr. Gilpin bravely prepared for martyrdom, and ordering his houſe-ſteward to provide him a long garment, that he might make a decent appearance at the ſtake, ſet out guarded for London. It is ſaid that in the journey he happened to break his leg, which occaſioned ſome delay; however that be, it is certain that the news of queen Mary's death met him on the road, and he was ſet at liberty.

His pariſhioners, on his return to Houghton, received him with the ſincereſt joy. The living was worth about four hundred pounds per annum, which at that time was a great revenue; but the duty was proportionably laborious; the pariſh containing no leſs than fourteen villages. The parſonage-houſe being reduced to decay, he fitted it up, improved and enlarged it, till it became ſuitable to the hoſpitality he was reſolved to keep in it. Every fortnight he uſed in his family forty buſhels of corn, twenty buſhels of malt, and a whole ox, beſides a proportionable quantity of other proviſions. Every Thurſday a large quantity of meat was dreſſed for the poor, and every day they had as much broth as they pleaſed. Twenty-four of the pooreſt were his conſtant penſioners. Four times in the year a dinner was provided for them, when they received from his ſteward a quantity of corn, and a ſum of money; and at Chriſtmas an ox was always divided among them. Every Sunday from Michaelmas to Eaſter was a public day with him, on which he expected to ſee all his pariſhioners and their families, for whoſe entertainment he had three tables well covered; the firſt for gentlemen, the ſecond for huſbandmen, and the third for day-labourers. Strangers and travellers found a cheerful reception; all that came were welcome gueſts, and even their beaſts had ſuch care taken of them, that it was humorouſly ſaid, "If a horſe was turned looſe in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rector of Houghton's."

To thoſe who know, that, before the Reformation, hoſpitality was the boaſt of the Romiſh clergy, the prudence of this part of his conduct will appear in its proper light; and the reſt was agreeable to it. His behaviour was free, without levity; obliging, without meanneſs; inſinuating, without art; and to his humanity and affability he added an unwearied application to the immediate duties of his function. Not ſatisfied with preaching in public, he directed his pariſhioners to come to him with their doubts and difficulties; he endeavoured to form the youth to virtue; interpoſed in all acts of oppreſſion; was aſſiduous in preventing law-ſuits, and reconciling thoſe who quarrelled, and ſhewed ſuch a heart-felt concern for all under affliction, that they conſidered him as a good angel. But even this was not all; notwithſtanding

notwithſtanding the extent of his pariſh, obſerving the ignorance and ſuperſtition that prevailed around it, he thought the ſphere of his benevolence too confined, and therefore preached every year in the moſt neglected pariſhes in Northumberland, Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland. Wherever he came he uſed to viſit the jails, few of which had then an appointed miniſter; and by his labours and affectionate behaviour, he is ſaid to have reformed many abandoned wretches. He would likewiſe employ his intereſt for ſuch criminals whoſe caſes he thought were attended with hard circumſtances, and often procured their pardon. He built and endowed a grammar ſchool at Houghton, the place of his reſidence. This worthy and excellent divine, who merited and obtained the glorious titles of the Father of the Poor, and the Apoſtle of the North, died on the 4th of March, 1583, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

GOLDSMITH (Dr. OLIVER) a late ingenious and celebrated author, was born at Roſcommon in Ireland, in 1731. His father, who was a gentleman of a ſmall eſtate, had nine ſons, of whom Oliver was the third. He received a good claſſical education, and was intended for holy orders. With this view he was ſent with his brother Henry to Trinity-college, Dublin, where he obtained a bachelor's degree: but his brother's merit, on leaving the college, not being rewarded with any preferment in the church, our author was adviſed to the ſtudy of phyſic, which he commenced, by attending ſeveral courſes of anatomy in Dublin. In the year 1751 he left Dublin and went to Edinburgh, where he proſecuted the ſtudy of medicine under ſeveral celebrated profeſſors of that univerſity; but he had not reſided long in Scotland, before he began to feel the ill effects of his unbounded benevolence; and he was at length abſolutely obliged to leave the country, in order to avoid a priſon; for he had bound himſelf to pay a larger ſum for a friend, than the narrowneſs of his finances would enable him to diſcharge. It was in the beginning of the year 1754, that he quitted Edinburgh; but he had no ſooner reached Sunderland, than he was arreſted for the amount of his bond: from this diſtreſs however he was happily relieved by the humanity of Dr. Sleigh and Mr. Laughlin Macklane. The debt being diſcharged, he embarked on board a Dutch veſſel, bound for Rotterdam, in which place he continued but a ſhort time, and then went to Bruſſels. He now made the tour of a conſiderable part of Flanders, took the degree of bachelor of phyſic at Louvain, and thence went through Switzerland to Geneva, in company with an Engliſh gentleman, whom he had made an acquaintance with in the courſe of his travels in Flanders. When our poet ſailed from England, he was almoſt deſtitute of money, ſo that he was under a neceſſity of travelling on foot, or declining a journey in which he promiſed himſelf much ſatisfaction, from a review of the cuſtoms and manners of different countries. Mr. Goldſmith was at this period in good health, poſſeſſing a ſtrength of conſtitution, and a vigour of mind, which bid defiance to danger and fatigue. He was a tolerable proficient in the French language, and played on the German flute with a degree of taſte ſomething above mediocrity. Thus qualified, he travelled on, anxious to gratify his curioſity, and doubtful of the means of ſubſiſtence; his claſſical knowledge, however, afforded him occaſional entertainment in the religious houſes; while his muſical talents continued to feed and lodge him among the merry poor of Flanders, &c. The doctor, in relating the hiſtory of this part of his travels, would ſay, "When I approached a peaſant's houſe in the evening, I played one of my moſt merry tunes; which procured me not only a lodging, but ſubſiſtence for the following

lowing day: but I muſt own, that when I attempted to entertain perſons of a higher rank, they always thought my performance contemptible, nor ever made me any return for my endeavours to pleaſe them."

Dr. Goldſmith had not been long at Geneva, when a young fellow arrived there, to whom he was recommended as a tutor, in his travels through the reſt of Europe. This youth having had a large fortune left him by his uncle (a pawnbroker in London) reſolved to improve himſelf by travel; but, as avarice was his ruling paſſion, he ſaw little more of the curioſities of the continent than what is to be ſeen without expence. He was continually remarking how extravagant were the expences of travelling, and perpetually contriving methods of retrenching them; ſo that it is not to be wondered if our author and his pupil ſoon parted, which they did at Marſeilles, where the latter embarked for England, happy to ſave money rather than to gain knowledge. There was at this time but a ſmall balance due to Goldſmith, who was once more left to ſtruggle with adverſity. He now wandered alone through the greater part of France, till, having gratified his curioſity, and ſufficiently experienced thoſe inconveniencies attending the almoſt pennyleſs traveller, he ſailed for England, and arriving at Dover towards the end of the year 1758, haſtened immediately to London, where he found himſelf a perfect ſtranger, with ſcarce a ſhilling in his pocket. Thus ſituated, he began to be extremely uneaſy. His friend, Dr. Sleigh, now reſided in London; Goldſmith enquired him out, and was received with every mark of friendſhip and eſteem. An offer was now made him of the place of uſher at Dr. Milner's Academy at Peckham; and this he eagerly accepted, unwilling to ſubſiſt on the bounty of Dr. Sleigh.

About this period, he wrote ſome criticiſms for the Monthly Review; which meeting with high approbation, Mr. Griffiths (the proprietor) engaged him to ſuperintend that publication; he therefore repaired to London, and commenced author in form. This was in the year 1759, when he wrote a few pieces for the bookſellers; and though his pay was, as it deſerved to be, greater than that of many other writers, it was nevertheleſs very diſproportionate to the merit of ſuch a writer as Dr. Goldſmith. He now became acquainted with the late Mr. John Newbery, who being a proprietor of the Public Ledger, our poet was engaged as a writer in that paper, then newly eſtabliſhed, in which he publiſhed a ſeries of valuable letters, that have been ſince printed in volumes, under the title of the Citizen of the World. With the publication of his excellent poem called the Traveller, our author's literary fame began to increaſe very faſt, and it was eſtabliſhed by the appearance of the Vicar of Wakefield; for he was now equally and juſtly eſteemed both as a poet and noveliſt; he had been before looked upon as a good critic, and he afterwards ſhone as an ingenious hiſtorian, as his Hiſtory of England, Hiſtory of the Earth and animated Nature, &c. abundantly teſtify. The Vicar of Wakefield was ſucceeded by his comedy of the Good-natured Man, which was performed with tolerable ſucceſs at Covent-Garden theatre. The next piece of any conſequence that our author preſented the world with, was his Deſerted Village, a poem abounding in nature, truth, and elegance. His laſt comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, was acted with great ſucceſs in the year 1773. He died at his chambers in the Temple, on the 4th of April, 1774.

Soon after Dr. Goldſmith's death, a poem was publiſhed under the title of Retaliation, which owed its origin to the following circumſtance: the doctor belonged to a club of wits, who met occaſionally at the St. James's Coffee-

houſe; and a member of the ſociety having propoſed to write epitaphs on our poet, the doctor was called upon for *Retaliation*, in conſequence of which he wrote, and produced at the next meeting of the club, the above-mentioned poem; in which (among a few others) are the following characteriſtical epitaphs:

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, *the celebrated Orator.*

HERE lies our good Edmund, whoſe genius was ſuch,
We ſcarcely can praiſe it, or blame it too much;
Who, born for the univerſe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up, what was meant for mankind:
Tho' fraught with all learning, kept ſtraining his throat,
To perſuade * Dicky Whitworth to lend him a vote;
Who, too deep for his hearers, ſtill went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining;
'Tho equal to all things, for all things unfit,
Too nice for a ſtateſman, too proud for a wit:
For a patriot too cool, for a drudge diſobedient;
And too fond of the *right* to purſue the *expedient*.
In ſhort, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd, or in place, Sir,
To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor.

Mr. CUMBERLAND, *the Dramatic Writer.*

HERE Cumberland lies, having acted his parts;
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts;
A flattering painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.
His gallants are all faultleſs, his women divine,
And comedy wonders at being ſo fine;
Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out,
Or rather like tragedy giving a rout.
His fools have their follies ſo loſt in a croud
Of virtues and feelings, that folly grows proud,
And coxcombs alike in their failings alone,
Adopting his portraits, are pleas'd with their own.
Say, where has our poet this malady caught,
Or wherefore his characters thus without fault?
Say, was it that vainly directing his view,
To find out men's virtues, and finding them few,
Quite ſick of purſuing each troubleſome elf,
He grew lazy at laſt, and drew from himſelf?

Mr. GARRICK.

HERE lies David Garrick, deſcribe him who can,
An abridgement of all that was pleaſing in man;
As an actor, confeſt without rival to ſhine,
As a wit, if not firſt, in the very firſt line;

* Member of parliament for the town of Stafford.

Yet

Yet with talents like theſe, and an excellent heart,
The man had his failings, a dupe to his art;
Like an ill-judging beauty, his colours he ſpread,
And beplaiſter'd, with rouge, his own better red.
On the ſtage he was natural, ſimple, affecting,
'Twas only that, when he was off, he was acting;
With no reaſon on earth to go out of his way,
He turn'd and he varied full ten times a day;
Tho' ſecure of our hearts, yet confoundedly ſick,
If they were not his own by fineſſing and trick;
He caſt off his friends, as a huntſman his pack,
For he knew when he pleas'd he could whiſtle them back.
Of praiſe a mere glutton, he ſwallow'd what came,
And the puff of a dunce, he miſtook it for fame;
'Till his reliſh grown callous, almoſt to diſeaſe,
Who pepper'd the higheſt, was ſureſt to pleaſe.
But let us be candid, and ſpeak out our mind,
If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind.
Ye Kenricks, ye Kellys, and Glovers ſo grave,
What a commerce was yours, while you got and you gave!
How did Grub-ſtreet re-echo the ſhouts that you rais'd,
While he was beroſcius'd, and you were beprais'd!
But peace to his ſpirit wherever it flies,
To act as an angel, and mix with the ſkies:
Thoſe poets, who owe their beſt fame to his ſkill,
Shall ſtill be his flatterers, go where he will.
Old Shakeſpeare, receive him with praiſe and with love,
And Beaumonts and Bens be his Kellys above.

Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, *the Painter.*

HERE Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,
He has not left a better or wiſer behind;
His pencil was ſtriking, reſiſtleſs, and grand,
His manners were gentle, complying and bland;
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart:
To coxcombs averſe, yet moſt civilly ſteering,
When they judg'd without ſkill he was ſtill hard of hearing:
When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios and ſtuff,
He ſhifted his trumpet, and only took ſnuff.

GOWER (JOHN) an Engliſh poet of the fourteenth century, cotemporary with the famous Chaucer, is ſuppoſed to have been born about the year 1322, and to have received his education at Oxford. He afterwards ſtudied the law in the Middle Temple, and arrived to great eminence in that profeſſion. This ſtudy, however, did not engroſs his whole attention; he was well read in polite literature, and had an excellent taſte for poetry, in which he employed many of his leiſure hours. It was probably this part of his character that firſt recommended him to the acquaintance of Chaucer, which at length grew into the warmeſt friendſhip. Several circumſtances conſpired to unite theſe two fathers of Engliſh poetry: there was

was a great similarity in their tempers, and though Gower was the elder man, yet the difference of their ages was inconsiderable; they were likewise of the same party, Chaucer having attached himself to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, one of the uncles of Richard II. and Gower adhering with equal steadiness to Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, another of the king's uncles: add to this, Gower, as well as Chaucer, saw with indignation the vices of the clergy, and censured them with freedom.

As a poet, Gower was known to king Richard II. whose favour he had so far gained, that when that prince was one day taking his diversion on the Thames, and our author was in a boat near him, the king sent for him into his barge, and honoured him with his command to exercise his poetical talent upon some useful subject. He obeyed the royal mandate; and produced his *Confessio Amantis*. This performance is a kind of poetical system of morality, interspersed with excellent maxims; but the greatest part consists of pleasant stories, judiciously introduced as examples in support of the virtuous doctrine delivered. It is written in English verse, and is divided into eight books. The seventh book contains an abridgment of Aristotle's philosophy, whence he takes occasion to give the king some good advice, and that upon very delicate subjects, with much dignity and freedom. As Gower was particularly attached to the service of the duke of Gloucester, he probably belonged to that prince in the way of his profession; for at that time, not only the king and prince of Wales, but all the princes of the blood, had their standing council learned in the law, who were heard in parliament, in case any bill was read that might be detrimental to their interests; and it is not unlikely that Gower was the duke's chancellor, that is, the chief of his lawyers, and he who directed how justice was to be administered, and his prerogative maintained in his honours, lordships, and manors. This prince being at the head of those who took up arms against Richard II. and his favourites in 1387, the king ordered him to be seized and conveyed to Calais, where he was soon after murdered. This transaction could not but create in Gower a dislike to the administration of Richard; though indeed if our poet had been no way affected with this tragical event, he must, as a friend to the interests of his country, have been greatly disgusted with the imprudent and tyrannical government of that unhappy monarch. But it appears, that he was much concerned for the cruel murder of the duke his patron, whose death he pathetically lamented in his *Vox Clamantis* and *Chronica Tripartita*.

When Richard II. was deposed, and king Henry IV. had gained possession of the throne, Gower appeared on the side of the revolution. And accordingly, to his *Vox Clamantis*, which is a kind of chronicle of the insurrection of the commons in the reign of Richard, in Latin verse, he added several historical pieces; and, in particular, a chronicle of the deposition of king Richard II. and the coronation of king Henry IV. in three parts, in which he has been thought to be too severe upon the memory of Richard, and to bestow too many encomiums upon Henry. He also made some alterations in his *Confessio Amantis*, which had been dedicated originally to Richard, and inscribed a kind of second edition of it to king Henry. Gower has been greatly censured by many writers on this account. He has been represented as having, in the most ungrateful manner, trampled upon and insulted the memory of his murdered master, and generous benefactor, Richard II. in order to recommend himself to king Henry. But this severe censure of Gower does not appear to be founded upon any very just grounds. For in order to place our poet's conduct in the worst point of view, much is said of his obligations to king Richard

Richard; but what thoſe obligations were does not appear. All that is particularly ſpecified in this reſpect, is Richard's calling him into his barge, and deſiring him to write a poem: but certainly this was not an obligation of ſo high a nature, as to preclude Gower from the liberty of ſpeaking the truth of Richard after his death, without incurring the imputation of ingratitude. And what he has ſaid of that prince, was evidently no more than the truth, and indeed leſs than he might have ſaid of him with juſtice. The unhappy end of that monarch may excite pity in the humane breaſt, and in ſome degree throw a veil over his failings; but it muſt be at the ſame time remembered, that his reign was ſullied with numberleſs acts of cruelty and oppreſſion.

Gower compoſed ſeveral other pieces beſides thoſe which have been mentioned; and from the general tenor of them, he appears to have been a perſon of great integrity and real piety; one who placed religion not in ceremonies, but in actions; and who laboured to convince mankind, that the practice of virtue was their trueſt intereſt, as well as their higheſt honour. He died in the year 1402, and was interred under a ſumptuous tomb in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark.

GRAHAM (James) marquis of Montroſe, was ſon of the earl of Montroſe, and deſcended from the royal family of Scotland. He was born in that kingdom in 1613, and diſcovering an early thirſt for glory, was ſent to the court of of France, where, before he was twenty years of age, Lewis XIII. gave him a command in his Scotch guards. Returning ſoon after to his native country, he applied to the marquis of Hamilton to introduce him at court, and recommend him to the king; but that nobleman, being jealous of his great talents, took ſuch meaſures that when the young earl waited on his majeſty, he met with coldneſs and neglect. He was ſo diſguſted at this reception, that he immediately haſtened back to Scotland, and afterwards ſiding with the covenanters, raiſed a regiment of five hundred horſe, at the head of which he joined his countrymen in their firſt expedition into England, in 1639. He attended them alſo in their ſecond expedition, in 1640, but when they had advanced as far as Newcaſtle, he found means to ſend a letter to the king, containing aſſurances of inviolable fidelity.

In the year 1644, his majeſty appointed him governor-general of Scotland, and raiſed him to the dignity of a marquis. He ſoon after ſignalized himſelf in a wonderful ſucceſſion of victories over the covenanters. Having received a ſupply of twelve hundred men from Ireland, he aſſembled about an equal number of Highlanders, well affected to the royal cauſe. He then, without any regular proviſion of arms and ammunition, attacked and defeated lord Elcho at Perth, though that nobleman commanded an army of ſeven thouſand men, well armed and diſciplined. Being afterwards joined by the earl of Airly, he routed two thouſand five hundred covenanters, headed by lord Burley, at Aberdeen. When ſurrounded on all hands by the marquis of Argyle, the earl of Lothian, and other noblemen, with the militia of the country, he eluded their vigilance by the moſt ſurprizing retreats, marches, and ſtratagems. He ravaged the country of Argyle with fire and ſword, and defeated the troops of the marquis at Inverlochy with great ſlaughter. The terror of his name diſperſed a body of five thouſand men, whom the earl of Seaforth had aſſembled: he routed the forces of colonel Urrey, a gallant officer, in a pitched battle near Inverneſs; and Baillie, another ſoldier of reputation, marching againſt him with a freſh army, met with the ſame misfortune. In ſhort, Montroſe, by his valour and conduct, prevailed in ſo many attempts, that he made himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Scotland; but his good fortune was not of long continuance; he was

ſurpriſed and defeated on the 13th of September, 1645, by general David Leſley, and obliged to retire with his broken forces into the Highlands. While he was there levying troops, and concerting methods of retrieving his loſs, the king having thrown himſelf into the hands of the Scots, ſent him orders to lay down his arms, and retire beyond ſea; a command which he obeyed with reluctance. When he heard of the king's death, he was filled with grief and indignation, and, in one of his tranſports of ſorrow, is ſaid to have written with the point of his ſword on the ſand theſe ſpirited verſes:

" Great, good, and juſt! could I but rate
" My grief, and thy too rigid fate,
" I'd weep the world to ſuch a ſtrain,
" That it ſhould deluge once again:
" But ſince thy loud-tongu'd wounds demand ſupplies
" More from Briareus' hands than Argus' eyes,
" I'll ſing thy elegy in trumpet's ſounds,
" And write thy epitaph in blood and wounds."

The marquis now repaired to the Hague, with a numerous retinue of gentlemen who followed his fortunes, and offered his ſervice to Charles II. who created him knight of the garter, and granted him a commiſſion to make a deſcent upon Scotland. He accordingly embarked for that kingdom, and landed there in April 1650, with about five hundred ſoldiers. Being joined by very few of the royaliſts, he was in no condition to oppoſe the numerous army that was ſent againſt him; his forces were ſoon defeated, and himſelf betrayed into the hands of his enemies by a gentleman to whom he fled for protection. He was immediately conveyed priſoner to Edinburgh, and being brought before the parliament, was bitterly reviled by the earl of Loudoun, chancellor of Scotland, who upbraided him with having broken the covenants, rebelled againſt God, the king, and the kingdom, and committed many horrible murders, treaſons, and impieties. " He told them, that as the king had condeſcended to treat with them, he would behave towards them with more reverence than he ſhould otherwiſe have expreſſed for ſuch an aſſembly. He ſaid he had taken and kept the firſt covenant, while they proſecuted the purpoſes for which it was ordained; that he had never ſubſcribed the ſecond, which was productive of the moſt monſtrous rebellion; that he had raiſed forces by virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, and acted like a faithful ſubject, without perpetrating thoſe cruelties that were laid to his charge, or ſuffering any blood to be ſhed but in battle; on the contrary, that he had always put a ſtop to the carnage as ſoon as he poſſibly could take ſuch a ſtep with any regard to his own ſafety, and had ſaved the lives of many perſons then preſent, to whoſe evidence he appealed. He obſerved, that he had laid down his arms, and quitted the kingdom, at his late maſter's command; that he had now again returned to Scotland, by the authority of his preſent majeſty. He adviſed them to conſider the conſequence of proceeding againſt him in this manner, and demanded a fair trial by the laws of the land, or by the law of nations. He was condemned to be hanged the next day on a gallows thirty feet high; and the ſentence implied, that he ſhould be afterwards quartered, and his members expoſed in different parts of the kingdom. During this ſhort interval, he was perſecuted by their miniſters, who told him that his ſufferings in this life would be but an eaſy prologue to thoſe which he would undergo hereafter, and, without ſcruple, pronounced his eternal damnation. He heard them with ſcorn, obſerving,

obſerving, that they were a miſerable, deluding and deluded people, and would ſhortly bring that poor nation to the moſt inſupportable ſervitude. He declared, he was as well pleaſed to hear that his head ſhould be placed on the Tolbooth, as he ſhould be to know that his picture hung in the king's bad-chamber; and wiſhed he had fleſh enough to be diſtributed among all the cities of Chriſtendom, as a teſtimony of the cauſe for which he ſuffered. At the place of execution, the hangman tied about his neck, a Latin book containing the hiſtory of his exploits, written by Dr. Wiſhart, who had been his chaplain. He ſmiled at this mark of impotent malice, ſaying he was prouder of that collar than ever he had been of the garter; he behaved himſelf with undaunted courage, and the moſt pious reſignation. He expatiated on the virtues of his murdered maſter; ſpoke in praiſe of the juſtice and goodneſs of the preſent king (Charles II.) and fervently prayed that they might not betray him as they had betrayed his father. After ſome devout ejaculations, he chearfully ſubmitted to the ſentence, which was executed with every circumſtance of barbarous exultation.*"

Thus died this great and good man, on the 21ſt of May, 1650, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. After the Reſtoration, his funeral obſequies were performed with great magnificence at Edinburgh.

GRAHAM (George) an ingenious clock and watch-maker, was born at Gratwick, an obſcure village in Cumberland, in the year 1675, and in 1688 came to London to be put apprentice. After he had been ſome time with another maſter, Mr. Tompion, the watch-maker, received him into his family on account of his merit, and treated him with a kind of parental affection till his death. Mr. Graham at length became the moſt eminent of his profeſſion; and being completely ſkilled in practical aſtronomy, not only gave to various movements for the menſuration of time a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but invented ſeveral aſtronomical inſtruments, which have greatly advanced that ſcience: he alſo made conſiderable improvements in thoſe that had been before in uſe, and, by his amazing dexterity of hand, conſtructed them with greater preciſion and accuracy than any other perſon in the world. The great mural arch in the obſervatory at Greenwich was made under his immediate inſpection for Dr. Halley, and divided by his own hand; and of this incomparable original, the beſt inſtruments of the kind in France, Spain, Italy, and the Weſt Indies, are copies, made by Engliſh artiſts. The ſector by which Dr. Bradley firſt diſcovered two new motions in the fixed ſtars, was invented and made by him. He compriſed the whole planetary ſyſtem within the compaſs of a ſmall cabinet, from which, as a model, all the modern orreries have been conſtructed. When the French academicians were ſent to the North, to make obſervations in order to aſcertain the true figure of the earth, they juſtly thought Mr. Graham the propereſt perſon in Europe to furniſh them with inſtruments: they accordingly met with ſucceſs, performing their work in one year, ſo that by a ſubſequent obſervation in France, Sir Iſaac Newton's theory of the earth was confirmed. But the academicians who went to the South, not taking Mr. Graham's inſtruments, were greatly embarraſſed and retarded.

Mr. Graham was many years a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated ſeveral ingenious and important diſcoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle, a quickſilver pendulum, and many curious obſervations relating to the true length of the ſimple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few days before his death. His temper was as

* Smollett's Hiſtory of England, Vol. III. page 355, 4to.

communicative

communicative as his genius was penetrating, and his principal view was neither the accumulation of wealth, nor the diffuſion of his fame, but the advancement of ſcience, and the benefit of mankind: he was perfectly ſincere, candid, generous, and free from ſuſpicion: he died November 1751, at the age of ſeventy-ſix, and was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

GRANVILLE (GEORGE) lord Lanſdowne, an eminent Engliſh poet, was deſcended of an ancient and noble family, and was the ſecond ſon of the honourable Mr. Bernard Granville, whoſe father was the illuſtrious Sir Bevil Granville, or Greenville. He was born about the year 1667, and imbibed the firſt principles of education in France, under the care of Sir William Ellis. From thence, at eleven years of age, he was removed to Trinity-college in Cambridge, where, before he was twelve, he ſpoke a poem of his own compoſition to the ducheſs of York, who viſited that univerſity 1679. At the age of thirteen he took the degree of maſter of arts, and two years after quitted Cambridge. In 1696 his comedy called the She Gallants was acted with applauſe at the theatre-royal in Lincoln's-Inn fields: he alſo wrote an admirable tragedy entitled Heroic Love; the Britiſh Enchanters, a dramatic opera; Peleus and Thetis, a maſque: he altered Shakeſpear's Merchant of Venice, under the title of the Jew of Venice; and in 1702 tranſlated into Engliſh the ſecond Olynthian of Demoſthenes. He was elected member for Fowey in Cornwall, in the firſt parliament of queen Anne. In 1710 he was choſen repreſentative for the county of Cornwall; and the ſame year was appointed ſecretary at war, in the room of Mr. Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford: he continued in this office for ſome time, and diſcharged it with reputation. On the 31ſt of December, 1711, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Lanſdowne, baron of Biddeford, in the county of Devon. He always ſtood high in the favour of queen Anne, and with good reaſon, having upon every occaſion teſtified the greateſt zeal for her government, as well as the moſt profound reſpect for her perſon. In 1712 he was advanced to the poſt of comptroller of the houſhold, and ſworn of her Majeſty's privy-council; and ſoon after became treaſurer of the houſhold, from which office he was removed on the acceſſion of George I.

In the year 1715 his lordſhip entered deeply into the ſcheme for raiſing an inſurrection in the weſt of England: in conſequence of which, on the 26th of September, he was ſeized as a ſuſpected perſon, and committed priſoner to the Tower, where he continued upwards of ſixteen months: he was diſcharged from his confinement on the 8th of February, 1717, and ſome years after withdrew to France. At his return from thence in 1732, he publiſhed a fine edition of his works in two volumes, quarto. He died at his houſe near Hanover-ſquare, on the 30th of January, 1735, in the 68th year of his age. As he had no male iſſue, the title of Lanſdowne became in him extinct: his lordſhip lived in the greateſt intimacy with the celebrated poets Dryden and Pope, who have tranſmitted his name with honour to poſterity: he was a nobleman of uncommon learning and abilities, an eloquent ſpeaker, and an admirable poet.

GRAY (THOMAS) author of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, and many other poetical pieces, was the ſon of a money-ſcrivener, and was born in Cornhill, December 26, 1716; he received his education at Eton-ſchool, under the care of his uncle, Mr. Antrobus, then one of the aſſiſtant maſters, and alſo a fellow of Peter-houſe, Cambridge; of which ſociety Mr. Gray was admitted a penſioner in 1734.

1734. At ſchool he contracted a friendſhip with Mr. Horace Walpole and Mr. Richard Weſt. The former is well-known and diſtinguiſhed. The latter was the only ſon of lord chancellor Weſt of Ireland, and grandſon, by the mother, to biſhop Burnet: he removed from Eton to Chriſt-church college, Oxford, about the ſame time that Mr. Gray left that ſchool for Cambridge. Our author's firſt attempt in Engliſh verſe was a tranſlation from Statius, much in the ſpirited manner of Dryden, in 1736; and his firſt original production was an elegant Sapphic Ode, in 1738. In April that year Mr. Weſt quitted Chriſt-church for the Inner Temple, and Mr. Gray removed from Peter-houſe to London in September, intending to ſtudy the law in the ſame ſociety. But this intention was laid aſide, an invitation being given him that winter by Mr. Walpole, to be the companion of his travels, on which they ſet out in March 1739. A diſagreement ariſing between them, they parted at Venice, and Mr. Gray arrived in London on the 1ſt of September 1741. Some time after, he took the degree of bachelor of laws at Cambridge. His much admired Elegy in a Country Church-yard was publiſhed in 1751, and met with a very favourable reception. Upon the death of Colley Cibber, in December 1757, he was offered the place of poet laureat, which he thought proper to decline. In 1763 he received a complimentary epiſtle from Count Algarotti, to whom his Pindaric Odes had been recommended by a friend then on his travels, in which he ſays, "I will be as much as I can *præco laudum tuarum*, and my letter ſhall be printed in a new journal that is publiſhed at Venice, entitled The Minerva; for Italy ſhall know, that England, enriched with a Homer*, an Archimedes†, a Demoſthenes‡, wants not alſo her Pindar."

In the year 1765, Mr. Gray was offered the degree of doctor of laws by the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen, which he declined. In the month of July, 1768, the duke of Grafton recommended him to his majeſty for the profeſſorſhip of modern hiſtory at Cambridge, worth four hundred pounds per annum, which he gladly accepted. He died on the 31ſt of July, 1770, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His abilities and learning conſpicuouſly appear in his works, which have been lately publiſhed together by the ingenious Mr. Maſon, who, being intimately acquainted with our poet, has prefixed memoirs of his life and writings.

GREATRAKES (VALENTINE) famous in the laſt century for curing many diſeaſes by ſtroaking the parts affected with his hands, was the ſon of William Greatrakes, eſq. and was born at Affane, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, on St. Valentine's day, 1628. He was bred a proteſtant, in the free-ſchool of Liſmore. On the breaking out of the Iriſh rebellion, he fled with his mother into England, where he was kindly entertained by his great uncle, Edmund Harris, brother to Sir Edward Harris, knight; and after his uncle's death, he completed his education under John Daniel Getſius, a German, miniſter of Stoke-Gabriel in Devonſhire, with whom he ſtudied humanity and divinity: After an abſence of five or ſix years ſpent in theſe improvements, he returned to his native country, which he found in a deplorable ſituation, and therefore retired to the caſtle of Caperquin, where he ſpent a year in contemplation, and grew extremely diſſatisfied with the world. However, about the year 1649, he entered into the parliament's ſervice, and became a lieutenant in lord Broghill's regiment: he continued in the army till the year 1656, when he retired to Affane, and was

* Milton. † Sir Iſaac Newton. ‡ Lord Chatham.

made clerk of the peace for the county of Cork, regiſter for tranſplantation, and juſtice of the peace.

Being diſmiſſed from his places at the reſtoration, he again gave way to melancholy, and about the year 1662, felt a ſtrange perſuaſion in his mind that he was endowed with the gift of curing the king's-evil; yet being ſenſible of the ridicule to which he ſhould probably expoſe himſelf by making it known, he thought fit to conceal this opinion for ſome time; but at length mentioned it to his wife, who conſidered it as no better than an idle fancy. A few days after one William Maker, of Salterbridge, in the pariſh of Liſmore, having a ſon afflicted with the king's evil, both in his eyes, cheek, and throat, brought him to the houſe, deſiring Mrs. Greatrakes, who was always ready to afford her charity to her neighbours, according to the little ſkill ſhe had in ſurgery, to do ſomething for him. She acquainted her huſband with it, who told her that ſhe ſhould now ſee whether this was a mere fancy, or the dictates of the Spirit of God in his heart; and laying his hands on the parts affected, he prayed to God to heal the child, and bid the parent bring him again in two or three days. When he returned, the eye was almoſt healed, the node, which was nearly as big as a pullet's egg, being ſuppurated, and the throat greatly amended; ſo that in a month's time he was perfectly cured. Then there came to Mr. Greatrakes one Margaret Macſhane, of Ballineſly, in the pariſh of Liſmore, who had had the evil upwards of ſeven years, whom he cured, to the amazement of all; and his fame now increaſing, he cured the ſame diſorder in many others, all by ſtroaking with his hands; and ſome troubled with agues he cured in the ſame manner.

Afterwards he had the like impulſe that he could heal all kinds of diſeaſes; and going one day to Mr. Dean's, at Liſmore, there came into the houſe a poor man who had a pain in his loins and flank, went almoſt double, and had five ulcers in his leg; who begging his aſſiſtance, he put his hands on the man's loins and flank, and immediately ſtroaked the pain out of him, ſo that he could ſtand upright. He then put his hands on the ulcerous leg, which inſtantly changed colour from black to red; three of the five ulcers cloſed up, and the reſt within a few hours after; ſo that he went out well, and two days afterwards fell to work at his trade, which was that of a maſon. After this Mr. Greatrakes cured many diſeaſes of various kinds by ſtroaking.

In the mean time, as he pretended to have ſome extraordinary aſſiſtance from the Holy Ghoſt in performing theſe cures, he was cited before the biſhop's court, and forbid to proceed any farther; upon which, in 1665, he came to England, where Edward lord Conway took him to his ſeat at Ragley, in Warwickſhire, to try the force of his ſtroaking faculty upon his lady, who had for many years laboured under a moſt violent head-ach; but here the obſtinacy of the diſorder baffled his utmoſt endeavours; yet continuing there three weeks, he cured great numbers of people; inſomuch that Mr. Henry Stubbe, who practiſed phyſic at Stratford upon Avon, and, being daily at Ragley, was an eye-witneſs of the cures, publiſhed a piece entitled "The Miraculous Conformiſt, or an Account of ſeveral marvellous Cures performed by the ſtroaking of the Hands of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes." This gentleman ſoon after received the royal commands to wait upon his majeſty at Whitehall, where he performed ſeveral cures, as he did alſo in and about London. But he was not always ſucceſsful; for being employed by one Mr. Creſſet, in Charter-houſe-ſquare, his ſtroaking had a very bad effect, upon which was publiſhed "Wonders no Miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrakes's Gift of Healing examined:"

examined:" this was ſoon followed by another pamphlet, entitled "A brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrakes, and divers ſtrange Cures by him lately performed, &c." to which were annexed the teſtimonies of ſeveral eminent and worthy perſons of the chief matters therein related; and the whole was drawn up in the form of a letter to the honourable Robert Boyle, eſq. who was a patron of our ſtroaker, as was alſo Dr. Henry More, and ſeveral other members of the Royal Society, before whom Mr. Greatrakes was examined. Dr. More aſcribed the cures to an extraordinary refined and purified ſtate of the blood in Greatrakes, whence he thought might iſſue a ſanative, as well as there did a malignant contagion in a contrary ſtate; others ſuppoſed that they were wrought by the force of imagination in his patients; and ſome imagined them to be mere fictions. It is certain that the great Mr. Boyle believed him to be an extraordinary perſon, and atteſted many of his cures. He had the character of being a gentleman of great piety and humanity: however, he was a kind of prodigy that ſurprized and puzzled not only the ignorant, but the learned.

GREENVILE, or GREENVILLE (Sir RICHARD) a gallant naval commander in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the ſon of Sir Roger Greenvile, bart. and was born about the year 1540. Being naturally of an active and martial ſpirit, he entered into the ſervice of the emperor againſt the Turks, and gave ſignal proofs of his courage in Hungary. In 1571 he was choſen to repreſent the county of Cornwal in parliament, received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards commanded a ſquadron of ſeven ſmall ſhips, which ſailed from Plymouth on the 9th of April, 1585, in order to make diſcoveries in America; when entering the bay of Moſquito in the iſland of St. John de Porto Rico, he and his men landed, built a fort, and took two ſhips.

On the 20th of June, they reached the newly-diſcovered country of Virginia, where Sir Richard left a colony of an hundred men, under the direction of Sir Ralph Lane, and having ſettled every thing to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who were to remain behind, weighed anchor in the Tyger, which was of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons, and ſet ſail for England. In his paſſage home, he chaſed a Spaniſh ſhip of three hundred tons burthen, which he found it impoſſible to take any other way than by boarding, and that appeared to his own people impracticable, as they had at that time no boat; but Sir Richard cauſed ſomething like a boat to be clapped up with the boards of broken cheſts, in which he went in perſon, with as many men as it would hold, and boarded the Spaniſh ſhip; which he had no ſooner done, than the half-wrought boat fell to pieces. In the veſſel he had thus taken, which was richly laden, Sir Richard was ſeparated from the Tyger, which he did not ſee again during the whole voyage, that veſſel anchoring at Falmouth on the 6th of October, whereas Sir Richard Greenvile did not arrive in his prize at Plymouth till the 18th of the ſame month, when he was met, and welcomed on ſhore, by a great concourſe of people, who came to congratulate his good fortune.

Sir Richard, ſoon after his return, reſolved to make another voyage to Virginia; but not being able to get every thing ready as ſoon as he expected, he prevailed on his kinſman Sir Walter Raleigh to ſend a ſhip with proviſions. That veſſel arrived at Virginia, and Sir Richard landed there fourteen days after, with a ſquadron of three ſail; but neither the firſt ſhip, nor Sir Richard's ſquadron, could diſcover any ſigns of the colony which had been left there, the men having been, at their own

own requeſt, taken away a few days before, by Sir Francis Drake, who touched there in his return from the Weſt-Indies. Sir Richard then took ſome prizes, landed on the Azores, and plundered ſeveral villages, after which he returned to England.

In 1591, the queen's miniſtry being informed that a rich Spaniſh fleet was ſoon to return home from America, it was reſolved that a ſtrong ſquadron ſhould be ſent to intercept it at the Weſtern Iſlands. This fleet conſiſted of ſeven of her majeſty's ſhips, under the command of lord Thomas Howard, admiral, and Sir Richard Greenvile, vice-admiral. In the mean time, the Spaniſh monarch receiving notice of the purpoſe of the Engliſh, equipped a fleet of fifty-three ſail, and ſent them to eſcort his Weſt-India ſhips. The lord Howard received information that this formidable armament was approaching him, on the laſt day of Auguſt in the afternoon, when he was riding at anchor under the iſland of Flores; and almoſt before he had received the intelligence, the enemy's fleet was in ſight. The Engliſh ſquadron was in no condition to oppoſe the Spaniards; for beſides its very great inferiority, near half the Engliſh were diſabled by the ſcurvy and other diſeaſes. Lord Howard, therefore, weighed immediately, and put to ſea, and the reſt of his ſquadron followed his example. The Revenge, Sir Richard Greenvile's ſhip, weighed laſt, Sir Richard ſtaying to receive the men who were on ſhore, and who would otherwiſe have been loſt, he having no leſs than ninety ſick on board. The Admiral, and the reſt, with difficulty, recovered the wind, which Sir Richard not being able to do, his maſter and ſome others adviſed him to cut his main-ſail and caſt about, truſting to the ſailing of his ſhip, becauſe the Seville ſquadron was already on his weather-bow. But Sir Richard peremptorily refuſed to fly from the enemy, telling them, "That he would much rather die than leave ſuch a mark of diſhonour on himſelf, his country, and the Queen's ſhip." In conſequence of this reſolution, he was preſently ſurrounded by the enemy, and engaged alone with the whole Spaniſh fleet of 53 ſail, which had ten thouſand men on board; and from the time the fight begun, which was about three in the afternoon, to the break of day next morning, he repulſed the enemy fifteen times, though they continually ſhifted their veſſels, and boarded with freſh men. In the beginning of the action he himſelf received a wound; but he continued above deck till eleven at night, when receiving a freſh wound, he was carried down to be dreſſed. During this operation he received a ſhot in the head, and the ſurgeon was killed by his ſide. The Engliſh began now to want powder; all their ſmall arms were broken or become uſeleſs, forty of their beſt men, which were but one hundred and three at the beginning, killed, and almoſt all the reſt wounded; their maſts were beat over-board, their tackle cut in pieces, and nothing but a hulk left, unable to move one way or other. In this ſituation Sir Richard propoſed to the ſhip's company to truſt to the mercy of God, not to that of the Spaniards, and deſtroy the ſhip with themſelves rather than yield to the enemy. The maſter-gunner and many of the ſeamen agreed to this deſperate reſolution; but others oppoſed it, and obliged Sir Richard to ſurrender. He died in three days after; and his laſt words were, "Here die I, RICHARD GREENVILLE, with a joyful and quiet mind; for that I have ended my life as a true ſoldier ought to do, fighting for his country, queen, religion, and honour: my ſoul willingly departing from this body, leaving behind the laſting fame of having behaved as every valiant ſoldier is in duty bound to do." The Spaniards loſt in this ſharp, though unequal action, four ſhips, and about a thouſand men.

GRESHAM (Sir THOMAS) founder of the Royal Exchange, and of Gresham-college, (which is now destroyed, and the Excise-office built on the same spot) was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, a wealthy merchant, and was born at London in 1519. While very young, he was bound apprentice to a mercer; after which he was sent to Gonvil-hall, now Caius-college, in Cambridge, where he made great proficiency in learning. He then engaged in trade, in which he met with such success, that he soon became one of the richest merchants in the kingdom, and was admitted a member of the Mercers company in the year 1543. On his father's death, he succeeded him in the office of agent to king Edward VI. for taking up money of the merchants of Antwerp, and in 1551 removed with his family to that city, where his mercantile genius exerted itself in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the crown, and extending our foreign trade. However, upon the accession of queen Mary, he was removed from his agency; but presenting to the ministry a memorial of his services to the late king, he was soon after re-instated in that post, and, on the decease of Mary, was immediately employed by queen Elizabeth to buy up arms. Her majesty, in 1559, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him her agent in foreign parts.

Sir Thomas's father, while sheriff of London, had applied to king Henry VIII. to enable him to purchase houses, in order to build a bourse for the reception of the merchants; but without effect. Sir Thomas now resumed his father's design; the citizens purchased eighty houses in Cornhill, and cleared the ground, after which Sir Thomas, at his own expence, built an exchange upon that spot, on the same plan as that of Antwerp. It was completed in 1569; and on the 29th of January, 1570, queen Elizabeth came to Sir Thomas's house in Bishopsgate-street, where having dined with him, she went to view the bourse, and caused it to be proclaimed, by a trumpet and herald, the Royal Exchange. This edifice was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, but was immediately rebuilt in a more magnificent manner.

Though Sir Thomas Gresham had purchased large estates in several counties of England, yet he was desirous of having a country seat near London, and therefore bought Osterly park near Brentford, within which he built a very large and magnificent seat. Here queen Elizabeth being once lodged and entertained with great splendour, found fault with the court before it, as being too large, observing, that it would appear better if divided by a wall in the middle; he took the hint, and in order to shew his respect to her majesty, immediately sent for workmen from London, who built up the wall with such privacy and expedition, that the next morning the queen, to her great surprize, found the court divided in the manner she had proposed the day before. Before this seat was completed, he formed and executed the design of converting his mansion-house in Bishopsgate-street into a college. For this purpose, he gave one moiety of the Royal Exchange to the mayor and commonalty of London, and the other to the Mercers company for the salaries of seven lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric, at fifty pounds per annum for each, with his house in Bishopsgate-street for the residence of the lecturers, and the reading of the lectures. He likewise left 531. 6 s. 8 d. yearly, for the provision of eight alms-folks residing in the alms-houses behind his house, with 10l. a year to each of the prisons, and the like sum to each of the hospitals, and 100l. per annum to provide a dinner on every quarter-day for the Mercer's company. On the 21st of November, 1579, this ge-

nerous and worthy man ſuddenly fell down in his own houſe, and being taken up ſpeechleſs, ſoon expired.

GREVILE, or GREVILLE (FULK) lord Brooke, an ingenious writer, and a munificent patron of learning, was the ſon of Sir Fulk Grevile, of Beauchamp-court in Warwickſhire, where he was born in the year 1554. He was educated at the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, after which he travelled, and, upon his return, was introduced at court by his uncle Robert Grevile a ſervant to queen Elizabeth; and from that time he continued to make daily advances in her majeſty's favour. He had a great ambition to ſignalize himſelf in military enterprizes; but being diverted from them by the remonſtrances, and even expreſs injunctions, of the queen, he devoted himſelf wholly to civil employments. The firſt place he poſſeſſed under the government, was an office in the court of the marches of Wales; and he was ſoon after appointed ſecretary to that principality. In 1597 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1599 was made treaſurer of marine cauſes for life. He was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king James I. and, in the twelfth year of that king's reign, was conſtituted under-treaſurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and ſworn of the privy-council. Having diſcharged his offices with great fidelity, he was, in 1620, advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Brooke, of Beauchamp-court, and the next year was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, upon which he reſigned his poſt in the exchequer. He wrote ſeveral works, among which are, 1. Two tragedies, Alaham and Muſtapha: 2. A Treatiſe of Human Learning, in verſe: 3. The Life of Sir Philip Sidney: 4. An Inquiſition upon Fame and Honour, in eighty-ſix ſtanzas. At length, neglecting to reward one Haywood, who had ſpent the greateſt part of his life in his ſervice, the latter expoſtulated with his lordſhip, but was ſharply rebuked; this prompted him to revenge, and being alone with him, in his bed-chamber, at Brooke-houſe in Holborn, he gave his lordſhip a mortal ſtab in the back, of which he died September 1628, aged ſeventy-four. The aſſaſſin immediately withdrew into another room, and ſtabbed himſelf. His lordſhip was interred in St. Mary's church, Warwick, under a beautiful monument of black and white marble.

Mr. Walpole obſerves of lord Brooke, that he was one of thoſe admired wits who have loſt much of their reputation in the eyes of poſterity; for a thouſand accidents of birth, court favour, or popularity, concur to gild a ſlender proportion of merit, and after-ages, who look when thoſe beams are withdrawn, wonder what attracted the eyes of the multitude.

GREY (Lady JANE) an illuſtrious perſonage, diſtinguiſhed by her birth, learning, and virtue. She was of royal blood by both parents; her grandmother on the ſide of her father Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, being queen conſort to Edward IV. and her grandmother on the ſide of lady Frances Brandon her mother, being daughter to Henry VII. queen dowager of France, and mother of Mary queen of Scots. Lady Jane was born at Broadgate, her father's ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, in 1537, and gave early proofs of the moſt aſtoniſhing abilities. Her genius firſt appeared in the works of her needle, and then in the fine hand ſhe wrote: ſhe performed admirably on ſeveral muſical inſtruments, and accompanied them with her voice, which nature had rendered exquiſitely ſweet, and which was aſſiſted by all the graces art could beſtow. Her father had two chaplains, Harding and Aylmer, both

both men of diſtinguiſhed learning, whom he employed as her tutors; and ſhe made ſuch proficiency under their inſtructions as amazed them both. She not only ſpoke and wrote her own language with extraordinary accuracy, but the French, Italian, Latin, and eſpecially Greek, were as natural to her as her own; ſhe was alſo verſed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic.

Upon the decline of the king's health, in 1553, the dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, who by the fall of Somerſet had riſen to the height of power, began to think of preventing the reverſe of fortune, which they foreſaw would take place on Edward's death, by changing the ſucceſſion of the crown, and transferring it into their own families. Here the excellent and amiable qualities of the lady Jane, joined to her near affinity to the king, ſubjected her to be the chief tool of their ambition. On this account ſhe was married to the lord Guilford Dudley, the duke of Northumberland's fourth ſon, without being acquainted with the real deſign of the match, which was celebrated with great pomp in the latter end of May. In a few days after this, king Edward grew ſo weak, that Northumberland, thinking it high time to carry his project into execution, broke the affair to the young monarch, and having made the moſt plauſible objections to his majeſty's two ſiſters, perſuaded him to ſet aſide all partialities of blood in favour of the lady Jane; and a deed of ſettlement being drawn up by the judges, was with great ſecrecy ſigned by his majeſty, and all the lords of the council. Northumberland then directed letters to the princeſs Mary, in her brother's name, requiring her attendance at court; but when ſhe was within half a day's journey of Greenwich, the king died there, on the 6th of July, 1553, and having timely notice of it, ſhe eſcaped the ſnare that had been laid for her.

At length, every previous ſtep being taken, the dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk repaired to Sion-houſe, where the lady Jane reſided with her huſband; and there the duke of Suffolk with much ſolemnity, told his daughter, that the late king had left his crown to her by the conſent of the privy council, and that the magiſtrates and citizens of London approved of what had been done. Then both he and Northumberland kneeling, paid their homage to her as queen of England. The unhappy lady, overwhelmed with grief and aſtoniſhment, anſwered, That natural right, and the laws of the kingdom, declaring for the king's ſiſters, ſhe would not burthen her conſcience by wearing a yoke that belonged to them; that ſhe was ſenſible of the infamy of violating the right of others to gain a ſcepter; and that it was mocking God and deriding juſtice, to ſcruple the ſtealing of a ſhilling, and not the uſurpation of a crown. She then mentioned the dangers with which her wearing of the crown would be attended, and concluded with ſaying, "I will not exchange my peace for honourable jealouſies, for magnificent and glorious fetters. And if you love me ſincerely, you will rather wiſh me a ſecure and quiet, though mean fortune, than an exalted condition, expoſed to the wind, and followed by a diſmal fall." However, the exhortations of her father, the entreaties of her mother, the artful perſuaſions of Northumberland, and the earneſt deſires of her huſband, whom ſhe tenderly loved, at length prevailed on her to yield an unwilling aſſent; and with a heavy heart ſhe ſuffered herſelf to be conveyed by water to the Tower, which ſhe entered with all the ſtate of a queen, attended by ſome of the principal nobility. She was immediately proclaimed queen, and the ſame day aſſuming the regal title, proceeded to exerciſe many acts of ſovereignty. Mary, however, was no ſooner proclaimed, than the duke of Suffolk, who then reſided with his daughter in the Tower, went to her apartment, and in the ſofteſt

terms

terms told her, that she must lay aside the dignity of a queen; to which, with a serene countenance, she answered, that she received this message with greater satisfaction than her former advancement to royalty; that by her obedience she had sinned and offered violence to herself, and now willingly resigned the crown.

Thus ended the reign, but not the misfortunes of this unhappy lady. She and her husband were committed to the Tower, as were also the dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, who had raised an army to support her claim. The former of these noblemen was set at liberty; but the latter was beheaded on the 22d of August. On the 3d of November, the lady Jane, and her husband the lord Guilford Dudley, were tried and condemned for high treason. But there are some reasons to believe that queen Mary would have spared their lives, had not the duke of Suffolk imprudently engaged in Wyat's rebellion; the consequence of which was, an order from the queen for their immediate execution. Lady Jane received the news with marks of real joy; and she was prepared to meet her fate, when Dr. Feckenham, abbot of Westminster, came to her from the queen, who was very desirous that she should die a papist. The lady received him with much civility, and with such calmness and sweetness of temper, that he could not help being moved at her situation, and therefore procured her a respite of three days. But when he acquainted her with it, she told him, That far from desiring her death might be delayed, she expected and wished for it as the period of her miseries, and her entrance into eternal happiness. She heard him patiently, and answered all his arguments in defence of popery, with such strength and clearness, as plainly shewed that she had studied her religion with the utmost care. On Sunday evening, which was the last she was to spend in this world, it is said she wrote a letter in the Greek tongue, on the blank leaves at the end of a Greek Testament, which she bequeathed as a legacy to her sister, the lady Catharine Grey. The next morning the lord Guilford earnestly desiring the officers to allow him to take his last farewel of her, they consented; but, upon notice, she sent him word, that such a meeting would rather add to his afflictions than confirm that tranquility which had prepared their souls for the stroke of death, advising him to defer the interview to the other world, where friendships were happy, and unions indissoluble. All she could do was to give him a farewel out of a window, as he passed to his scaffold on Tower-hill, where he suffered with much Christian meekness. She also beheld his dead body wrapped in linen, as it was brought back under her window to the Tower-chapel.

The lieutenant led this noble and excellent lady about an hour after to a scaffold opposite the White-Tower, where she was attended by Feckenham; but without paying any regard to his discourses, she kept her eyes fixed on a book of prayers which she held in her hand. After a short recollection, she saluted those who were present with a composed countenance: then addressing herself to Dr. Feckenham, she said, "God will abundantly requite you, good Sir, for your humanity to me, though your discourses gave me more uneasiness than all the terrors of approaching death." She then made a plain and short speech to the spectators; after which, kneeling, she repeated the *Miserere* in English. Then rising, she gave her two women her gloves and handkerchief, and her Prayer-Book to the lieutenant of the Tower. In untying her gown the executioner offered to assist her, but she desired him to let her alone; and turning to her women, they undressed her, and gave her a handkerchief to bind over her eyes. The executioner then kneeling desired her pardon, to which she answered, "Most willingly." In short, the handkerchief being

being bound close over her eyes, she began to feel for the block, and being guided to it by one of the spectators, she stretched herself forward, and saying, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit," her head was instantly separated from her body at one stroke. Soon after her death a work was published in quarto, intitled, The Precious Remains of Lady Jane Grey.

GRIERSON (CONSTANTIA) distinguished by her poetical genius and uncommon learning, was born in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, and was not only versed in Greek and Roman literature, but also in history, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics. She gave a proof of her knowledge in the Latin tongue, by her dedication of the Dublin edition of Tacitus to lord Carteret; and by that of Terence to his son, to whom she likewise wrote a Greek epigram. When lord Carteret was viceroy of Ireland, he obtained a patent for Mr. Grierson, her husband, to be his majesty's printer in that kingdom. She wrote several fine poems in English, some of which were inserted by Mrs. Barber amongst her own. Mrs. Pilkington has recorded some particulars concerning this female author, and tells us that, "when about eighteen years of age, she was brought to her father to be instructed in midwifry: that she was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, and understood the mathematics as well as most men: and what made these extraordinary talents yet more surprizing was, that her parents were poor illiterate country-people; so that her learning appeared like the gift, poured out on the Apostles, of speaking all languages without the pains of study." Being asked by Mrs. Pilkington where she had gained this prodigious knowledge, she answered, that "she had received some little instruction from the minister of the parish, when she could spare time from her needle-work, to which she was closely kept by her mother." Mr. Pilkington adds, that "she wrote elegantly both in verse and prose; that her turn was chiefly to philosophical or divine subjects; that her piety was not inferior to her learning; and that some of the most delightful hours she herself had ever passed, were in the conversation of this female philosopher."

GUY (THOMAS) founder of Guy's Hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsley-down, Southwark. He was put apprentice, in 1660, to a bookseller in the porch of Mercer's-chapel, and set up trade with a stock of about 200l. in the house that forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland and importing them; but this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great bible trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he began to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands; for being a single man, and very penurious, his expences could not be great when it was his custom to dine on his shop-counter with no other table-covering than an old newspaper: he was moreover as little scrupulous about the stile of his apparel. The bulk of his fortune however was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during queen Anne's wars, and by South-sea stock in the memorable year 1720. To shew what great events spring from trivial causes, it may be observed that the public owe the dedication of the greatest part of his immense fortune to charitable purposes, to the indiscreet officiousness of his maid-servant in interfering with the mending of the pavement before the door. Guy had agreed to marry her, and preparatory to his nuptials had ordered the pavement before the

door, which was in a neglected ſtate, to be mended, as far as to a particular ſtone which he pointed out. The maid, while her maſter was out, innocently looking on the paviours at work, ſaw a broken place that they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them: but they told her that Mr. Guy had directed them not to go ſo far "Well, ſays ſhe, do you mend it, tell him I bad you, and I know he will not be angry." It happened however that the poor girl preſumed too much on her influence over her careful lover, with whom a few extraordinary ſhillings expence turned the ſcale totally againſt her; the men obeyed, Guy was enraged to find his orders exceeded, his matrimonial ſcheme was renounced, and he built hoſpitals in his old age. In the year 1707 he built and furniſhed three wards on the north ſide of the outer-court of St. Thomas's hoſpital in Southwark, and gave 100l. to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own hoſpital; and ſome time before his death erected the ſtately iron gate, with the large houſes on each ſide, at the expence of about 3000l. He was ſeventy-ſix years of age when he formed the deſign of building the hoſpital contiguous to St. Thomas's, which bears his name, and lived to ſee it roofed in; dying in the year 1724. The charge of erecting this vaſt pile amounted to 18,793l. and he left 219,499l. to endow it; a much larger ſum than had ever been dedicated to charitable uſes in this kingdom by any one man. He erected an almſhouſe with a library at Tamworth in Staffordſhire, (the place of his mother's nativity, and for which he was repreſentative in parliament) for fourteen poor men and women; and for their penſions, as well as for the putting out poor children apprentices, bequeathed 125l. a year. Laſtly, he bequeathed 1000l. to all who could prove themſelves in any degree related to him.

NOORTHOUCK'S *Hiſtorical and Claſſical Dictionary.*

HALE (Sir MATTHEW) lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Charles II. was born at Alderly in Glouceſterſhire, on the firſt of November, 1609; being the ſon of Robert Hale, a barriſter of Lincoln's-Inn. In 1626 he was admitted of Magdalen-hall in Oxford, where he ſtudied for ſome time with uncommon diligence; but was afterwards diverted from his ſtudies by the levities of youth, and reſolved to engage in a military life. From this reſolution, however, he was diſſuaded by Mr. ſerjeant Glanvill, by whoſe advice he applied to the ſtudy of the law, and entered himſelf of Lincoln's-Inn in 1629. He was called to the bar ſome time before the civil wars broke out, and, after they did break out, behaved in ſuch a manner as to gain the eſteem of both parties. He was one of the counſel to the earl of Strafford, archbiſhop Laud, and king Charles himſelf; as alſo to the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, lord Capel, and lord Craven. After the king's death, he took the oath called the Engagement, and in 1653-4 was made one of the juſtices of the Common-Pleas, in which ſtation he acted with great integrity and courage. In 1658-9 he was choſen burgeſs for the univerſity of Oxford; and, in the parliament which recalled king Charles II. was elected one of the repreſentatives for the county of Glouceſter. Soon after the reſtoration of that monarch, he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer; but, in order to avoid the honour of knighthood, which was uſually conferred upon perſons promoted to that office, he, for a conſiderable time, declined all opportunities of waiting on his majeſty. The lord chancellor Clarendon obſerving this circumſtance, ſent for him one day upon buſineſs, when the king was at his houſe, and, on his coming, ſaid to his majeſty, "There is your modeſt chief baron;" upon which he was unexpectedly knighted. On the 18th of May, 1671, he was made lord chief juſtice of the

the King's-Bench, which poſt he held about four years and a half, when, his health declining, he prudently reſigned it. He died on the 25th of December, 1676. aged ſixty-ſeven, and was interred in the church-yard of Alderly. He wrote, 1. An Eſſay on the Gravitation and Non-Gravitation of fluid Bodies: 2. Obſervations touching the Torricellian Experiment: 3. Contemplations moral and divine: 4. The primitive Origination of Mankind conſidered and explained according to the Light of Nature: 5. Pleas of the Crown; or, a methodical Summary of the principal matters relating to that ſubject. 6. The Original Inſtitution, Power, and Juriſdiction of Parliaments; and ſeveral other works.

The Rev. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "this excellent perſon, whoſe learning in the law was ſcarce equalled, and never exceeded, was, in many reſpects, one of the moſt perfect characters of his age. Nor was his knowledge limited to his own profeſſion: he was far from inconſiderable as a philoſopher and divine. He was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public capacity. His deciſions upon the bench were frequently a learned lecture on the point of law; and ſuch was his reputation for integrity, that the intereſted parties were generally ſatisfied with them, though they happened to be againſt themſelves. No man more abhorred the chicane of lawyers, or more diſcountenanced the evil arts of pleading. He was ſo very conſcientious, that the jealouſy of being miſled by his affections made him perhaps rather partial to that ſide to which he was leaſt inclined. Though he was a man of true humility, he was not inſenſible of that honeſt praiſe which was beſtowed on him by the general voice of mankind, and which muſt have been attended with that *ſelf-applauſe* which is the natural reſult of good and worthy actions. This pride, which deſerves to be called by a ſofter name, was a very different thing from vanity. He is therefore very unjuſtly repreſented as a vain perſon by Mr. Roger North, who, by endeavouring to degrade an eſtabliſhed character, has only degraded his own."

HALES (JOHN) uſually ſtyled the Ever-Memorable, was born at Bath in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1584. At thirteen years of age he was ſent to Corpus-Chriſti-college, Oxford; and in 1605, by the intereſt of Sir Henry Savile, was choſen fellow of Merton-college. On account of his uncommon ſkill in the Greek tongue, he was not only appointed to read the Greek lecture in his college, but was alſo in 1612 made Greek profeſſor to the univerſity. The year following he was admitted a fellow of Eton-college, being then in holy orders. In 1618 he accompanied Sir Dudley Carleton, king James's ambaſſador to the ſtates of Holland, in quality of his chaplain; by which means he had an opportunity of being preſent at the ſynod of Dort, of whoſe tranſactions he gave Sir Dudley an account in a ſeries of letters, which were afterwards publiſhed. In his younger years he was attached to the doctrines of Calvin; but hearing Epiſcopius ſpeak in the above-mentioned ſynod, he changed his ſentiments, and became an Arminian. A tract which he wrote at the deſire of his friend Mr. Chillingworth, concerning ſchiſm and ſchiſmatics, expoſed him to the diſpleaſure of archbiſhop Laud, who ſent for him to Lambeth and expoſtulated with him on the ſubject; but, after ſome converſation, the archbiſhop was perfectly reconciled to him. In 1639 Mr. Hales was preferred to a canonry of Windſor, of which however, he was deprived upon the commencement of the civil war; and refuſing to take the engagement, he was in 1649 ejected from his fellowſhip of Eton-college. He paſſed the remainder of his life in privacy and retirement, in the houſe of a widow at Eton, whoſe huſband had

had been his ſervant. Here he was reduced to very narrow circumſtances, and obliged to diſpoſe of his valuable library at a low price, in order to procure ſubſiſtence. He died on the 19th of May, 1656, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

"Mr Hales (ſays Dr. John Pearſon, biſhop of Cheſter) was a man of as great ſharpneſs, quickneſs, and ſubtilty of wit, as ever this or perhaps any nation bred. His induſtry did ſtrive, if it were poſſible, to equal the largeneſs of his capacity, whereby he became as great a maſter of polite, various, and univerſal learning, as ever yet converſed with books. Proportionate to his reading was his meditation, which furniſhed him with a judgment beyond the vulgar reach of man, built upon unordinary notions, raiſed out of ſtrange obſervations and comprehenſive thoughts within himſelf. So that he really was a moſt prodigious example of an acute and piercing wit, of a vaſt and illimited knowledge, of a ſevere and profound judgment. Although this may ſeem, as in itſelf it truly is, a grand elogium, yet I cannot eſteem him leſs in any thing which belongs to good men, than in thoſe intellectual perfections; and had he never underſtood a letter, he had other ornaments ſufficient to endear him. For he was of a nature, as we ordinarily ſpeak, ſo kind, ſo ſweet, ſo courting all mankind, of an affability ſo prompt, ſo ready to receive all conditions of men, that I conceive it near as eaſy a taſk to became ſo knowing, as ſo obliging. As a chriſtian, none was ever more acquainted with the nature of the goſpel, becauſe none more ſtudious of the knowledge of it, or more curious in the ſearch, which being ſtrengthened by thoſe great advantages before-mentioned, could not prove otherwiſe than highly effectual. He was not only muſt truly and ſtrictly juſt in his ſecular tranſactions, moſt exemplarily meek and humble notwithſtanding his perfections, but beyond all example charitable."

In 1659 there came out a collection of Mr. Hales's works, under the title of Golden Remains; and ſome years after appeared another collection entitled, Several Tracts by the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales.

HALES (Stephen) D. D. a celebrated divine and philoſopher, was the ſon of Thomas Hales, Eſq. of Beckſbourn in Kent, and was born there on the 7th of September, 1677. In 1696 he was entered a penſioner at Bennet college, Cambridge, and was admitted a fellow in 1703. He early diſcovered the bent of his genius to natural philoſophy. His firſt ſtudy was botany, in which he took infinite pains. He next applied to the ſtudy of anatomy in animal life, and invented a curious repreſentation of the lungs in lead. He alſo made, when very young, a conſiderable progreſs in chemiſtry. But what rendered him moſt remarkable at the univerſity, was the invention of a machine in braſs to demonſtrate the motion of the planets.

Having taken his degrees in divinity, and entered into holy orders, he was appointed curate of Teddington in Middleſex. In 1718 he was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about the ſame time was inducted into the living of Porlock in the county of Somerſet. In 1741 he firſt publiſhed his moſt uſeful invention of Ventilators, which he continued to improve during the reſt of his life. About ſix or ſeven years after, one of them was put up in the priſon of the Savoy; and though between fifty and a hundred perſons had died every year of the jail diſtemper in that place, four perſons only died in two years after his machine was erected, though the number of priſoners frequently exceeded two hundred. The uſe of ventilators was afterwards introduced into the king's ſhips, and other places; and in the laſt war, after long ſolicitations, he procured an order from the French king to erect them

them in the prisons where the English were confined. In short, it would be almost endless to enumerate this great philosopher's various researches into nature, and all the schemes he published for the benefit of mankind; most of which are to be found in the transactions of the Royal Society, and discover his great knowledge of the secrets of nature. He spent the latter part of his life chiefly at Teddington, where he was honoured with the company of some of the greatest persons in the nation; whom, without any of the fashionable modes of polite breeding, he received and visited with patriarchal simplicity; and among those who honoured him with their particular esteem, was the late prince of Wales, his present majesty's father, who often took a pleasure in surprising him in his laboratory. After the death of that amiable prince, in 1751, the princess's household was no sooner settled, than he was appointed her almoner, and did credit to her choice. About two years after, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His own merit, and the interest of his friends, might easily have procured him some higher preferment in the church; but he studiously declined all further promotion, and devoted his time to the prosecution of his studies. Blest with serenity of mind, and an excellent constitution, he attained the age of eighty-three, and, after a short illness, died at Teddington on the 4th of January, 1761. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, by her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.

HALLEY (EDMUND) a most eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, on the 29th of October, 1656, and instructed in grammar-learning at St. Paul's school. From thence, in the year 1673, he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he applied with great assiduity and success to practical and geometrical astronomy. In November 1676, he embarked for the island of St. Helena, in order to complete the catalogue of fixed stars by the addition of those that lie near the south pole; and having delineated a planisphere, in which he laid them all down in their exact places, he returned to England in 1678. King Charles II. to whom this planisphere was presented, gave Mr. Halley a letter of mandamus to the university of Oxford for the degree of master of arts; and in the same year he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. In 1680 he set out on his travels, accompanied by his friend Mr. Robert Nelson, author of the Companion for the Feasts and Fasts. In 1683 he published his Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass, in which he supposes the whole globe of the earth to be one great magnet, with four magnetical poles or points of attraction; but afterwards thinking that this theory was liable to great exceptions, he procured an application to be made to king William, who appointed him commander of the Paramour pink, with orders to seek by observations the discovery of the rule of variations, and to lay down the longitude and latitude of his majesty's settlements in America. He set out on this attempt the 24th of November, 1698, but having crossed the line, his men grew sickly, and his lieutenant mutinying, he returned home in June, 1699, and having got the lieutenant tried and cashiered, set sail a second time in September following, with the same ship, and another of less bulk, of which he had also the command. He now traversed the vast Atlantic ocean from one hemisphere to the other, as far as the ice would permit him to go; and having made his observations at St. Helena, Brasil, Cape Verd, Barbadoes, the Madeiras, the Canaries, the coast of Barbary, and many other latitudes, arrived in England in September, 1700, and the next year published a general chart, shew-

ing at one view the variation of the compaſs in all thoſe places. Captain Halley, (as he was now called) had been at home little more than half a year, when he was ſent by the king to obſerve the courſe of the tides, with the longitude and latitude of the principal head-lands in the Britiſh channel. This taſk he performed with his uſual expedition and accuracy; and ſoon after his return he publiſhed a large map of that channel.

In 1703 Mr. Halley was appointed Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford, in the room of Dr. Wallis, and had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him by that univerſity. In 1713 he was made ſecretary of the Royal Society; and in 1720 ſucceeded Mr. Flamſteed in the poſt of king's aſtronomer, upon which he the next year reſigned his place of ſecretary. Soon after the acceſſion of his late majeſty, he obtained, by the intereſt of queen Caroline, a grant of the half-pay of a captain in the navy, as he had formerly ſerved the crown in that capacity. In Auguſt 1729, he was choſen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He expired without a groan on the 14th of January, 1741-2, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age, and was interred at a place near Greenwich. Moſt of his writings were publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, of which, for ſeveral years, they were the chief ornament. Our aſtronomer was intimately acquainted with the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton, from whom he received, and to whom he communicated, many uſeful hints; and the publication of whoſe Principia he ſuperintended.

HAMDEN, or HAMPDEN (John) Eſq. of Hamden in the county of Bucks, received the honourable appellation of patriot Hamden, for his ſpirited defence of the laws and liberties of his country, in oppoſition to the illegal and oppreſſive tax of ſhip-money. He was deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in Buckinghamſhire, and was born at London in the year 1594. In 1609 he was ſent to Magdalen college, Oxford, whence he removed to the inns of court, where he made a conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law. After he had paſſed his thirtieth year, he was choſen to repreſent his county in parliament; and in 1636 became univerſally known by his refuſal to pay ſhip-money, as an illegal impoſition; for which he was proſecuted in the exchequer. This important cauſe was ſolemnly argued in that court before all the judges, who, after ſeveral hearings, decreed that Mr. Hamden ſhould pay the tax. From this time he ſoon grew one of the moſt popular men in the nation, and a principal director of the anti-miniſterial party in the houſe of commons. At the commencement of the long parliament, "the eyes of all men (ſays lord Clarendon) were fixed upon him, as their *pater patriæ*, and the pilot that muſt ſteer the veſſel through the tempeſts and rocks which threatened it; his reputation of honeſty was univerſal, and his affections ſeemed ſo publicly guided, that no corrupt or private ends could bias them." On the 3d of January, 1641-2, the king ſent his attorney-general to accuſe of high treaſon the lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hamden, and four other members of the houſe of commons, and went the next day to that houſe to ſeize them; but they had previouſly retired; and Mr. Hamden afterwards made a ſpeech in the houſe to acquit himſelf of the charge. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, in 1642, he took the command of a regiment of foot under the earl of Eſſex, and gave proofs of uncommon bravery and military ſkill. But he received a mortal wound in an engagement with prince Rupert, in Chalgrave-field, Oxfordſhire, and died on the 24th of June, 1643, ſix days after the battle.

His

His character is thus delineated by the earl of Clarendon: "He was a man of much greater cunning, and it may be of the moſt diſcerning ſpirit, and of the greateſt addreſs and inſinuation to bring any thing to paſs which he deſired, of any man of that time, and who laid the deſign deepeſt.—He was not a man of many words, and rarely began the diſcourſe, or made the firſt entrance upon any buſineſs that was aſſumed, but was a very weighty ſpeaker; and after he had heard a full debate, and obſerved how the houſe was like to be inclined, took up the argument, and ſhortly, and clearly, and craftily, ſo ſtated it, that he commonly conducted it to the concluſion he deſired. He was of that rare affability and temper in debate, and of that ſeeming humility and ſubmiſſion of judgment, as if he brought no opinion of his own with him, but a deſire of information and inſtruction: yet he had ſo ſubtle a way of interrogating, and, under the notion of doubts, inſinuating his objections, that he infuſed his own opinions into thoſe from whom he pretended to learn and receive them. And even with them who were able to preſerve themſelves from his infuſions, and diſcerned thoſe opinions to be fixed in him, with which they could not comply, he always left the character of an ingenious and conſcientious perſon. He was indeed a very wiſe man, and of great parts, and poſſeſſed with the moſt abſolute ſpirit of popularity, and the moſt abſolute faculties to govern the people of any man I ever knew. For the firſt year of the parliament, he ſeemed rather to moderate and ſoften the violent and diſtempered humours, than to inflame them. But wiſe and diſpaſſioned men plainly diſcerned, that that moderation proceeded from prudence, and obſervation that the ſeaſon was not ripe, rather than that he approved of the moderation; and that he begot many opinions and motions, the education whereof he committed to other men; ſo far diſguiſing his own deſigns, that he ſeemed ſeldom to wiſh more than was concluded. And in many groſs concluſions, which would hereafter contribute to deſigns not yet ſet on foot, when he found them ſufficiently backed by a majority of voices, he would withdraw himſelf before the queſtion, that he might ſeem not to conſent to ſo much viſible unreaſonableneſs; which produced as great a doubt in ſome, as it did approbation in others, of his integrity.—After he was among thoſe members accuſed by the king of high-treaſon, he was much altered, his nature and carriage ſeeming much fiercer than it did before; and without queſtion, when he firſt drew his ſword, he threw away the ſcabbard.---He was very temperate in diet, and a ſupreme governor over all his paſſions and affections; and had thereby a great power over other men's. He was of an induſtry and vigilance not to be tired out, or wearied by the moſt laborious; and of parts not to be impoſed upon by the moſt ſubtle and ſharp; and of a perſonal courage equal to his beſt parts: ſo that he was an enemy not to be wiſhed, wherever he might have been made a friend; and as much to be apprehended where he was ſo, as any man could deſerve to be. And therefore his death was no leſs pleaſing to the one party, than it was condoled by the other. In a word, what was ſaid of Cinna, might well be applied to him; he had a head to contrive, a tongue to perſuade, and a hand to execute, any miſchief."

The ingenious author of the Seaſons, ſpeaking of the great men that Britain has produced, thus celebrates our patriot:

"A Hamden too is thine, illuſtrious land,
"Wiſe, ſtrenuous, firm, of unſubmitting ſoul,

"Who

" Who ſtem'd the torrent of a downward age,
" To ſlavery prone, and bade thee riſe again,
" In all thy native pomp of freedom bold."

HANMER (Sir THOMAS) the ſon of William Hanmer, Eſq. ſucceeded to the title and eſtate of his uncle Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer in Shropſhire, bart. He had his education at Oxford, where he was much eſteemed for the ſweetneſs of his manners, and his perfect acquaintance with the liberal arts; and he always retained the warmeſt gratitude and affection for that univerſity. When he arrived at years of maturity, he was choſen burgeſs for the county of Suffolk; and he ſat in parliament near thirty years, either as a repreſentative for that county or for Flintſhire, or for the borough of Thetford. In this venerable aſſembly he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, and his powerful elocution and unbiaſſed integrity drew the attention of all parties. In the year 1713 he was unanimouſly elected ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; which office he diſcharged with becoming dignity, and declined all further honours and emoluments. At length withdrawing himſelf from public buſineſs, he ſpent the remainder of his life in an honourable retirement. In this retreat he prepared an elegant and correct edition of the dramatic works of Shakeſpeare, of which he made a preſent to the univerſity of Oxford, where it was printed in the year 1744, with maſterly engravings by Gravelot, at the expence of Sir Thomas. This worthy man died at his ſeat in Suffolk, in 1746, and was interred in the pariſh church of Hanmer, where a monument was erected over his grave. He was twice married; firſt to Iſabel, ducheſs dowager of Grafton, and in her own right counteſs of Arlington; ſecondly to Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Folkes, of Barton in the county of Suffolk. Eſq.

HARLEY (ROBERT) earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, and lord high treaſurer in the reign of queen Anne, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Harley, and was born at London on the 5th of December, 1661. He was educated under the reverend Mr. Birch, at Shilton, near Burford, in Oxfordſhire; which, though a private ſchool, was remarkable for producing, at the ſame time, a lord high-treaſurer, viz. lord Oxford; a lord-high-chancellor, viz. lord Harcourt; a lord-chief-juſtice of the common-pleas, viz. lord Trevor; and ten members of the houſe of commons; who were all contemporaries as well at ſchool as in parliament. Here he laid the foundation of that extenſive knowledge and learning which rendered him afterwards ſo conſpicuous in the world.

At the Revolution, Sir Edward Harley, and this his eldeſt ſon, raiſed a troop of horſe at their own expence; and, after the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, Mr. Harley was choſen member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall, and afterwards ſerved for the town of Radnor, till he was called up to the houſe of lords. In 1690 he was choſen by ballot one of the nine members of the houſe of commons who were commiſſioners for ſtating the public accounts; and alſo one of the arbitrators for uniting the two India companies. In 1694 the houſe of commons ordered Mr. Harley, on the 19th of November, to prepare and bring in a bill for the frequent meeting and calling of parliaments, which he accordingly did on the 22d, and it was received and agreed to by both houſes without any alteration or amendment. On the 11th of February, 1701-2, he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons; and that parliament being diſſolved the ſame year by king William, and a new

a new one called, he was again elected ſpeaker on the 31ſt of December following, as he was in the firſt parliament called by queen Anne. On the 17th of April, 1704, he was ſworn of her majeſty's privy council; and, on the 18th of May following, made one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In 1706 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of union with Scotland, which took effect; and reſigned his place of ſecretary in February, 1707-8. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1710, he was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners of the Treaſury; alſo chancellor and under-treaſurer of the Exchequer: and, having three days after been again ſworn into the privy-council, he was, on the 8th of March following, in great danger of his life; the marquis of Guiſcard, a French papiſt, then under the examination of a committee of the privy-council at Whitehall, ſtabbing him in the breaſt with a penknife, which he took up in the clerk's room, where he waited before he was examined. Guiſcard, after a ſhort ſcuffle, was ſeized, and being impriſoned in Newgate, died there on the 17th of the ſame month.

In conſequence of this affair, an act of parliament was paſſed, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to attempt the life of a privy counſellor in the execution of his office; and a clauſe was inſerted to juſtify all perſons, who, in aſſiſting Mr. Harley and ſecuring Guiſcard, gave the latter any wound or bruiſe that occaſioned his death. Both houſes of parliament addreſſed the queen on this occaſion, and expreſſed their great concern "at the moſt barbarous and villainous attempt made upon the perſon of Robert Harley, eſq. chancellor of your majeſty's exchequer, by the marquis of Guiſcard, a French papiſt, at the time when he was under examination for treaſonable practices, before a committee of your majeſty's council. We cannot but be moſt deeply affected, to find ſuch an inſtance of inveterate malice againſt one employed in your majeſty's council, and ſo near your royal perſon; and we have reaſon to believe, that his fidelity to your majeſty, and zeal for your ſervice, have drawn on him the hatred of all the abettors of popery and faction. We think it our duty, on this occaſion, to aſſure your majeſty, that we will effectually ſtand by and defend your majeſty, and thoſe who have the honour to be employed in your ſervice, againſt all public and ſecret attempts of your enemies."

The wound Mr. Harley had received confined him for ſome weeks; but the houſe of commons being informed that it was almoſt healed, and that he would in a few days come abroad, they reſolved to congratulate his eſcape and recovery; and accordingly, upon his next attending the houſe, which was on the 26th of April, the ſpeaker addreſſed himſelf to him in a very reſpectful ſpeech, to which Mr. Harley returned as reſpectful an anſwer. In the year 1711, queen Anne, to reward his many eminent ſervices, was pleaſed to advance him to the peerage of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and titles of Baron Harley, of Wigmore in the county of Hereford, earl of Oxford, and earl Mortimer. We will tranſcribe the preamble of the letters patent, bearing date May, 11th, to ſhew the reader how prodigiouſly high Mr. Harley's credit ſtood with the people of England, as well as with the governing powers, at that time: "Whatever favour the equity of a prince can beſtow on a gentleman deſcended from an illuſtrious and very ancient family, framed by nature for great things improved by education in all manner of learning for greater, exerciſed by long experience in buſineſs, verſed in very different employments of the commonwealth, with extraordinary reputation, and not without danger; ſuch has our truſty and well beloved counſellor Robert Harley juſtly deſerved of us; he being the only man who, by a full houſe of commons, was choſen ſpeaker by three ſucceſſive parliaments;

and, at the same time that he held the chair, was one of our principal secretaries of state; his capacity fitting him for the management of those two important offices, which, though they seemed to disagree in themselves, were easily reconciled by one who knew how, with equal weight and address, to temper and turn the minds of men; so wisely to defend the rights of the people, without derogating from the prerogative of the crown; and who was thoroughly acquainted how well monarchy could consist with liberty. Having run through these two employments at the same time, after some breathing-while he took care of our treasury, as chancellor of our exchequer; put a stop to the growing embezzlement of the public money, which was spreading far and wide, like a contagion; provided, for the settling a new trade to the South-Seas; and having, with wonderful sagacity, very lately, and in a very good time, retrieved the languishing condition of our Exchequer, and thus restored public credit, merited the applause of the parliament, filled our citizens with joy, and us, for our interest is ever the same with that of our people, with no small satisfaction: for these reasons, we determine to confer on a gentleman, who has deserved so well of us, and of all our good subjects, those honours which were long since due to him and his family; being induced thereto by our own inclination, and the general voice of all Great Britain. Since therefore the two houses of parliament have declared, that the fidelity and affection he has expressed in our service, have exposed him to the hatred of wicked men, and the desperate rage of a villainous parricide; since they have congratulated his escape from such imminent dangers, and put us in mind, that he might not be preserved in vain; we willingly comply with their desires, and grant him, who comes so honourably recommended by the hearty votes of our parliament, a place among our peers, to whom, by the noble blood and long train of his ancestors, he is so nearly allied; and that, with all felicity, he take his title from the city where learning flourishes in so great a degree, himself the ornament of learning, and patron of learned men. Know," &c.

On the 29th of May, 1711, the queen appointed the earl of Oxford lord high treasurer of Great-Britain; and in August the same year, at a general meeting of the South-Sea company, he was chosen their governor. On the 26th of October, 1712, he was elected a knight of the garter. July the 27th, 1714, he resigned his staff of lord-high-treasurer into the hands of the queen, who died on the 1st of August following. On the 10th of June, 1715, he was impeached by the house of commons of high-treason, and other high-crimes and misdemeanours; and on the 16th of July, was committed to the Tower, where he suffered confinement till the 1st of July, 1717, and then, after a public trial, was acquitted by his peers. He died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, on the 21st of May, 1724, after having been twice married. Mr. Pope has celebrated his memory in the following lines:

> " A soul supreme, in each hard instance try'd,
> " Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;
> " The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
> " The lust of lucre, and the dread of death."

His lordship was not only an encourager of learning, but the greatest collector in his time of all curious books and manuscripts, especially those concerning the history of his own country. He was an enemy to the whigs and to the dissenters; his character is therefore represented very differently by different parties, and he

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is severely censured even by lord Bolingbroke, the associate of his politics and counsels. He wrote an Essay upon Public Credit, an Essay upon Loans; and a Vindication of the Rights of the Commons is said to have been written by him, though published under the name of Thomas Mackworth.

HARVEY (William) M. D. an eminent physician, born of a good family at Folkstone in Kent, on the 2d of April, 1578. At ten years of age he was sent to a grammar-school at Canterbury; and in May, 1593, removed to Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge. Having spent five or six years in this university, he travelled abroad, and took the degree of doctor of physic at Padua. After his return to England, he was incorporated doctor of physic at Cambridge, and going to London, entered upon the practice of his profession there. In 1607 he was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians; and in 1615 was appointed lecturer of anatomy and chirurgery in that college. In the course of these lectures, he first opened his discovery of the circulation of the blood, which will render his name immortal. This he afterwards communicated more fully to the world in his "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," published at Frankfort in 1627.

Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation was of the greatest importance to the whole art of physic. But no man who has attained great excellence, has ever escaped the attacks of envy. Discoveries and improvements in any art or science, have generally been viewed with a jealous eye by the bulk of the professors of those arts or sciences. And accordingly Harvey's discovery brought upon him many opponents of his own profession. Their several attempts to refute his book were indeed without success; but some of his antagonists seem to have been mean enough to endeavour to obstruct him in his private practice; for it appears, that Harvey complained to one of his friends, that he was much less frequently called upon to visit the sick, after he had published his book concerning the motion of the heart. His adversaries may be divided into two classes; by which he was attacked on different sides, and by very different arguments. Of these, the one party endeavoured to make it appear that his hypothesis was false; whilst the other admitted it to be well founded, but asserted that he was not the author of the discovery. One of the first who attacked Harvey's principles concerning the circulation, was Æmilius Parisanus, a physician of Venice; but he was opposed by Sir George Ent, of the college of physicians, in his "Apologia pro Sanguinis Circulatione." Those who endeavoured to deprive Harvey of the honour of this discovery, asserted that it was known to preceding writers. Vander Linden took great pains to prove that it was known to Hippocrates; others said it was known to Galen, others to Michael Servetus, and others to Columbus, an eminent anatomist; and Mr. Bayle afterwards affirmed, that it was known to Cæsalpinus. Passages were cited from these authors to prove this; but it has been shewn very clearly by Dr. Friend, in his History of Physic, as well as by others, that the passages quoted do by no means answer the purpose for which they are produced. The honour of discovering the circulation was also attributed to the famous Father Paul. This was occasioned by the following incident. The Venetian ambassador in England was presented by Dr. Harvey with his book on the circulation of the blood; which, on his return to Venice, he lent to Father Paul, who transcribed the most remarkable particulars out of it. These transcripts, after Father Paul's death, came into the hands of his executors, which induced several persons to imagine that he was the author of them, and gave rise to the report that he had discovered the circulation of the blood. But

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Dr. Harvey received letters from F. Fulgentio, Father Paul's intimate friend, which ſet the affair in a clear light. Upon the whole, we may conclude with the words of Dr. Friend, "As this great diſcovery was entirely owing to our countryman, ſo he has explained it with all the clearneſs imaginable; and though much has been written upon that ſubject, I may venture to ſay, his own book is the ſhorteſt, the plaineſt, and the moſt convincing of any, as we may be ſatisfied, if we look into the many apologies written in defence of the circulation."

On the 3d of February, 1623, letters were granted by King James I. permitting Dr. Harvey to wait and attend on his Majeſty in the ſame manner as the Phyſicians in ordinary did, with a promiſe that he ſhould ſucceed to that office on the firſt vacancy. And he was afterwards appointed Phyſician to King Charles I. He adhered to that Prince upon the breaking out of the civil wars, and attended his Majeſty at the battle of Edge-hill, and from thence to Oxford; and in 1642, he was incorporated Doctor of phyſic in that Univerſity. In 1645, by the King's influence, he was elected Warden of Merton-College; but upon the ſurrendering of Oxford the year after to the Parliament, he was obliged to quit that office; and retiring to London, he paſſed his time privately in the neighbourhood of that city. In 1651, he publiſhed his "Exercitationes de generatione animalium: quibus accedunt quædam de partu de membranis ac humoribus uteri, et de conceptione." This is a curious and valuable Work, and would certainly have been more ſo, had not the civil wars occaſioned the loſs of ſome of his papers. For although he had permiſſion from the Parliament to attend the King upon his Majeſty's leaving Whitehall, yet his houſe in London was in his abſence plundered of all the furniture; and his Adverſaria, with a great number of anatomical obſervations, relating eſpecially to the generation of inſects, were carried off, and never afterwards recovered by him. This loſs he greatly lamented.

Dr. Harvey had the happineſs to live to ſee the doctrine of the circulation generally received. And, in 1652, a ſtatue was erected to his honour by the College of Phyſicians. Two years after, he was choſen Preſident of the College in his abſence; and coming thither the day after, he acknowledged his great obligations to the electors for the honour they had done him, but declined accepting of the office, on account of his age and weakneſs. As he had no children, he made the College his heirs, and ſettled his paternal eſtate upon them in July following. He had three years before built them a room to aſſemble in, and a library; and, in 1656, he brought the deeds of his eſtate, and preſented them to the College. He was then preſent at the firſt feaſt, inſtituted by himſelf, to be continued annually, together with a commemoration-ſpeech in Latin, to be ſpoken on the 18th of October, in honour of the benefactors to the College. He died on the 3d of June, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age, and was carried to be interred at Hempſtead, in the county of Eſſex*, where a monument was erected to his memory. It has been reported, that Dr. Harvey before his death was deprived of his ſight, and that he thereupon drank a glaſs of opium, and expired ſoon after: but this report appears to be entirely void of foundation.

Dr. Harvey was not only eminently learned in the ſciences more immediately connected with his profeſſion, but was alſo well verſed in other branches of literature. He was well read in antient and modern hiſtory; and when he was wearied

* It is ſaid in the Biographia Britannica, and in the New and Gen. Biog. Dict. that Harvey was buried at Hempſtead in Hertfordſhire; but this is a miſtake.

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with too close an attention to the study of nature, he would relax his mind by discoursing with his friends on political subjects, and the state of public affairs. He took great pleasure in reading some of the antient Poets, and especially Virgil, with whose works he was exceedingly delighted. He was laboriously studious, regular and virtuous in his life, and had a strong sense of religion. In his familiar conversation there was a mixture of gravity and chearfulness; he expressed himself with great perspicuity, and with much grace and dignity; and was eminent for his great candour and moderation. He never endeavoured to detract from the merit of other men; but appeared always to think that the virtues of others were to be imitated, and not envied. And in the controversy which was occasioned by his discovery of the circulation, he seemed much more solicitous to discover truth, than to obtain fame. In the latter part of his life, he was greatly afflicted with the gout. He married the daughter of Lancelot Browne, Doctor of physic, but had no children by her.

An elegant and correct Edition of Dr. Harvey's Works, in one Volume, Quarto, was published by the College of Physicians at London, in 1766, with a Life of him in Latin prefixed.

HAWKINS (Sir JOHN) one of the most renowned seamen of his time, was born at Plymouth about the year 1520. He was second son to William Hawkins, Esq; an eminent sea-Commander. He was from his youth addicted to navigation, and the study of the mathematics; and began very early to put his knowledge in practice, by making several voyages to Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries, which were in those days extraordinary undertakings, and must have given him more experience than almost any of his contemporaries. Of his first voyages we have no particular account; but it appears that he had early acquired a great reputation, and was employed by queen Elizabeth as an Officer at sea, when some of those who were afterwards her chief Commanders were but boys, who learned from him the skill by which they arose to eminence.

In the spring of the year 1562, he formed the design of his famous voyage, which was advantageous to himself, and most of his proprietors; but much more so in its consequences to his country. In several trips that he made to the Canaries, where by his generosity and humanity, we are told, he had made himself much beloved, he acquired a knowledge of the slave-trade, and of the very great profit obtained by the sale of Negroes in the West-Indies. After due consideration, therefore, he resolved to attempt somewhat in this way, and to raise a subscription among his friends, for opening a new trade, first to Guinea, for slaves, and then to Hispaniola, St. John de Porto Rico, and other Spanish Islands, for sugars, hides, silver, &c. Upon his representation of the affair, Sir Lionel Ducket, and some others, readily joined in the undertaking. At their expence a little fleet was prepared, composed of the following ships. The Solomon, of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons, in which Mr. Hawkins himself sailed; the Swallow, of one hundred tons, commanded by Captain Thomas Hampton; and a bark of forty tons, called the Jonas; on board of all which there were about one hundred men. With this squadron he sailed from the coast of England, in the month of October, 1562; and, in his course, first touched at Teneriffe, and thence sailed to the coast of Guinea; where having by force or purchase acquired three hundred Negroe slaves, he sailed directly to Hispaniola, and making there a large profit, he returned safe to England in the month of September, 1563.*

* Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

The next year Mr. Hawkins made another voyage with a greater force, himſelf being in the Jeſus of Lubeck, a ſhip of ſeven hundred tons, accompanied by the Solomon, and two barks, the Tyger and the Swallow. He ſailed from Plymouth the 18th of October, 1564, and proceeded to the coaſt of Guinea, where he made himſelf maſter of a conſiderable number of Negroes, with which he ſailed for the Weſt-Indies. He arrived at the Iſland of Dominica on the 9th of March, 1565, and on the 16th he came to the Iſland of Margarita, where he was kindly entertained by the Alcaide, who furniſhed him with bullocks and ſheep; but the Governor not only refuſed him the liberty of trafficking there, and deprived him of a pilot whom he had actually hired, but ſent a caravel to inform the Governor of St. Domingo of his arrival, who thereupon ſent orders to the Spaniards all along the coaſts, to have no dealings with the Engliſh.

Mr. Hawkins finding there would be no traffic for him here, ſet ſail again on the 20th of the ſame month, and came on the 22d to a place on the continent called Santa Fe, where he found excellent watering, and other refreſhments. From hence he departed on the 28th; and the next day paſſed between the continent and the Iſland of Tortuga. He kept along the coaſt till the 3d of April, when he came to a town called Burboroata. Here he was obliged to ride at anchor, and ſolicit fourteen days for liberty to traffic; and when he had obtained it, it was clogged with an article of ſuch extravagant duty to the king of Spain, as would have more than eaten up all his profit. Hawkins, therefore, finding that nothing was to be done by fair means, landed an hundred men, well armed, and marched directly up to the town. By this kind of logic he ſoon brought the Spaniards to reaſon; ſo that they thereupon ſuffered him to traffic peaceably upon paying a moderate duty.

Having finiſhed his commerce here, he ſet ſail again on the 4th of May, and on the 6th came to the Iſland of Curacoa, where he trafficked advantageouſly for hides, and had what proviſions he pleaſed, of bullocks, ſheep, and lambs, paying for the hides only. On the 19th, he came to Rio de la Hacha, where the king of Spain's Treaſurer reſided, to whom he applied for liberty to trade there. But he met with the ſame difficulty he had found at Burboroata, till he made uſe of the ſame method of bringing the Spaniards to reaſon; and accordingly marching an hundred men, compleatly armed, towards the town, he obtained whatever he required*. And having trafficked much to his advantage, he came home through the Gulph of Florida, arriving at Padſtow in Cornwall on the 20th of September, 1565; having loſt, notwithſtanding many unfavourable accidents, and frequent ſkirmiſhes, no more than twenty perſons in the whole voyage, and bringing with him a large cargo of very rich commodities.

In the beginning of the year 1567, Mr. Hawkins ſailed to the relief of the French Proteſtants in Rochelle. And at his return from France, while he waited the Queen's orders with his ſquadron at Catwater, the Spaniſh fleet of near fifty ſail, bound to Flanders, paſſed between the Iſland and the Main, without lowering their top-ſails, or taking in their flags, upon which Captain Hawkins ordered a ſhot to be made at the Admiral's flag; but that not having the deſired effect, he directed a ſecond, which pierced it quite through; and upon this the Spaniards took in both top-ſails and flags, and came to an anchor. The Admiral then ſent one of his principal Officers in a boat, to expoſtulate the matter, and to know the reaſon of ſuch procedure. Captain Hawkins would not let him come aboard, or ſo much

* Lediard's Naval Hiſtory, Vol. I. P. 143.

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as receive his meſſage in perſon; but upon its being reported to him by an Officer, he ſent him word by the ſame perſon to tell his Admiral, that as he had entered the Queen's port, and neglected to pay that reverence which was due to her Majeſty, more eſpecially as her ſhips were there, and having ſo numerous a fleet, it could not but create a ſuſpicion of ſome ill deſign; for which cauſe he required him to depart the port in twelve hours, upon pain of being conſidered and treated as an enemy. The Spaniſh Admiral having received this meſſage, came in the ſame boat, and deſired to ſpeak with the Engliſh Commander; which was at firſt refuſed, but upon his preſſing it a ſecond time, was admitted. When they met, the Spaniard aſked Captain Hawkins, if there was war between Spain and England? he anſwered, No; but that it was not impoſſible that this proceeding might be thought ſufficient cauſe for a war; that he meant to diſpatch an expreſs immediately to the Queen and Council, with an account of what had paſſed, and that in the mean time he might depart. The Spaniſh Admiral at firſt pretended, that he could not comprehend wherein he had given offence; but Hawkins brought him to an acknowledgment, that he had done wrong, in not paying a proper reſpect to the Engliſh flag; and he offered to pay any penalty, and deſired that no diſpute between them might injure that harmony which ſubſiſted between their princes. Hawkins, after a little difficulty, agreed to paſs things over; and he and the Spaniſh Admiral, like good friends, feaſted one another both on board and on ſhore. After which, as ſoon as the wind was fair, the Spaniſh fleet proceeded for the coaſt of Flanders.

The ſame year, 1567, Mr. Hawkins undertook a third voyage to Guinea and the Weſt-Indies. He went himſelf in the ſame ſhip in which he had ſailed in the former voyage, viz. the Jeſus of Lubeck, accompanied by the Minion, and four other ſhips, one of which was commanded by Captain Francis Drake. He ſailed from Plymouth on the 2d of October. At firſt he met with ſuch ſtorms, that he had thoughts of returning home; but the weather growing better, and the wind coming fair, he continued his courſe to the Canaries, and from thence to the coaſt of Guinea; where he procured about five hundred Negro ſlaves, with whom he proceeded to Spaniſh America. But when he came to Rio de la Hacha, the Governor refuſed to trade; upon which Hawkins landed, and made himſelf maſter of the town. But in this, Dr. Campbell obſerves, there ſeems to have been ſome colluſion; for after this they traded together in a friendly manner, till moſt of the Negroes were ſold.

Mr. Hawkins then ſailed to Carthagena, where he diſpoſed of the reſt of his ſlaves; but in returning home, being ſurprized by ſtorms on the coaſt of Florida, he was forced to ſteer for the port of St. John de Ulloa, in the bottom of the bay of Mexico. He entered the port on the 16th of September, 1568, when the Spaniards came on board, ſuppoſing him to have come from Spain, and were exceedingly terrified when they diſcovered their miſtake. Mr. Hawkins, however, treated them very civilly, aſſuring them, that all he came for was proviſions; neither did he attack twelve merchant ſhips that were in the port, the cargoes of which were worth two hundred thouſand pounds; but contented himſelf with ſeizing two perſons of diſtinction, whom he kept as hoſtages while an expreſs was ſent to Mexico, with an account of his demands. The next day the Spaniſh fleet appeared in ſight, which gave Captain Hawkins great uneaſineſs; for, if he kept them out, he was ſenſible they muſt be loſt with all they had on board, which amounted to near two millions ſterling; an act which, conſidering there was no war declared againſt Spain, he was afraid Queen Elizabeth would never pardon. On

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the other hand, he had great reaſon to ſuſpect, that as the port was narrow, and and the town pretty populous, the Spaniards would not fail, if once they were ſuffered to come in, to attempt ſome treachery. However, at length he determined to admit the fleet, provided the new Vice-Roy of Mexico, who was on board of it, would agree that the Engliſh ſhould have proviſions for their money, that hoſtages ſhould be given on both ſides, and that the Iſland, with eleven pieces of brass cannon therein, ſhould be yielded to his crew while they ſtaid. At theſe demands the Vice-Roy at firſt ſeemed diſpleaſed; but he ſoon after yielded to them, and at a perſonal conference with Mr. Hawkins, ſolemnly promiſed to perform them.

All things being ſettled, the Spaniſh fleet entered the port; and two days were employed to range the ſhips of each nation by themſelves, the officers and ſailors on both ſides profeſſing great friendſhip. But the Spaniards intended nothing leſs than treachery; for they had by this time muſtered a thouſand men on land, and deſigned on a certain day to attack the Engliſh on every ſide. On the day appointed, in the morning, the Engliſh perceived the Spaniards ſhifting their weapons from ſhip to ſhip, and pointing their ordnance towards them. They likewiſe obſerved greater numbers of men paſſing to and fro, than the buſineſs on board the ſhips required. Theſe, with other circumſtances, affording room for ſuſpicion, Captain Hawkins ſent to the Vice-Roy to know the meaning of ſuch motions; whereupon the Vice-Roy ſent orders to have every thing removed that might give the Engliſh umbrage, with a promiſe that he would be their defence againſt any villainous attempts of the Spaniards. However, Hawkins was not ſatisfied with this anſwer, becauſe he ſuſpected that a great number of men were hidden in a ſhip of nine hundred tons, which was moored next the Minion; he therefore ſent the Maſter of the Jeſus, who underſtood Spaniſh, to know of the Vice-Roy whether it was ſo or not. Upon which the Vice-Roy, finding he could no longer conceal his mean and villainous deſign, detained the Maſter, and cauſing the trumpet to be ſounded, the Spaniards at the ſignal fell upon the Engliſh on all ſides.

Mr. Hawkins was at dinner at the time when the trumpet ſounded, and Don Auguſtine de Villa Nueva with him, a Spaniard whom he had treated with much kindneſs and reſpect, but who had notwithſtanding undertaken to diſpatch him on the ſignal that was now given; and had for that purpoſe a dagger in his ſleeve, which was perceived before he could lay his hand upon it, by one John Chamberlayn, at the very inſtant that the trumpet ſounded. Upon which Captain Hawkins ordered him to be carried priſoner into the ſteward's room; and then mounting upon deck, he ſaw the Spaniards iſſue out of their hulk, and board the Minion which lay cloſe to them. He immediately cried out, "God and St. George fall upon thoſe traitors, and reſcue the Minion: I truſt in God the day ſhall be our's." And his men directly leaped out of the Jeſus into the Minion, drove out the Spaniards, and, by a ſhot which went through the Spaniſh Vice-Admiral, blew up three hundred of the enemy into the air. They alſo ſet the Spaniſh Admiral on fire, which continued burning half an hour. However, all the Engliſh who were on the Iſland were cut off, except three, who ſaved themſelves by ſwimming; and the maſts and rigging of the Jeſus were mangled in ſuch a manner by the ordnance on the Iſland, that there were no hopes of bringing her off. This being the caſe, they determined to place her for a ſhelter to the Minion, till night; and then, taking out of her what proviſions and neceſſaries they could, to leave her behind. But preſently after, perceiving two large ſhips, fired by the Spaniards, bearing down directly upon them, the men on board the Minion, in great conſternation, without

out the consent of either the captain or master, set sail and made off from the Jesus in such haste, that Mr. Hawkins had scarcely time to get on board her. And as to the men, most of them followed in a small boat; the rest being left to the mercy, or rather to the cruelty of the Spaniards.

This action continued from noon till night; in which space the Spaniards, besides their admiral and Vice-admiral both disabled, lost four ships that were sunk or burnt, and five hundred and forty men out of fifteen hundred; so that they gained little by their perfidy. Indeed, the Minion and the Judith were the only two English ships that escaped; and in the night, the Judith, which was a bark only of fifty tons, was separated from the Minion, on board of which was Captain Hawkins, and the best part of his men. In this distress, having little to eat, less water, in unknown seas, and many of his men wounded, he continued till the 8th of October, and then entered a creek in the bay of Mexico, in order to obtain some refreshment. This was near the mouth of the river Tampico, where his company dividing, upwards of an hundred of them desired to be put on shore; but the rest, who were about the same number, resolved at all events to endeavour to get home. Accordingly, on the 16th, they weighed and stood through the gulph of Florida, making the best of their way for Europe. In their passage, they were forced to put into Ponte Vedra, in Spain, from whence they sailed to Vigo, where they met with some English ships, which supplied them with necessaries; so that they set sail again on the 20th of January, 1569, and at length arrived in England. Thus ended this unfortunate expedition, which greatly impaired Mr. Hawkins's fortune; and concerning which, at the end of his own relation of it, he says, "If all the miseries and troublesome affairs of this sorrowful voyage should be perfectly and thoroughly written, there should need a painful man with his pen, and as great a time as he had that wrote the lives and deaths of the Martyrs."

In 1573 Mr. Hawkins was made treasurer of the navy; and in 1588 was appointed to serve under the lord high admiral against the Spanish armada; on which occasion he acted as rear-admiral, and had as large a share of the danger and honour of that day, as any man in the fleet; for which he deservedly received the honour of knighthood. In 1590 he was sent, in conjunction with Sir Martin Forbisher, each having a squadron of five men of war, to infest the coasts of Spain, and to intercept, if possible, the plate-fleet. At first, his catholic majesty thought of opposing these famous commanders, with a superior fleet of twenty sail, under the command of Don Alonzo de Bassan; but, upon more mature deliberation, he abandoned this design, directing his ships to keep close in port; and sent instructions into the Indies, that the fleet, instead of returning, should winter there. Sir John Hawkins, and his colleague, spent seven months in this station, without being able to perform any thing of consequence, or so much as taking a single ship. They afterwards attempted the island of Fayal, which had submitted the year before to the earl of Cumberland; but the citadel being re-fortified, and the inhabitants well supplied with artillery and ammunition, the English were obliged to retreat.

As the war with Spain still continued, and it was evident that nothing galled the enemy so much as the losses they met with in the West-Indies, a proposal was made to the queen by Sir John Hawkins, and Sir Francis Drake, the most experienced seamen in her kingdom, for undertaking a more effectual expedition into those parts, than had been hitherto made through the whole course of the war. They also offered to defray a great part of the expence themselves, and to engage their

friends to bear a conſiderable proportion of the reſt. There were many motives that induced Sir John Hawkins, though then far advanced in years, to hazard his fortune, his reputation, and his perſon, in this dangerous ſervice. Among theſe motives, this was not the leaſt, that his ſon Richard was then a priſoner in the hands of the Spaniards; and there was ſome hope that in the courſe of ſuch an enterprize an opportunity might offer of redeeming him. Queen Elizabeth readily agreed to this propoſition, and furniſhed, on her part, a ſtout ſquadron of men of war; on board one of which, the Garland, Sir John Hawkins embarked. Their whole force conſiſted of twenty-ſeven ſhips, and about two thouſand five hundred men. The fleet ſailed from Plymouth on the 28th of Auguſt, 1595, in order to execute their grand deſign, of burning Nombre de Dios, marching from thence by land to Panama, and there ſeizing the treaſure which they knew was arrived from Peru. A few days before their departure, the queen ſent them advice that the plate-fleet was ſafely arrived in Spain, excepting only one galleon; which, having loſt a maſt, had been obliged to return to Porto Rico; the taking of this veſſel ſhe, therefore, recommended to them as a thing very practicable, and which could prove no great hindrance to their other deſign. When they were out at ſea, the admirals differed, as is too frequently the caſe in conjunct expeditions. Sir John Hawkins was for executing immediately what the queen had commanded; whereas Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Thomas Baſkerville, General of the land forces, were inclined to go firſt to the Canaries, in which they prevailed; but the attempt they made on the chief of the Canary Iſlands was unſucceſsful; and then they ſailed for Dominica, where they ſpent too much time in refreſhing themſelves, and ſetting up their pinnaces. In the mean time, the Spaniards had ſent five frigates to bring away the galleon from Porto Rico, having exact intelligence of the deſign of the Engliſh admirals to attempt that place. On the 30th of October, Sir John Hawkins weighed from Dominica; and in the evening of the ſame day, the Francis, a bark of about thirty five tons, and the ſternmoſt of Sir John's ſhips, fell in with the five Spaniſh frigates, and was taken. The ill ſucceſs of this expedition threw Sir John into a fit of ſickneſs; of which he died on the 21ſt of November, 1595, when he was in ſight of the Iſland of Porto Rico.

Sir John Hawkins had naturally ſtrong parts, (ſays Dr. Campbell) which he improved by a conſtant application. One of his greateſt faults was the love of money, in which he exceeded all juſt bounds. But notwithſtanding his imperfections, he was univerſally eſteemed one of the ableſt of his profeſſion; of which theſe are no inconſiderable proofs, that he was a noted commander at ſea forty eight years, and treaſurer of the navy two and twenty. He had great perſonal courage, and preſence of mind; and is ſaid to have been very affable to his ſeamen, and much beloved by them. He and his brother William were owners at once of thirty good ſhips: and it was generally owned, that Sir John Hawkins was the author of more uſeful inventions, and introduced into the navy better regulations, than any officer who had commanded therein before his time.

HAWKINS (Sir Richard) ſon of the former, was born at Plymouth, and was early initiated in the ſea ſervice. In 1582, when he was but a young man, he had the command of a veſſel that was employed in an expedition to the Weſt-Indies; and on this occaſion he diſplayed great courage and capacity. When his father went with Sir Martin Forbiſher to the coaſts of Spain, in 1590, he commanded her majeſty's

jeſty's ſhip the Crane, and was very active in purſuing the Spaniſh ſquadron that was employed in carrying relief to their forces in Britanny, and in cruizing near the Azores. In 1593, having now received the honour of Knighthood, he fitted out two large ſhips, and a pinnace, at his own expence, and had the queen's commiſſion to impower him to infeſt the Spaniards in South America. This expedition was unfortunate from his firſt ſetting out; and yet, notwithſtanding a number of unfavourable accidents, he reſolutely perſiſted in his deſign of paſſing the Streights of Magellan, and ſurrounding the globe, as Drake and Cavendiſh had done before him. One Captain Thralton, who had been very culpable in diſtreſſing Mr. Cavendiſh in his laſt voyage, was guilty of the like baſeneſs towards Sir Richard Hawkins; for though he knew his pinnace was burnt, he deſerted him at the river Plate and returned home, leaving Sir Richard to purſue his voyage through the Streights of Magellan with one ſhip only; which, with equal prudence and reſolution, he performed in the ſpring of the year 1594. Sailing along the coaſt of Patagonia, in the latitude of forty-eight degrees, he gave names to ſeveral places, and beſtowed on that whole country the title of Hawkins's Maiden-Land; becauſe, as he ſays, it was diſcovered at his expence, and in the reign of a maiden queen. In the ſouth-ſeas he took ſeveral prizes, one of which was of conſiderable value. On the coaſt of Peru, he was attacked by Don Bertrand de Caſtro, who who had with him a ſquadron of eight ſail, and two thouſand choice men on board; yet Hawkins found means to diſengage himſelf, after he had done the Spaniards incredible damage. But ſtaying too long in the ſouth-ſeas, in order to gain more prizes, he was attacked a ſecond time by Admiral De Caſtro, who was now ſtronger than before. Hawkins, however, defended himſelf gallantly for three days and three nights; and then moſt of his men being killed, his ſhip in a manner ſinking under him, and himſelf having received ſix wounds, two of which were very dangerous, he was prevailed on to ſurrender upon honourable terms; namely, that himſelf, and all on board, ſhould have a free paſſage to England as ſoon as poſſible.

Sir Richard Hawkins continued a long time priſoner in America, where he was treated with great humanity by admiral De Caſtro; but at length, by order of the court of Spain, he was ſent thither inſtead of returning to England, and remained for ſeveral years a priſoner in Seville and Madrid. At length he was releaſed, and returned to his native country, where he ſpent the latter part of his life in peace, leaving behind him a copious account of his voyage, and of the obſervations that he had made therein, to the time of his being taken by the Spaniards. He intended to have written a ſecond part, but in this he was prevented by ſudden death; for having ſome buſineſs which called him to attend the privy council, he was ſtruck with an apoplexy in one of the outer rooms.

HERBERT (Edward) baron of Cherbury, a celebrated deiſtical writer, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in 1581, at Montgomery-caſtle in Wales, the ſeat of his father, Richard Herbert, Eſq. At the age of fourteen, he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Univerſity-College in Oxford; "where ſays (Mr. Wood) being put under the tuition of an eminent tutor, he laid the foundation of that admirable learning, of which he was afterwards a complete maſter." From thence he travelled into foreign countries, and returned home a very accompliſhed gentleman. After his return, he was made a Knight of the Bath by king James I: by whom he was alſo ſent ambaſſador to France; where

where he ſtaid a conſiderable time; but was recalled on account of a diſpute between him and the conſtable de Luines. This affair is related in the following manner. Sir Edward Herbert, while he was in France, had private inſtructions from England to mediate a piece for the French proteſtants; and, in caſe of a refuſal, to uſe certain menaces. Accordingly, being referred to de Luines, the conſtable and favourite, he delivered to him the meſſage, reſerving his threatenings till he ſaw how the matter was reliſhed. De Luines had concealed behind the curtain a gentleman of the reformed religion, who, being an ear-witneſs of what paſſed, might relate to his friends what little expectations they ought to entertain of the king of Englands interceſſion. De Luines behaved very imperiouſly, and demanded to know what our king had to do in the affair. Sir Edward replied, "It is not to you, to whom the king my maſter oweth an account of his actions; and for me it is enough that I obey him. In the mean time, I muſt maintain, that my maſter hath more reaſon to do what he doth, than you to aſk why he doth it. Nevertheleſs, if you deſire me in a gentle faſhion, I ſhall acquaint you farther." Upon this de Luines bowing, ſaid, "Very well." Sir Edward Herbert then obſerved, that it was not on this occaſion only, that the king of Great-Britain had deſired the peace and proſperity of France, but upon all other occaſions, whenever any war was raiſed in that country; and this he ſaid was his firſt reaſon. The ſecond was, that when a peace was ſettled there, his majeſty of France might be better diſpoſed to aſſiſt the palatinate in the affairs of Germany. De Luines hereupon ſaid, "We will have none of your advices." Sir Edward replied, that he took that for an anſwer, and was ſorry only that the affection and good-will of the king his maſter was not ſufficiently underſtood; and that ſince it was rejected in that manner, he could do no leſs than ſay, "That the king his maſter knew well enough what he had to do." De Luines anſwered, "We are not afraid of you." Sir Edward, ſmiling a little, replied, "If you had ſaid you had not loved us, I ſhould have believed you, and given you another anſwer. In the mean time, all that I will tell you more, is, that we know very well what we have to do." De Luines, upon this, riſing from his chair, with a countenance and manner ſomewhat diſcompoſed, ſaid, "By God if you were not monſieur the ambaſſador, I know very well how I would uſe you." Sir Edward Herbert, riſing alſo from his chair, ſaid, that, "as he was the king of Great-Britain's ambaſſador, ſo he was alſo a gentleman; and that his ſword, whereon he laid his hand, ſhould give him ſatisfaction, if he had taken any offence." De Luines making no reply, the ambaſſador went on towards the door; and de Luines ſeeming to accompany him, Sir Edward told him, that "there was no occaſion to uſe ſuch ceremony after ſuch language;" and ſo departed, expecting to hear farther from him. But no meſſage was brought him from de Luines, and he had afterwards a more civil audience from the king at Coignac; however, the marſhal of St. Geran told him, that he had offended the conſtable de Luines, and was not in a place of ſecurity there; to which Sir Edward replied, "that he thought himſelf to be in a place of ſecurity, whereſoever he had his ſword by him." De Luines, reſenting the affront, prevailed on his brother the duke of Chaunes to go as an ambaſſador extraordinary to king James; and this nobleman miſrepreſented the affair ſo much to the diſadvantage of Sir Edward, that he was recalled; until the gentleman who had ſtood behind the curtain, out of a regard to truth and honour, related all the circumſtances, ſo as to make it appear, that though de Luines gave the firſt affront, yet Sir Edward had kept himſelf within the bounds of his inſtructions, and behaved in a manner becoming an ambaſſador. He afterwards fell on his knees to king James

James before the duke of Buckingham, requeſting that a trumpeter, or an herald, might be ſent to De Luines to tell him that he had made a falſe relation of the whole affair, and that Sir Edward Herbert would demand ſatisfaction of him ſword in hand. The king anſwered, that he would take the matter into conſideration; but De Luines died ſoon after, and Sir Edward was again ſent ambaſſador to France.

In the year 1625, Sir Edward Herbert was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of lord Herbert of Caſtle-Iſland; and, in 1631, he was made an Engliſh peer, by the title of lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropſhire. After the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the parliament; and in 1644, "he had an allowance granted him for his livelihood, having been ſpoiled by the king's forces," as Whitlocke ſays; but, according to Wood, he "received ſatisfaction from the parliament for their cauſing Montgomery-caſtle to be demoliſhed." He died at his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, London, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1648, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's in the Fields.

Lord Herbert was a very learned and ingenious nobleman, and was the author of ſeveral works; particularly, I. The Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of King Henry VIII. This has been ſeveral times printed, and much applauded. Biſhop Nicholſon, in his Engliſh Hiſtorical Library, ſays, that Lord Herbert "acquitted himſelf in this hiſtory with the like reputation, as the lord chancellor Bacon gained by that of Henry VII. For in the public and martial part this honourable author has been admirably particular and exact, from the beſt records that were extant; though, as to the eccleſiaſtical, he ſeems to have looked upon it as a thing out of his province, and an undertaking more proper for men of another profeſſion." II. *De Veritate.* This treatiſe lord Herbert firſt publiſhed at Paris in 1624, and again in 1633; and it was alſo re-printed at London in 1645, in 4to. It is a deiſtical performance, intended to ſhew the ſufficiency of natural religion, and to make it appear that there was little occaſion for any divine revelation. III. *De Religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos cauſis.* The firſt part of this was printed at London in 1645; and that year lord Herbert ſent the manuſcript of it to Gerard John Voſſius, as appears from a letter of his lordſhip's, and Voſſius's anſwer. The whole of it was publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1663, in 4to. and afterwards re-printed there in 1700, 8vo. and an Engliſh tranſlation of it was publiſhed at London in 1705. Dr. Leland obſerves, that the greater part of this work is taken up with an account of the heathen religion and ceremonies, which his lordſhip hath performed with abundance of learning, and hath intermixed many ſoftening apologies for the Pagan ſuperſtition and idolatry. IV. *De Religione Laici.*

HERVEY (James) a late-divine of exemplary virtue and piety, as well as ingenious writer, was born at Hardingſtone in Northamptonſhire, on the 26th of February, 1714. The firſt inſtructions he received came from his mother, who taught him to read; and under her tuition he continued till he was ſeven years of age, when he was ſent to the grammar-ſchool at Northampton. In 1731 he was entered of Lincoln-college, in the univerſity of Oxford. Having entered into holy orders, he became curate to his father, who was then poſſeſſed of the living of Weſton-Favell, near Northampton. He afterwards ſerved as curate in ſome other pariſhes; and upon the death of his father, in 1752, ſucceeded to the livings of Weſton-Favell and Collingtree. He was naturally of a delicate conſtitution, which he weakened ſtill more by his conſtant application to his ſtudies; and having been,

for some time, afflicted with a cramp and a hectic cough, he was seized with his last illness in October 1758, and expired on Christmas-day following in the forty-fifth year of his age. He wrote, 1. Meditations and Contemplations (containing, 1. Meditations among the Tombs; 2. Reflections on a Flower-Garden; 3. A Descant on Creation; 4. Contemplations on the Night; 5. Contemplations on the Starry Heavens; and, 6. A Winter-Piece:) 2. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, so far as they relate to the History of the Old Testament: 3. Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important and interesting Subjects; in three volumes: 4. Eleven Letters to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, containing an Answer to that Gentleman's Remarks on Theron and Aspasio: 5. Sermons, Letters, &c. In the younger part of his life he wrote some copies of verses, which shewed no contemptible genius for poetry; but these were suppressed by his own desire.

The character of this worthy man, both in his public and private capacity, was truly estimable. As a minister, he performed all the duties of his function with the greatest strictness. In the pulpit he was earnest and fervent, and shewed that he felt the efficacy of what he preached. Nor did he think it sufficient to preach on Sundays only, but set up a weekly lecture every Wednesday evening, at Weston-Favell church, which was very well attended. His zeal for the performance of his duty was, however, for some time before he died, much interrupted by the ill state of his health, which would not permit him personally to take due care even of the parish of Weston, where he resided; a circumstance that gave him inexpressible, concern. In the exercise of his charity, he chose to clothe the poor rather than to give them money; and he would get some judicious person to buy linen, coarse cloth, stockings, shoes, &c. for them at the best hand. But when money would be really serviceable to a distressed family, he would give five or more guineas at a time, taking care that it should not be known whence the money came. He was particularly desirous of getting the advice of a physician for the sick poor, and was ever ready to procure them the best medicines. He would frequently request such physicians of his acquaintance in different parts of the kingdom, as he apprehended to be charitably disposed, to give their advice occasionally, when they passed through a town, to such poor creatures as the clergyman of the place, or some substantial inhabitant, should recommend as proper objects of compassion. He greatly disapproved of the clergy's attempting to prescribe medicines to their parishioners, as he thought it impossible for them to do it with the requisite judgment. "Let my brethren," he would say, "give them wine, bread, or beer, and get good spoon-meats made for them; but medicines are of too important a nature to be given indiscriminately." In any expence relating to himself, he was extremely frugal, that he might be the more liberal to others; and it was always his desire to die just even with the world, and to be, as he termed it, his own executor. His fund almost expired with his life; and what little remained, he desired might be given in warm clothing to the poor.

In point of learning Mr. Hervey was far from being deficient; he was master of the three learned languages, viz. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and well read in the classics, as appears from his excellent writings.

HILL (Aaron) an English-poet, was born in London, on the 10th of February, 1684-5, and educated at Westminster-school, which his narrow circumstances, occasioned by his father's mismanagement, obliged him to leave at fourteen years

years of age. Soon after, he formed a reſolution of paying a viſit to his relation lord Paget, ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, and accordingly embarked on the 2d of March, 1700. On his arrival in that city, the lord Paget received him with equal ſurprize and pleaſure, being amazed that ſo young a lad ſhould run the hazard of ſuch a voyage to viſit a relation whom he only knew by character. He immediately provided for him a very learned eccleſiaſtic in his own houſe as his tutor, and afterwards ſent him under his tuition to travel, by which means he had an opportunity of ſeeing Egypt, Paleſtine, and great part of the Eaſt. He returned to England with lord Paget in 1703, and in this journey ſaw moſt of the courts of Europe. A few years after, he accompanied Sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe. About the year 1709, he publiſhed his firſt poem, entitled Camillus, and being that year made maſter of the theatre in Drury-lane, wrote Elfrid, or the fair Inconſtant, his firſt tragedy, which he began and completed in little more than a week. The next year he became maſter of the opera-houſe in the Hay market, and then produced Rinaldo, which met with great ſucceſs, and was the firſt opera that Mr. Handel ſet to muſic after he came to England. But though Mr. Hill conducted both theatres to the ſatisfaction of the public, a miſunderſtanding between him and the lord chamberlain, induced him to give up the management of them.

Mr. Hill's genius was not confined to polite literature; he ſought to enrich his country and himſelf by valuable diſcoveries; and, in 1715, undertook to make an oil, as ſweet as that from olives, from beech nuts; but, though he obtained a patent for this ſcheme, it came to nothing. In 1728 he made a journey into the north of Scotland, having contracted with the York-Buildings company for ſeveral woods there of great extent, in order to furniſh timber for the uſe of the navy. This affair was, however, attended with many difficulties; for when he had cauſed the trees to be chained together into floats, the ignorant Highlanders refuſed to venture themſelves on them down the river Spey, till he firſt went himſelf to convince them that there was no danger. However, he found the rocks a great obſtacle to his paſſage, whereupon he cauſed fires to be made on them when the river was low, and then water to be thrown upon them, by which means they were broken to pieces, and a free paſſage opened for the floats: nevertheleſs, this project, like the former, came to nothing.

Beſides the poems abovementioned, Mr. Hill, among many others, wrote one called the Northern Star, upon the actions of czar Peter the Great, for which he was ſeveral years after complimented with a gold medal from the empreſs Catherine according to the czar's deſire before his death. He likewiſe wrote the Fatal Viſion, a tragedy; Zara; Merope; Alzira; the Inſolvent, &c.

He died on the 8th of February, 1750, in the very minute of the earthquake, after enduring a twelvemonth's torment of body with great calmneſs and reſignation. His literary abilities may be judged from his works which are printed in four volumes 8vo. And as to his moral character, it was in every reſpect perfectly amiable.

HILL (Sir John) M. D. was originally bred an apothecary; but his marrying early, and without a fortune, made him very ſoon look round for other reſources than his profeſſion. Having, in his apprenticeſhip, attended the botanical lectures of the company of apothecaries, and being poſſeſſed of quick natural parts, he had made himſelf maſter of the theoretical, as well as practical parts of botany; and being recommended

recommended to the late duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he was by them employed in the inſpection and arrangement of their botanic gardens. Aſſiſted by the liberality of theſe noblemen, he executed a ſcheme of travelling over ſeveral parts of the kingdom, to collect the moſt rare and uncommon plants, which he afterwards publiſhed by ſubſcription; but, notwithſtanding his indefatigable induſtry, this undertaking turned out by no means adequate to his expectations. The ſtage now preſented itſelf to him as a ſoil in which genius might ſtand a chance of flouriſhing; but after two or three unſucceſsful attempts, it was found that he had no pretenſions either to the ſock or buſkin, which once more reduced him to his botanical purſuits, and his buſineſs as an apothecary. At length, about the year 1746, he tranſlated from the Greek a ſmall tract on ſtones and gems, written by Theophraſtus, which he publiſhed by ſubſcription; and being well executed, it procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The firſt he undertook was a general Natural Hiſtory, in three vols. folio. He next engaged, in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, Eſq. in furniſhing a ſupplement to Chambers's Dictionary; and while he was concerned in great number of other works, ſome of which ſeemed to claim the whole of his attention, he carried on a daily eſſay, under the title of Inſpector. Amidſt this hurry of buſineſs, Mr. Hill was ſo exact an œconomiſt of his time, that he conſtantly frequented every place of public amuſement; where, while he relaxed from the ſeverer purſuits of ſtudy, he gleaned up articles of information for his periodical works. It would not be eaſy to trace Mr. Hill, now Dr. Hill, (for he procured a diploma from the univerſity of St. Andrews,) through all his various purſuits in life. A quarrel he had with the royal ſociety, for being refuſed as a member, which provoked him to ridicule that learned body, in a review of the works of the Royal Society of London, 4to, 1751; together with his over-writing himſelf upon all ſubjects without reſerve; made him ſink in the eſtimation of the public, nearly in the ſame pace as he aſcended. He found, as uſual, however, reſources in his own invention. He applied himſelf to the preparation of certain ſimple medicines; ſuch as the eſſence of water-dock, tincture of valerian, balſam of honey, &c. &c. The well-known ſimplicity of theſe medicines made the public judge favourably of their effects, inſomuch that they had a rapid ſale, and brought the doctor a conſiderable income. Soon after the publication of the firſt of theſe medicines, he obtained the patronage of the Earl of Bute, through whoſe intereſt he was appointed to the management of the royal gardens at Kew, with a handſome ſalary: and to wind up the whole of an extraordinary life, having a little before his death, ſeized an opportunity of introducing himſelf to the knowledge of the king of Sweden, that monarch inveſted him with the order of St. Yaſa, which title he had not the happineſs of enjoying above two years. He died towards the cloſe of the year 1775. NOORTHOUCK's *Hiſtorical and Claſſical Dictionary.*

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) biſhop of Wincheſter, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Samuel Hoadley, maſter of the public grammar-ſchool at Norwich, and was born at Weſterham, in Kent, on the 14th of November, 1676. He received his academical education at Catharine-hall, Cambridge; in 1701 was choſen lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and three years after preferred to the rectory of St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-ſtreet. His writing, in 1709, a work entitled The Meaſures of Obedience, occaſioned a literary conteſt, in which he ſignalized himſelf

ſelf ſo remarkably, that the houſe of commons, in an addreſs to queen Anne, repreſented the ſignal ſervices he had done to the cauſe of civil and religious liberty; and Mrs. Howland preſented him to the rectory of Stretham, in Sur . In 1715 he was made biſhop of Bangor, and ſoon after preached his celebrated ſermon upon the words, "My kingdom is not of this world," which produced the famous Bangorian controverſy, as it was termed, that employed the preſs for ſeveral years, and almoſt the whole body of the clergy, on one ſide or the other. He was engaged in other diſputes, which he conducted with great ſtrength of argument, and was ſucceſſively tranſlated to the ſees of Hereford, Saliſbury, and Wincheſter. His latter days were embittered by a moſt vile inſtance of fraud and ingratitude. The biſhop took a French prieſt, who pretended to abjure his religion, under his protection, upon no other recommendation than that of his neceſſities; in return for which act of humanity, he found an opportunity of getting the biſhop's name, wrote by his own hand, and cauſing a note of ſome thouſand pounds to be placed before it, offered it in payment. But the biſhop denying the note to be his, it was brought before a court of juſtice, and was there found to be a groſs impoſition. The ungrateful villain had now recourſe to a pamphlet, in which he charged the biſhop with being a drunkard, and alledged that he had the note of him when he was in liquor. To this calumny the biſhop made a full and nervous anſwer, in which he expoſed the man's falſhood, and ſolemnly averred that he was never drunk in his whole life. The world, with becoming ardour, embraced his defence, and he had the happineſs to find himſelf perfectly acquitted even of any ſuſpicion of ſuch a charge. As a writer, he poſſeſſed uncommon abilities; his language is plain, ſtrong, and nervous, but his periods are frequently drawn out to an immoderate length. His tracts and pamphlets are extremely numerous, and the reader may ſee a complete catalogue of them in the Supplement to the Biographia Britannica.

Benjamin Hoadley, M. D. ſon of the above-mentioned worthy prelate, was born on the 10th of February, 1706, and ſtudied at Bennet-college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Herring, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. He took his degree in phyſic, and applying himſelf to mathematical and philoſophical ſtudies, was, when very young, elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was made regiſter of Hereford while his father filled that ſee, and was early appointed phyſician to his majeſty's houſhold. He died at his houſe at Chelſea, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1757. He wrote, 1. Three Letters on the Organs of Reſpiration: 2. The Suſpicious Huſband, an excellent comedy: 3. Obſervations on a Series of Electrical Experiments: and, 4. *Oratio Anniverſaria in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ex Harveii inſtituto habita die octo decimo Octob.* 1742.

HOBBES (Thomas) a famous writer, was the ſon of a clergyman, and was born on the 5th of April, 1588, at Malmſbury in Wiltſhire. In the eighth year of his age, he was ſent to the grammar-ſchool of that town, where he made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies, that, before he went to the univerſity, he tranſlated the Medea of Euripides out of Greek into Latin verſe. In 1603 he was entered of Magdalen-Hall in Oxford; and, in 1608, was taken into the family of William Cavendiſh, lord Hardwicke, ſoon after created earl of Devonſhire, in quality of tutor to his ſon William, lord Cavendiſh. Mr. Hobbes ſo effectually recommended himſelf both to this young nobleman and to his father, that he was ſent abroad with him on his travels in 1610, and made the tour of France and Italy, which gave him an opportunity of making himſelf a complete maſter of the lan-

guages of thoſe countries. Upon his return to England, he became acquainted with ſeveral perſons of high rank, and alſo with men eminently diſtinguiſhed for their genius and learning; particularly the lord chancellor Bacon, who is ſaid to have admitted him to a great degree of familiarity, and to have made uſe of his pen for tranſlating ſome of his excellent works into Latin. He was likewiſe much in the favour of lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Ben Johnſon had ſuch an eſteem for him, that he reviſed the firſt work which he publiſhed, namely, his Engliſh tranſlation of the Hiſtory of Thucydides. This has been eſteemed one of the beſt tranſlations that we have of any Greek writer. Whilſt Mr. Hobbes was engaged in this work, his patron the earl of Devonſhire died, in 1626; and, in 1628, the year his tranſlation was publiſhed, that nobleman's ſon died alſo, in whoſe ſervice our author had lived twenty years, firſt in quality of his tutor, and afterwards of his ſecretary. This induced Mr. Hobbes to accept of an offer made him of going abroad with the ſon of Sir Gervaſe Clifton, whom he accordingly accompanied into France, and ſtaid there ſome time. But while he continued there, he was ſolicited to return to England, in order to take under his care the young heir of that noble family to which he had ſo early attached himſelf. It was in the year 1631, that the counteſs dowager of Devonſhire entruſted him with the care of the young earl, who was then about the age of thirteen. This was very ſuitable to Mr. Hobbes's inclinations, and he diſcharged his truſt with great fidelity and diligence. In 1634 he accompanied his noble pupil to Paris, where he applied his vacant hours to natural philoſophy, and more eſpecially to the underſtanding of mechaniſm, and the cauſes of animal motion. Upon theſe ſubjects he conferred with Father Merſenne, a man of extenſive learning, and particularly eminent for his phyſical and mathematical knowledge; and who kept up a correſpondence with almoſt all the learned in Europe. From Paris he attended his pupil into Italy, where at Piſa he became known to that illuſtrious aſtronomer Galileo; and after having ſeen all that was remarkable in that country, he returned with the earl of Devonſhire into England in 1637. He continued to live in that nobleman's family; and his long reſidence in the fine ſeat at Chatſworth afforded him an opportunity of exerciſing his inclination for Latin poetry, in celebrating the wonders of the Peak. And accordingly he publiſhed a Latin poem on that ſubject in 4to. an Engliſh tranſlation of which was afterwards printed.

About the beginning of the year 1641, when there appeared reaſon to expect civil commotions in England, Mr. Hobbes withdrew, for the ſake of living in quiet, to Paris. He had not been long there, when, by the good offices of his friend Father Merſenne, he became acquainted with the celebrated Deſcartes, and afterwards held a correſpondence with him upon ſeveral mathematical ſubjects. But when Deſcartes printed his Meditations, wherein he attempted to eſtabliſh points of the higheſt conſequence from innate ideas, Mr. Hobbes took the liberty of diſſenting from him; as did alſo the French king's mathematical profeſſor, Peter Gaſſendi, with whom Hobbes contracted a very cloſe friendſhip, which was not interrupted till the death of the former. In 1642 Mr. Hobbes printed a few copies of his famous book, entitled, "Elementa Philoſophica de Cive." This work, which made a great noiſe in Europe, raiſed againſt him many adverſaries, who charged him, and indeed juſtly, with inſtilling principles which had a dangerous tendency. Immediately after the appearance of this book, Deſcartes gave the following judgment of it in a letter to a friend: "I am of opinion (ſays he) that the author of the book *De Cive* is the ſame perſon who wrote the third objection againſt my Meditations. I think him a much greater maſter of morality, than

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of metaphyſics or natural philoſophy; though I can by no means approve of his principles or maxims, which are very bad, and extremely dangerous; becauſe they ſuppoſe all men to be wicked, or give them occaſion to be ſo. His whole deſign is to write in favour of monarchy, which might be done to more advantage than he has done, upon maxims more virtuous and ſolid. He has written likewiſe greatly to the diſadvantage of the church and the Roman Catholic religion, ſo that if he is not particularly ſupported by ſome powerful intereſt, I do not ſee how he can eſcape having his book cenſured."

Among other perſons of rank, who, upon the ruin of the royal cauſe, retired into France, was Sir Charles Cavendiſh, brother to the duke of Newcaſtle; and this gentleman, being ſkilled in every branch of the mathematics, proved a conſtant friend and patron to Mr. Hobbes; whoſe reputation for that kind of learning was now ſo well eſtabliſhed, that, in 1647, he was recommended to inſtruct therein Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles II. In 1650 was publiſhed at London a ſmall treatiſe of Mr. Hobbes's, entitled, "Human Nature," and another, "De Corpore Politico, or, of the Elements of the Law." This latter piece was preſented to Gaſſendi, and read by him a few months before his death; who is ſaid firſt to have kiſſed it, and then to have delivered his opinion of it in theſe words: "This treatiſe is indeed ſmall in bulk, but in my judgment the very marrow of ſcience." Mr. Hobbes had now for a conſiderable time been employed in digeſting his religious, moral, and political principles, into a ſyſtem, which he called "LEVIATHAN; or the matter, form, and power of a Commonwealth, eccleſiaſtical and civil." This was publiſhed at London in 1651, in folio. It was juſtly conſidered as a book of a very evil tendency, and was oppoſed by ſeveral learned writers. After the publication of this work, Mr. Hobbes returned to England, where he numbered among his intimate friends ſome of the greateſt men of the age, particularly Dr. Harvey, Mr. Selden, and Abraham Cowley. In 1654 he publiſhed his Letter upon Liberty and Neceſſity, which gave riſe to a long controverſy between him and Dr. Bramhall, biſhop of Londonderry. About this time he alſo publiſhed "Elementorum Philoſophiæ, ſectio prima, de Corpore." This occaſioned the controverſy between him and Dr. Wallis, mathematical profeſſor at Oxford, which laſted as long as Mr. Hobbes lived, and in which he had the misfortune to have all the mathematicians againſt him. It is indeed ſaid, that he came too late to this ſtudy for a man who would excel in it; and that though for a time he maintained his credit, while he was content to proceed in the ſame track with others, and to reaſon in the accuſtomed manner from the eſtabliſhed principles of the ſcience, yet when he began to digreſs into new paths, and ſet up for a reformer, inventor, and improver of geometry, he loſt himſelf extremely. It was in 1655, that Wallis firſt attacked the mathematical part of our author's philoſophy, in a treatiſe, entitled, "Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ." This, and another attack made againſt him by Dr. Seth Ward, Mr. Hobbes, in 1656, anſwered in a treatiſe, entitled, "Six Leſſons to the Profeſſors of Mathematics of the Inſtitution of Sir Henry Savile." To this Wallis replied the ſame year, in a book, entitled, "Due Correction for Mr. Hobbes: or, School-diſcipline for not ſaying his leſſons right, &c." Upon this, in 1657, Mr. Hobbes publiſhed in Engliſh a treatiſe under the title of "*Stigmai*; the marks of the abſurd Geometry, &c. of Dr. Wallis." To this Dr. Wallis replied the ſame year, in a treatiſe entitled, "Hobbiani Puncti Diſpunctio; or, An Anſwer to a late Treatiſe, &c." And in 1660, Mr. Hobbes renewed this paper war, by publiſhing a new work, in Latin, under

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the title of "Examinatio & Emendatio Mathematicæ hodiernæ, ſex dialogis comprehenſa." Upon the reſtoration of King Charles II. Mr. Hobbes came up to London. He was at Saliſbury-Houſe with his patron, when the king paſſing by one day, accidentally ſaw him. He ſent for him, gave him his hand to kiſs, and enquired kindly after his health and circumſtances; and ſome time after directed Mr. Samuel Cooper, an eminent portrait painter, to go to him and draw his picture. His majeſty likewiſe afforded Mr. Hobbes another private audience, ſpoke to him very kindly, aſſured him of his protection, and ſettled a penſion upon him of 100l. per annum, out of his privy purſe. Yet this did not render him entirely ſafe; for in 1666, his Leviathan, and his treatiſe De Cive, were cenſured by parliament, which alarmed him very much; as did alſo the bringing a bill into the houſe of commons to puniſh atheiſm and profaneneſs. It is ſuppoſed to have been on this occaſion, that he compoſed his "Hiſtorical Narration concerning Hereſy, and the puniſhment thereof;" with a view of demonſtrating that he could not be legally puniſhed for hereſy, in writing and publiſhing his Leviathan.

In the mean time, the controverſy between Mr. Hobbes and Dr. Wallis ſtill continued, and ſeveral pieces paſſed between them. Wallis having printed "Hobbius Heautontimorumenos, or a Conſideration of Mr. Hobbes's Dialogues;" this gave our author occaſion to publiſh "Conſiderations upon the reputation, loyalty, manners, and religion, of Thomas Hobbes of Malmeſbury, written by himſelf, by way of letter to a learned perſon;" *i. e.* Dr. Wallis. In this Hobbes vindicates his own character with much ſpirit, and treats Wallis with great ſeverity. Our author's next performance was, "De Principiis & Ratiocinatione Geometrarum, contra faſtum Profeſſorum Geometriæ." Hobbes's ſtock of patience ſeems to have been exhauſted, when he wrote this piece; for he makes the following obſervation concerning the ſtate of the diſpute between him and Wallis, and his other opponents: "With reſpect to thoſe (ſays he) who have written upon theſe kind of ſubjects, and myſelf, either I alone am mad, or they are all out of their ſenſes; ſo that no third opinion can be taken, unleſs any will ſay that we are all mad."

In 1669 Mr. Hobbes was viſited by Coſmo de Medicis, then prince, and afterwards duke of Tuſcany, who gave him ample marks of his eſteem and reſpect; and having received his picture, and a complete collection of his works, cauſed the former to be repoſited among his curioſities, the latter in his noble library at Florence. The like viſits he received from foreign ambaſſadors, and other ſtrangers of diſtinction; who were curious to ſee a perſon whoſe ſingular opinions and numerous writings had made ſo much noiſe all over Europe. In 1672 he wrote an account of his own life in Latin verſe, when, as he obſerves, he had completed his eighty-fourth year. Two years after, he publiſhed in Engliſh verſe four books of Homer's Odyſſey, which were favourably received by the public; and this encouraged him to undertake a tranſlation of the whole Iliad and Odyſſey, which he publiſhed in 1675. Mr. Pope, in the preface to his own tranſlation of the Iliad of Homer, ſays, "Mr. Hobbes in his verſion has given a correct explanation of the ſenſe in general, but for particulars and circumſtances he continually lops them, and often omits the moſt beautiful. As for it's having been eſteemed a cloſe tranſlation, I doubt not many have been led into that error by the ſhortneſs of it, which proceeds not from his following the original line by line, but from the contractions above-mentioned. He ſometimes omits whole ſimilies and ſentences, and is now and then guilty of miſtakes, into which no writer of his learning could

could have fallen but through careleſſneſs. His poetry, as well as Ogilby's, is too mean for criticiſm."

Mr. Hobbes wrote ſeveral other pieces beſides thoſe we have mentioned. He died on the 4th of December, 1679, in the ninety-ſecond year of his age. The Rev. Mr. Granger ſtyles him "a man of much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world;" and obſerves, that "he was one of the moſt celebrated and admired authors of his age. His ſtyle is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles I. and was, for it's uncommon ſtrength and purity, ſcarcely equalled in the ſucceeding reign. He has, in tranſlation, done Thucydides as much juſtice as he has done injury to Homer: but he looked upon himſelf as born for much greater things than treading in the footſteps of his predeceſſors. He was for ſtriking out new paths in ſcience, government, and religion; and for removing the landmarks of former ages. His ethics have a ſtrong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to deſtroy that liberty which is the birth-right of every human creature. He is commonly repreſented as a ſceptic in religion, and a dogmatiſt in philoſophy; but he was a dogmatiſt in both. The main principles of his Leviathan are as little founded in moral or evangelical truth, as the rules he laid down for ſquaring the circle are in mathematical demonſtration. His book on Human Nature is eſteemed the beſt of his works."

Among thoſe who have written againſt Mr. Hobbes's pernicious tenets, we may particularly reckon Dr. Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, archbiſhop Bramhall, archbiſhop Tenniſon, biſhop Parker, biſhop Cumberland, and the earl of Clarendon.

HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an excellent burleſque painter, was born in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, London, in the year 1698. His father, being one of the lower claſs of tradeſmen, had no higher views for him, than binding him apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots. How long he purſued this contemptible employment is uncertain; but the firſt piece in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a painter, was the figures of the Wandſworth Aſſembly, which are drawn from the life, without any circumſtances of his burleſque manner. His next production was probably that fine picture of the Pool of Betheſda, which he preſented to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. His being afterwards employed to draw deſigns for a new edition of Hudibras, was the inlet to his future excellence in comic painting, in which he ſurpaſſed all that ever came before, or have ſince ſucceeded him. The firſt work of this ſort which he produced, was his Harlot's Progreſs, which has ever been eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind. The ingenious Abbe du Bos had often complained, that no hiſtory painter of his time had gone through a ſeries of actions, and thus, like an hiſtorian, painted the ſucceſſive fortunes of an hero from the cradle to the grave. What du Bos wiſhed to ſee done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer a ſimple girl upon the town, and conducts her through all the viciſſitudes of wretchedneſs to a premature death. The Rake's Progreſs ſucceeded, which, though not equal to the former, was allowed to be poſſeſſed of conſiderable merit.

Soon after the concluſion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Mr. Hogarth made a trip to Paris; the conſequence of which was, his humorous print called the Roaſt Beef of Old England. In 1750 he publiſhed a treatiſe entitled the Analyſis of Beauty; and about ſeven years after, he ſucceeded his brother-in-law as ſer-

jeant-painter to his majesty. The last material circumstance of his life was his contest with the late Mr. Charles Churchill. It is said that both met at Westminster-hall; Hogarth, to catch a ridiculous likeness of the poet; and Churchill, to furnish a ludicrous description of the painter. But Hogarth's print of Churchill was not much esteemed, and the poet's letter to him died with the subject. Mr. Hogarth's death happened on the 25th of October, 1764. Besides the pictures and prints already mentioned, he published many others, viz. Marriage a-la-mode, in six prints; the enraged Musician; Southwark Fair; the March to Finchley; four prints of an election; the Effects of Idleness and Industry, exemplified in the conduct of two fellow-apprentices, in twelve prints; the sleeping Congregation; Columbus breaking the egg; two prints of an invasion; the distressed Poet; the five orders of perriwigs; Paul before Felix; Mr. Garrick in the character of king Richard III. &c. &c.

HOLT (Sir John) lord chief justice of the King's-Bench, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt, serjeant at law; and was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, on the 30th of December, 1642. He received his education at Abingdon-school, and at Oriel-college, Oxford; whence he removed to Gray's Inn, London, and applying himself with great diligence to the study of the law, became, in the space of a few years, a most distinguished barrister. In February 1685 he was made, by the king's letters patent, recorder of London, which office he discharged with applause for about a year and a half, during which time he received the honour of knighthood; but refusing to expound the law according to his majesty's pleasure, he was dismissed from his employment. In 686 he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law; and being chosen a member of the convention-parliament, in 1688, was, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, appointed one of the managers for the commons in the conferences held with the lords concerning the abdication of the king and the vacancy of the throne. His behaviour on this occasion probably contributed to his advancement; for immediately after the Revolution, he was made lord chief justice of the court of King's-Bench, and admitted into the privy-council. In the year 1700, when the lord chancellor Somers was deprived of the great seal, king William pressed our chief justice to accept of it; but he declined the honour that was offered him. His integrity and uprightness as a judge are celebrated in the fourteenth number of the Tatler, under the character of Verus. He died on the 5th of March, 1709, after a lingering illness, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; and was interred in the parish-church of Redgrave in Suffolk, where a sumptuous marble monument was erected to his memory.

Sir John Holt was one of the ablest and most upright judges that ever presided in a court of justice. He was a perfect master of the common law, and applied himself with great assiduity to the functions of his important office. He possessed an uncommon clearness of understanding, and great solidity of judgment; and such was his integrity and firmness of mind, that he could never be induced to swerve in the least from what he thought to be law and justice, even in compliance with his sovereign, or either house of parliament. He had a just sense of the extreme danger of calling in the military power, under pretence of assisting the civil magistrates in the execution of the laws; and he would on no occasion countenance any thing of this kind. Whilst he held the office of chief justice, there happened a riot in Holborn, occasioned by a villainous practice in which some people had

had engaged, of decoying young perſons of both ſexes to the plantations. The perſons ſo decoyed they kept priſoners in a houſe in Holborn, 'till they could find an opportunity of ſhipping them off; which being diſcovered, the enraged populace were going to pull down the houſe. Notice of this being ſent to Whitehall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they firſt ſent an officer to lord chief juſtice Holt to acquaint him with the deſign, and to deſire him to ſend ſome of his people to attend the ſoldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his meſſage, the chief juſtice ſaid to him, "Suppoſe the populace ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir, (anſwered the officer) we have orders to fire upon them." "Have you, Sir? (replied his lordſhip) then take notice of what I ſay: if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every ſoldier of your party, ſhall be hanged. Sir, (added he) go back to thoſe who ſent you, and acquaint them, that no officer of mine ſhall attend ſoldiers; and let them know at the ſame time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the ſword: theſe matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." Upon this, the lord chief juſtice ordered his tipſtaves, with a few conſtables, to attend him, and going in perſon to the place where the tumult was, expoſtulated with the mob, and aſſuring them that juſtice ſhould be done upon the perſons who were the objects of their indignation, they all diſperſed quietly.

HOWARD (Sir EDWARD) lord high admiral of England, was the ſecond ſon of Thomas earl of Surry, afterwards duke of Norfolk. He began early to teſtify his inclination to the ſea-ſervice; for in 1492, when he was a very young man, he went out in a fleet commanded by Sir Edward Poynings, with a view of acquiring ſkill in naval affairs, and in the art of war. The fleet which Poynings commanded, conſiſting of twelve ſail, was ſent by king Henry VII. to aſſiſt the duke of Burgundy againſt his rebellious ſubjects. In the courſe of this expedition, our young ſeaman gave proofs of extraordinary courage, and had on that account the honour of knighthood conferred on him. On the acceſſion of Henry VIII. that monarch made choice of him for his ſtandard-bearer; which, in thoſe days, was not only a mark of particular favour, but of the higheſt confidence and reſpect.

In 1511, Sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch ſeaman, with two ſtout veſſels, committed piracy on the Engliſh coaſts, and greatly interrupted the trade and navigation of the kingdom. His pretence was, letters of repriſal granted him againſt the Portugueſe, by James III. late king of Scotland; and under colour of this, he ſeized and plundered what ſhips he pleaſed, alledging that they had Portugueſe goods on board. Complaint being made of theſe grievances to the privy-council of England, Sir Edward Howard's father, the earl of Surry, declared, "That the narrow ſeas ſhould not be ſo infeſted, whilſt he had an eſtate that could furniſh a ſhip, or a ſon who was capable of commanding one." And accordingly two ſhips were fitted out by Sir Edward Howard and his elder brother Sir Thomas, and probably at their father's expence. Theſe two gallant brothers having been ſome days at ſea, were ſeparated by a ſtorm, which gave Sir Thomas an opportunity of coming up with Sir Andrew Barton in the Lion. An obſtinate engagement immediately enſued, the ſucceſs of which was long doubtful. The Scotch commander, who was a bold and experienced ſeaman, made a very deſperate defence; but he

he was at length killed, and the ſhip ſurrendered to Sir Thomas Howard. Sir Edward, in the mean time, came up with Barton's other veſſel, which was named the Jenny Perwin, and exceedingly well manned. After a ſharp engagement, Sir Edward made himſelf maſter of this ſhip alſo; and both the Scotch veſſels, with the ſurviving part of their crews, were triumphantly brought into the River Thames, by the two noble brothers. The priſoners, having been ſome time confined, were afterwards ſet at liberty. James IV. then king of Scotland, highly reſented this action, and ſent ambaſſadors to the king of England, to demand ſatisfaction. But Henry returned him this anſwer, "That puniſhing pirates was never conſidered as a breach of peace among princes."

Sir Edward Howard's character for courage and naval abilities was now ſo well eſtabliſhed, that in 1512 he was appointed lord high admiral of England. King Henry having, the ſame year, entered into a war with France, the marquis of Dorſet was ſent with a conſiderable army into Biſcay, in order to penetrate that way into the province of Guienne. The marquis and his troops were convoyed by Sir Edward Howard; and when the forces were landed, the lord admiral put to ſea again with his ſquadron. He arrived on the coaſt of Brittany, and having firſt cleared the ſea of the enemy, landed ſome of his men about Conqueſt and Breſt, who burnt ſeveral towns, and ravaged the adjacent country. The French monarch, alarmed at the Engliſh admiral's ſucceſs, equipped a powerful fleet to oppoſe his progreſs. King Henry being informed of this circumſtance, ordered five and twenty ſhips of war to be fitted out without delay, to go to the aſſiſtance of the lord admiral; and he went himſelf to Portſmouth to haſten the armament. When Sir Edward Howard had received this reinforcement, his fleet conſiſted of forty-five ſail. He immediately determined to attack the enemy, who were now ready to come out of the harbour of Breſt. The French admiral was a very brave ſeaman; and the ſhip he commanded, which was called the Cordelier, was ſo large as to be able to carry twelve hundred men, excluſive of mariners. Sir Thomas Knevet, however, in the Regent, which was a much ſmaller veſſel, attacked and boarded the French admiral's ſhip. The action was maintained for ſome time with great bravery on both ſides. But at length the French ſhip took fire; and that and the Regent being cloſely grappled together, they both blew up, and ſixteen hundred gallant men, beſides the two commanders, periſhed in an inſtant*. This fatal ſtroke threw both fleets into conſternation; for though they had been for ſome time engaged, they ſoon after ſeparated, without proceeding to any further hoſtilities on either ſide.

In the year 1513, Sir Edward put to ſea again, with forty-two ſhips of war, beſides ſmall veſſels, and forced the French into the harbour of Breſt. He alſo made frequent deſcents upon the coaſt of France, and ravaged the country round about. The French king, therefore, ordered Pregent, one of his ableſt ſea-officers, to ſail from Toulon with a ſquadron of gallies; and, after joining the Breſt fleet, to come out and fight the Engliſh. Sir Edward Howard having received information of this deſign, formed a plan for burning the French ſhips in the harbour. He was ſo confident of ſucceſs in this affair, that he acquainted the king with it, and invited him to be preſent at ſo glorious an action; deſiring that

* According to ſome writers, the French admiral ſet fire to his ſhip on purpoſe, chuſing rather to blow up his own ſhip and that of the enemy together, than ſubmit to the Engliſh commander.

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his majesty should rather have the honour of destroying the French naval force, than himself. But Sir Edward's letter being laid before the council, they were of different sentiments, considering the affair as by much too hazardous for his majesty's person to be exposed in it. They therefore wrote to the admiral, commanding him not to send excuses, but to do his duty. Sir Edward was extremely piqued at this language; supposing that from his well-known bravery, he ought not to have been subjected to such a reproof. However, he immediately prepared to enter the harbour. And for this purpose he ordered about fifteen hundred men into his boats, which brought the French, to the number of ten thousand, down to line the shore. But he at length found his design to be impracticable; for the French ships lay under the cover of their fortifications, and of a line of twenty-four large hulks lashed together, which they intended to have set on fire, if the English had forced them to an engagement. Sir Edward put the best face he could upon this disappointment; and in the mean time received intelligence that Pregent, with six gallies, and four tenders, was arrived in Conquet bay, a little below Brest, and only waited for an opportunity of entering that harbour. The lord admiral hereupon sent a frigate to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy, whom they perceived at an anchor between two rocks, on each of which stood a strong fort, and so far up the bay, that it was not possible to bring any of the English ships of force to bear upon them. Sir Edward, however, determined to attack them; and accordingly he manned the only two gallies he had in his fleet with some of his bravest men; and with two row-barges, and two tenders, he entered the bay. One of the gallies was commanded by himself, the other by lord Ferrers. There being a brisk gale of wind, they soon came up with the enemy; and Sir Edward immediately attacked the French admiral. Armed with his sword and target, he undauntedly entered the ship of his enemy, having only eighteen Englishmen and one Spaniard attending him. But he had no sooner boarded the French vessel, than the grappling-tackle, which fastened his galley to that of the enemy, either slipped, or was cut asunder. Thus was the gallant Howard left to the mercy of the French commander. But he disdained that safety which could only be purchased by captivity. He therefore took his whistle (which in those days, we are told, was the badge of supreme command at sea) from his neck, and threw it into the sea; into which he himself, with seventeen of his followers, were immediately pushed by the pikes of his enemies. Such was the immature death, on the 25th of April, 1513, of Sir Edward Howard, knight of the Garter, and lord high admiral of England. He had great skill in maritime affairs, and possessed an extraordinary degree of bravery. It was his avowed maxim, "That a seaman never did good, who was not resolute to a degree of madness." He was a warm friend to the interest of his country, and at all times ready to hazard his life and fortune in its service.

HOWARD (Thomas) duke of Norfolk, a brave and experienced admiral, an able general, and a great statesman, was the eldest son of Thomas earl of Surry, afterwards duke of Norfolk, and brother to the lord Admiral, the subject of the preceding life. He early distinguished himself by his courage, and thirst for military glory. He engaged in the expedition against Sir Andrew Barton, in conjunction with his brother Sir Edward, and had himself the honour of taking Barton's ship. He attended the marquis of Dorset in his expedition against Guienne, which was rendered unsuccessful by the insincerity of Ferdinand king of Spain; and the marquis falling sick, Sir Thomas Howard succeeded him, and shewed great

conduct in bringing home the remainder of the Engliſh army. A few months after the arrival of Sir Thomas in England, he received the ill news of his brother the lord admiral's death; whereupon the king immediately appointed him his ſucceſſor. This promotion was very agreeable to Sir Thomas, as he was extremely deſirous of revenging his brother's death upon the enemy. Before he ſet out to take upon him the command of the fleet, he petitioned that each ſhip ſhould have a larger complement of men. In the mean time Pregent, the French admiral, encouraged by the death of Sir Edward Howard, and the conſequent return of the fleet which had been under his command, had made a deſcent upon the coaſt of Suſſex, and committed ſome diſorders there; but receiving information that the Engliſh fleet was again putting to ſea, he made the beſt of his way to the coaſt of France. And Sir Thomas Howard was ſo active, and ſcoured the ſeas of French veſſels in ſuch a manner, that not a bark of that nation durſt appear. In July 1513, he landed in Brittany, ravaged a part of the country, and burnt a conſiderable town.

King Henry was now in France, employed in the ſiege of Terouenne. James IV. king of Scotland, took this opportunity of invading England, hoping to find that kingdom unprepared for its defence. But he ſoon diſcovered his miſtake. The earl of Surry, father to the lord admiral, marched againſt him with a conſiderable army; and Sir Thomas Howard, being informed of the Scottiſh king's invaſion, immediately landed five thouſand veteran troops, and marched at the head of them to join his father. The earl of Surry, having received this reinforcement, ſent an herald to the king of Scotland, to offer him battle: and Sir Thomas Howard ſent him word at the ſame time, that he was come to anſwer for the death of Sir Andrew Barton. The Scottiſh king had in all his manifeſtoes mentioned the death of Barton, as one of the cauſes of the war. Sir Thomas Howard, therefore, ſeems to have thought himſelf obliged, in point of honour, to give ſome ſatisfaction for that affair in perſon. This defiance from the earl of Surry and his ſon, produced the famous battle of Flodden-field, which was fought on the eighth of September, 1513. Sir Thomas Howard commanded the vanguard, and greatly contributed to the glorious victory which the Engliſh then obtained, by the valour and military ſkill which he exerted on that important occaſion. In conſideration of the eminent ſervices of the earl of Surry and his ſon, king Henry, in 1514, created the earl duke of Norfolk, and his ſon, the lord admiral, earl of Surry. A peace being now concluded with France, the martial talents of the new earl of Surry lay for ſome time unemployed. In 1519 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland. That kingdom was then in ſuch diſorder, and the Iriſh chiefs were ſo exceedingly turbulent, that this was a very troubleſome poſt. The earl, however, by his vigilance and activity, ſuppreſſed Deſmond's rebellion, humbled the O'Neals and O'Carrols, and without exerciſing ſeverity, brought the affairs of Ireland into good order. He gained the affections of the people, and held a parliament at Dublin in 1521; after which he was recalled. In 1522, king Henry again entered into a war with France; and having at the ſame time engaged in an alliance with the emperor Charles V. that prince, in conſequence of this alliance, joined his naval force with that of England. The emperor's fleet conſiſted of one hundred and eighty ſail; and the earl of Surry, by eſpecial permiſſion from king Henry, received the emperor's commiſſion to be admiral alſo of the Imperial fleet. With theſe united fleets, the earl ſailed to the coaſt of Normandy. He landed ſome of his troops at Cherburg, and depopulated all the adjacent country; after which, re-embarking his men, he returned to Portland.

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In a few days after, he again set sail, and landed a very large body of troops on the coast of Brittany. He attacked the town of Morlaix, took it by storm, and plundered it. He also burnt seventeen sail of French ships on the coast, and then returned, with a very rich booty, to Southampton. But he previously detached a squadron, under the command of vice-admiral Fitz-william, with orders to continue cruizing, and scouring the sea. On the earl's arrival at Southampton, he found the emperor Charles there, ready to embark for Spain, he having been some time in England on a visit to king Henry. The lord admiral, therefore, took the emperor on board his ship, and safely convoyed him to the port of St. Andero in Biscay.

In the fourteenth of the reign of king Henry, the old duke of Norfolk, wearied with the fatigue of public business, resigned his office of lord treasurer, which the king conferred upon his son the earl of Surry, who was also entrusted with the army raised to invade Scotland, and in the station of general did considerable service against the duke of Albany. Before that nobleman's arrival in Scotland, he ravaged all Twedale and March with great severity. But a truce being concluded with the Scots in 1523, the earl of Surry returned home, and dismissed his troops. His father dying about this period, he became duke of Norfolk. He was afterwards constituted earl marshal of England; and was sent principal ambassador to the French king, when that monarch was proceeding to an interview with the pope. In the twenty-eighth year of this reign, he assisted the earl of Shrewsbury in suppressing a formidable rebellion; and in 1542, he was again appointed to command an army against the Scots, in which expedition he acquitted himself with his usual courage and ability.

Though the duke of Norfolk had, by many important services, proved himself to be an honest and able servant to the crown; yet the enemies of the Norfolk family found means to work the king up into a persuasion, that the duke, and his son Henry earl of Surry, were in a plot to seize upon his person, and to engross the government into their own hands; and some private dissentions which at this time prevailed in the duke's family, contributed greatly to forward the designs of his enemies. His duchess, the daughter of Stafford duke of Buckingham, who had suffered in this reign, had long suspected her husband of infidelity to her bed; and the duke by his behaviour, we are told, seemed very indifferent about removing her jealousy. The duchess, therefore, desirous of revenge, gave information to the duke's enemies of whatever she could discover, either of his secrets or resentments. Elizabeth Holland also, a mistress of the duke's, was prevailed upon to give all the information she could both against the father, and the son, who hated her. There were misunderstandings also among other branches of the duke's family; and his enemies took advantage of this, to collect together whatever they could against him. But when they had done, the whole hardly amounted to the colour of an accusation. However, the duke of Norfolk, and his son the earl of Surry, were both committed to the Tower. The evidence of the duchess of Norfolk against her husband, amounted to little more than complaints of the duke's infidelity, and his using her ill. As to Mrs. Holland, she deposed, that the duke had in confidence told her, that he was hated by the king's council, on account of his affection to the popish doctrine of the sacrament; that he had complained that he was not in the cabinet council; and had said, that the king was now so corpulent and diseased, that he was let up and down stairs by an engine. She also declared, that the duke had said, that his majesty was sickly, and could not hold out long; and

and that the realm was likely to be in an ill caſe through diverſity of opinions. And that he had alſo ſaid, that the king loved him not, becauſe he was too much loved in his country; but that he would follow his father's leſſon, which was, That the leſs others ſet by him, the more he would ſet by himſelf.

The duke was ſo cloſely confined, that he was obliged to petition the lords of the council, to be allowed ſome books; for, ſaid he, "unleſs I may have books to read 'ere I fall on ſleep, and after I wake again, I cannot ſleep, nor did not this dozen years." He wrote a pathetic letter to the king, in which he pleaded his paſt ſervices, and proteſted his innocence. But Henry was by no means pacificed. The duke was at length prevailed upon, in hopes of appeaſing his majeſty, to make a ſubmiſſion, and ſign a confeſſion; in which, however, the greateſt crime he acknowledged, was, his having concealed the manner in which his ſon bore his coat armour. As to the earl of Surry, he was brought to his trial, and, on very trivial pretences, condemned and executed. A bill of attainder againſt the duke of Norfolk was brought into the houſe of peers, where it paſſed without his being ſuffered to ſpeak in his own defence, and was ſent down to the commons. The king was now in a dangerous ſituation, and haſtening faſt towards his end; and having harboured a notion that the duke of Norfolk might diſturb the tranquility of his young ſucceſſor, prince Edward, and fearing leſt the duke ſhould eſcape him, he ſent a meſſage to the commons, deſiring them to haſten the bill. They accordingly complied, and paſſed the bill; and the king, having given the royal aſſent to it by commiſſioners, iſſued orders for the execution of the duke on the 29th of January, 1547. But the king himſelf expired early in the morning of the preceding day. The lieutenant of the Tower, therefore, deferred the execution of the warrant; and it was not thought expedient by the council, to begin a new reign by the death of the greateſt nobleman in the kingdom, who had been condemned by an unjuſt and tyrannical ſentence. After this narrow eſcape, the duke's life was ſome years prolonged; he was, however, continued in his confinement in the Tower, during the whole reign of king Edward VI. but on the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was ſet at liberty, and his attainder taken off. He ſoon after commanded a body of troops, which was ſent to ſuppreſs the inſurrection of ſir Thomas Wyat. But he died, in an advanced age, in the beginning of queen Mary's reign.

HOWARD (Henry) earl of Surry, ſon of the laſt-mentioned nobleman, received his education at Windſor with Henry Fitz-roy, duke of Richmond, natural ſon to king Henry VIII. he gave early indications both of valour and genius; and being violently enamoured of a young lady, who was maid of honour to one of king Henry's queens, he exerciſed his poetical abilities in celebrating her under the name of Geraldine. This object of his love is ſuppoſed to have been lady Elizabeth Fitz-gerald, daughter of Gerald Fitz-gerald, earl of Kildare. Our young nobleman was ſo tranſported with his paſſion for this lady, that he made a tour to moſt of the courts of Europe, to maintain her unparalleled beauty againſt all oppoſers, and every where made good his challenge with honour. He particularly went to Florence, a city which had been the dwelling-place of ſome of the lady's anceſtors, and there publiſhed a challenge againſt all comers, whether Chriſtians, Turks, Jews, or Saracens, in defence of his miſtreſs's beauty. And in the courſe of his combats for this lady, he ſo much attracted the regard of the duke of Tuſcany, by his valour and ſkill in arms, that he offered him the higheſt preferments,

ments, if he would continue at his court. This propoſal, however, he declined; and was about to proceed to ſome other cities of Italy, in order to maintain in like manner the beauty of the fair Geraldine; but his deſign was fruſtrated by letters being ſent him by king Henry VIII. commanding his ſpeedy return to England.

In 1544 the earl of Surry was made field marſhal of the Engliſh army in France; and having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf there, was, after the taking of Boulogne, being then knight of the garter, conſtituted the king's lieutenant, and captain-general of all his army, within the town and county of Boulogne. During his command there in 1546, hearing that a convoy of proviſions for the enemy was coming to the fort of Outre-Eau, he reſolved to intercept it. But the convoy being ſupported by a very conſiderable body of French and Germans, and making an obſtinate defence, the Engliſh were routed; Sir Edward Poynings, marſhal of Calais, with ſeveral other perſons of note, were killed in the action; and the earl of Surry was forced to make a precipitate retreat into Boulogne. This diſgrace, however, he ſoon repaired; but he could never after regain the king's favour, "in whoſe eyes (as Mr. Walpole obſerves) a moment could cancel an age of ſervices.

The earl of Surry's ill ſucceſs in this affair having thus brought on him the diſpleaſure of the king, the earl of Hertford was ſent over to command in his room. Surry, being exaſperated at this, is ſaid to have let fall ſome expreſſions that favoured of diſlike to the king, and of hatred to his miniſters; which is ſuppoſed to have been one of the cauſes of his ruin. The king had alſo conceived a prejudice againſt the earl on another account. The duke of Norfolk, who obſerved the growing power of the Seymours, and the influence which they were likely to have in the next reign, (on account of their relationſhip to prince Edward, by the mother's ſide) was deſirous of making an alliance with them: he had, therefore, preſſed his ſon to eſpouſe the earl of Hertford's daughter, and had alſo propoſed to marry his own daughter, the ducheſs dowager of Richmond, to Sir Thomas Seymour. But the earl of Surry abſolutely refuſed to marry Hertford's daughter; and as neither of the propoſed marriages took effect, the Seymours and Howards became thenceforward open enemies. And the enemies of the Norfolk family inſtilled into the king apprehenſions of the ambitious deſigns of the duke of Norfolk and his ſon; and inſinuated to him, that the reaſon of the earl of Surry's refuſing to marry Hertford's daughter, was becauſe he had entertained hopes of eſpouſing the princeſs Mary.

Some accuſations were about this time brought both againſt the duke of Norfolk and his ſon; and the deſigns of their enemies were greatly advanced by the diſſentions in the Norfolk family. Sir Richard Southwell appeared before a committee of the council, and declared, that he had ſome matters of treaſon to diſcloſe againſt the earl of Surry. The earl denied the charge with great warmth, and offered to fight his accuſer in his ſhirt, according to the law of arms; but the council would not permit this, and both the earl and his father were committed to the Tower. On the 15th of January, 1547, the earl of Surry was tried at Guildhall, on a charge of high treaſon, by a jury of commoners, before the lord chancellor, the lord mayor, and other commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe. The principal accuſation againſt him, was his quartering the arms of Edward the Confeſſor on his 'ſcutcheon, from which it was inferred, that he aſpired to the crown; though he juſtified what he had done, by the opinion of the heralds. The ducheſs of Richmond, the earl's ſiſter, who had been ſome time at variance with him, depoſed,

that her brother had a coronet to his arms, which to her judgement ſeemed a cloſe crown, and a cypher which ſhe took to be the king's; and that he diſſuaded her from going too far in reading the ſcriptures. Other charges were brought againſt him, equally frivolous, particularly that he had entertained in his family ſome Italians who were ſuſpected to be ſpies. The earl defended himſelf with great eloquence and ſpirit; but the jury, notwithſtanding, found him guilty, and the unfortunate nobleman was a few days after beheaded on Tower-hill.

Thus fell in the prime of his life, Henry earl of Surry; "a man (ſays Sir Walter Raleigh) no leſs valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes." He excelled in all the military exerciſes of that age, and encouraged literature and the fine arts, both by his patronage and example. He was a great refiner of the Engliſh language, and is much celebrated for the ſweetneſs and harmony of his numbers. The author of The Art of the Engliſh Poetry obſerves, "that Sir Thomas Wyat the elder, and Henry earl of Surry, were the two chieftains, who having travelled into Italy, and there taſted the ſweet and ſtately meaſures and ſtile of the Italian poetry, greatly poliſhed our rude and homely manner of vulgar poetry, from what it had been before; and therefore may be juſtly called, The Reformers of our Engliſh Poetry and Stile." It muſt, however, be remarked, that the poetical productions of Sir Thomas Wyat are not equal, either with reſpect to imagination, or harmony of numbers, to thoſe of the earl of Surry. The ingenious Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper ſays of the latter, that "in purity of language, and ſweetneſs of ſound, he far ſurpaſſed his cotemporaries, and all that had preceded him. Nay, I believe no writer that followed him for many years, can juſtly vie with him in either of theſe beauties. In a word, he broke through the faſhion of ſtanzas, and wrote ſo much in the manner of the preſent times, that many of his lines would do honour to the moſt elegant of the moderns."

His poems, together with thoſe of ſome of his cotemporaries, were publiſhed at London in the year 1717, in one volume 8vo.

HOWARD (Charles) earl of Nottingham, and lord high admiral of England, was the ſon of lord William Howard, baron of Effingham, and was born in 1536. In 1569 he ſerved as general of the horſe in the expedition againſt the earls of Nottingham and Weſtmoreland, who had taken up arms in the north; and in cruſhing this rebellion he was very active. The next year he commanded a ſquadron of men of war, appointed to eſcort Anne of Auſtria, daughter to the emperor Maximilian, to the coaſt of Spain; on which occaſion he aſſerted the honour of the Engliſh flag with great ſpirit, by compelling the Spaniſh ſhips which attended that princeſs, to lower their flags in the Engliſh ſeas. In 1571 he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Surry, and in the year following ſucceeded to his father's title and eſtate; after which he became ſucceſſively chamberlain of the houſhold, and knight of the garter; and in 1588 was raiſed to the office of lord high admiral, at that critical juncture when the Spaniards were ſending their armada, in their opinions, to the aſſured conqueſt of this kingdom. As our lord admiral had a very capital ſhare in the defeat of this formidable armament, a narrative of the engagement may with great propriety be introduced.

The Spaniſh fleet conſiſted of an hundred and thirty veſſels, of which near an hundred were galleons, and were of greater ſize than any which had ever before been uſed in Europe. It carried on board nineteen thouſand two hundred and ninety-five ſoldiers, eight thouſand four hundred and fifty-ſix mariners, two thouſand and eighty-

eighty-eight galley-ſlaves, and two thouſand ſix hundred and thirty pieces of cannon. It was victualled for ſix months; and was attended with twenty ſmaller ſhips, called caravels, and ten ſalves with ſix oars a-piece. The duke of Medina Sidonia was appointed admiral of the whole; and Don Martinez de Ricaldo, an experienced ſea-officer, ſerved under him. As ſoon as the lord-admiral Howard knew that the Armada was ready to ſail, he put to ſea, and continued cruizing for ſome time; but the miniſtry having received information that the Spaniſh fleet had been ſhattered by a terrible ſtorm, and that they would be unable to make any attempt that year, queen Elizabeth, who was ſomewhat too parſimonious, commanded ſecretary Walſingham to write to the lord-admiral, directing, that four of the largeſt ſhips ſhould be ſent into port, and the ſeamen diſcharged, to ſave expence. But the admiral wrote back to excuſe his not obeying this direction, and in the cloſe of his letter deſired, that if his reaſons were not thought ſufficient, the ſhips might remain at his own expence.

In the mean time, the Spaniards had repaired all the damages they had ſuſtained in the late ſtorm, and again ſet ſail for England. The firſt land they fell in with was the Lizard, which they miſtook for the Ram's-head near Plymouth, and it being near night, they ſtood off to ſea till the next morning. Their preſent deſign was, to attempt burning the Engliſh fleet in the harbour, before they proceeded any further. But being deſcried by a Scotch pyrate, one captain Fleming, he immediately bore away for Plymouth, and gave the lord-admiral notice of their approach. When the admiral had received this intelligence, and ſaw of how much conſequence it was to get out what few ſhips were ready in the port of Plymouth, he, to encourage others, not only appeared and gave orders in every thing himſelf, but wrought alſo with his own hands, and with ſix ſhips only got the firſt night out of Plymouth; and the next morning, the 20th of July, when he had with him no more than thirty ſail, he deſcried the Spaniſh navy, which made a beautiful, though terrible appearance. "The Spaniſh fleet (ſays Camden) appeared like caſtles with lofty turrets, in front like a half-moon, the wings thereof ſpreading out about the length of ſeven miles, ſailing ſlowly, though with full ſails, the winds being as it were tired with carrying them, and the ocean groaning under their weight." The lord-admiral ſuffered them to paſs by quietly, that having the advantage of the wind, he might the better attack them in the rear. And he diſpatched his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Hobby, to the queen, to inform her of the great diſproportion between the enemy's force and his own, and deſire her to haſten as many ſhips as poſſible to his aſſiſtance. On the 21ſt of July, both fleets formed the line of battle, the Spaniards under their proper officers, and the Engliſh under the lord-admiral, Drake, Hawkins, Frobiſher and other commanders. The van of the Armada was led by Alphonſo de Leyva, the duke of Medina appears to have been in the center, and Ricaldo commanded the rear. The lord admiral in his own ſhip, called the Ark-Royal, attacked Leyva's diviſion with the utmoſt fury; whilſt Drake, Hawkins, and Frobiſher, ſo vigorouſly charged Ricaldo's ſquadron, that it was driven to the center, and it was with great difficulty the duke of Medina could bring them again to form. The Engliſh ſeemed to manage their ſhips with as much eaſe as they would have done their horſes. They broke through the front, the rear, and the center; they advanced, charged, and retreated, before the Spaniards could point the artillery of their unwieldy hulks. The face of the ſea was ſoon covered with wrecks, and the Engliſh received a happy preſage of victory from the ſmall loſs they had ſuſtained.

tained. As the lord-admiral had deſigned this fight chiefly to convince his men that the Spaniſh ſhips were more formidable in appearance than in reality, he ordered the ſignal for a retreat to be hung out; and the rather, as he was not yet reinforced with forty ſhips which had been left in harbours, and which he expected next day.

During the night after the firſt day's engagement, one of the largeſt Spaniſh ſhips was ſet on fire by accident; and the flame communicated itſelf to a large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, which was taken by Drake, and ſent to Dartmouth. The ſea running very high, and neither party being diſpoſed to renew the engagement immediately, there was no action till the 23d. At firſt, both ſides ſtrove to gain the weathergage; but the Engliſh in this had ſo much the advantage, that they diſengaged a fleet of their own merchantmen, which had been ſurrounded by the Spaniards, and would have deſtroyed Ricaldo's ſquadron, had not the whole Spaniſh fleet made a brave effort to ſave it. The lord-admiral equally diſplayed his courage and his conduct; he gave his orders with the utmoſt coolneſs and ſerenity; and loſt no advantage that the dexterity of his men, the fabric of his own ſhips, and the unweildneſs of the enemy's, preſented. He wiſely gave orders, that the Engliſh ſhould neither grapple nor board, well knowing the ſuperiority which the Spaniards had within their ſhips. He maintained, therefore, a kind of running fight all that and the next day, and battered the ſtrongeſt of the Spaniſh veſſels with great ſucceſs.

In the evening of the 24th, the lord-admiral made diſpoſitions for a general engagement, and formed his fleet into four diviſions, under himſelf, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobiſher. But a dead calm happening, he could not bring his deſign to bear. The engagement, however, continued on the 25th, between the lord-admiral, under whom the lord Thomas Howard ſerved in the Golden Lion, and one of the Spaniſh ſquadrons; but to the diſadvantage of the latter, though the Engliſh ſuſtained ſome loſs. Next day the lord-admiral knighted the lord Thomas Howard, the lord Sheffield, Roger Townſhend, John Hawkins, and Martin Frobiſher, for their eminent ſervices. After this, a council of war was held, in which it was reſolved to follow the Spaniſh fleet to the Streights of Calais, where the Engliſh were to be reinforced by a ſtrong ſquadron, under the lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter. This junction was formed about the 27th, and then the Engliſh fleet amounted to an hundred and forty ſail, among which were not above eighteen or twenty capital ſhips, the burthens of the reſt being greatly inferior to the Spaniards.

The Armada having now anchored before Calais, and the great ſhips being ſo diſpoſed that the lord-admiral Howard ſaw it would be a very difficult matter to put them again into diſorder, he reſolved to convert ſome of his worſt veſſels into fire-ſhips. This expedient he accordingly put in practice, filling eight large barks with all ſorts of combuſtible matter, and ſending them under the command of the captains Young and Prowſe, all midnight, into the thickeſt part of the Spaniſh fleet, where they ſpeedily began to blaze in ſo terrible a manner, that the Spaniards ſeemed to waken from their dreams of conqueſt, in order to provide for their ſafety. They had now no choice but of the element by which they were to periſh. All was confuſion, hurry, and deſpair. They cut their cables, they pulled up their anchors, they ran foul of each other, to avoid the devouring element. The Engliſh, next morning, fell upon them in the midſt of their confuſion and terror, and had it not been for the coolneſs of the duke of Medina, the whole Spaniſh fleet

fleet muſt have been ruined that day. For upon the approach of the fire-ſhips, he ordered that the lines ſhould open and give them way, that the blaze might ſpend itſelf ineffectually, and that the whole of the fleet ſhould rendezvous over-againſt Graveline. Theſe orders were but imperfectly obeyed. The fear of the Spaniards was as great, as the fire of the Engliſh was impetuous; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that many of the largeſt Spaniſh ſhips got clear of the ſhallows upon the coaſt of Flanders, upon which they had run. Sir Francis Drake, and captain Fenner, taking advantage of this diſorder, attacked the ſquadron under the duke of Medina, before his fleet could be rendezvouſed. While both ſides thus maintained a ſort of running fight, each was reinforced, and the engagement became general, but greatly to the diſadvantage of the Spaniards, whoſe ſhips now lay upon the ſea like ſo many floating wrecks. In this diſtreſſed ſituation, they endeavoured to retreat through the ſtreights of Dover; but the wind, coming about with hard gales at north-weſt, drove them on the coaſt of Zealand; but ſoon after veering to the ſouth-weſt, they tacked and got out of danger. The duke of Medina Sidonia took this opportunity of calling a council of war; wherein, after mature deliberation, it was reſolved, that there were no hopes left of ſucceeding in their deſign upon England; and that therefore all that remained for them to do, was to endeavour to ſave as many ſhips as poſſible. This reſolution was immediately carried into execution, and the Spaniſh fleet made all the ſail they could for their own coaſt, going north-about, which expoſed them to great dangers. The Engliſh fleet followed that of the Spaniards for ſome time; and had not their ammunition fallen ſhort, by the negligence of the officers in ſupplying them, they would have obliged the whole Armada to ſurrender at diſcretion. The duke of Medina had once taken that reſolution; but is ſaid to have been diverted from it by the advice of his confeſſor. This concluſion of the enterprize would have been more glorious to the Engliſh; but the event proved equally fatal to the Spaniards.

When the Spaniſh fleet arrived on the Scotch coaſt, and found that care was every where taken that they ſhould meet with no ſupply, they threw their horſes and mules over-board, and ſuch of them as had a competent ſtore of water, bore away directly for the Bay of Biſcay with the duke of Medina, amounting in all to about twenty-five ſhips. The reſt, about forty ſail, under the command of the vice-admiral, ſtood for the coaſt of Ireland, intending to have watered at Cape Clare. On the 2d of September, however, a violent tempeſt aroſe, and drove moſt of them aſhore; ſo that upwards of thirty ſhips, and many thouſand men, periſhed on the Iriſh coaſt. Some were forced a ſecond time into the Engliſh channel, where they were taken; and ſeveral very large veſſels were loſt among the Weſtern Iſles, and along the coaſt of Argyleſhire. Out of theſe about 500 perſons were ſaved, who came into Edinburgh almoſt naked, and were clothed out of mere charity by the inhabitants of that city, who alſo attempted to ſend them home to Spain: but they were forced in their paſſage upon the coaſt of Norfolk, and obliged to put into Yarmouth, where they ſtaid till advice was given to the queen and council, who, in conſideration of the miſeries they had already endured, ſuffered them to proceed on their voyage. However, not half of the Armada got home again to Spain; of an hundred and thirty ſhips, there returned but fifty-three or four; and of the people embarked therein, there periſhed at leaſt twenty thouſand men. And the ſeamen, as well as ſoldiers, who returned, were diſpirited with their defeat, and overcome with hardſhip and fatigue; and they

filled all Spain with accounts of the valour of the Engliſh, and of the tempeſtuous violence of that ocean which ſurrounds them.

In this glorious defeat of theſe formidable enemies of his country, the lord-admiral Howard had acted a very conſpicuous part. Through the whole of the tranſaction, he diſplayed great magnanimity, prudence, and valour; and the queen expreſſed her ſenſe of his merit in the moſt honourable terms, and alſo beſtowed upon him a penſion for life. In 1596 he commanded in chief at ſea, as the earl of Eſſex did at land, the forces ſent againſt Spain. In this expedition the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of the city of Cadiz, and did prodigious damage to the Spaniards. Upon his return home, the queen, on the 22d of October the ſame year, advanced him to the dignity of earl of Nottingham. In 1599, there being ſome reaſon to apprehend that the Spaniards meditated a ſecond invaſion of England, a large fleet and army were ſpeedily aſſembled to oppoſe any attempt of that kind. And the queen, in order to ſhew the confidence ſhe had in the fidelity, courage, and capacity of the earl of Nottingham, was pleaſed to repoſe in him the ſole and ſupreme command both of the fleet and army, with the high title of lord lieutenant-general of all England, an office unknown to ſucceeding times, and which he held with almoſt regal authority for the ſpace of ſix weeks, being ſometimes with the fleet in the Downs, and ſometimes on ſhore with the forces. The next year he was appointed one of his commiſſioners for executing the office of earl-marſhal of England. Upon the acceſſion of King James I. he not only retained his poſt of high admiral, but was likewiſe made choice of to officiate as lord high ſteward at the coronation of that monarch. Soon afterwards, he was ſent ambaſſador to the Spaniſh court, where he was treated with the utmoſt deference and reſpect; and at his departure the king of Spain made him as many preſents as amounted to twenty thouſand pounds*. In 1613, with a ſquadron of the royal navy, he eſcorted the princeſs Elizabeth, and her conſort the elector Palatine, to Fluſhing. This was the laſt ſervice he performed in that capacity; for being now grown very old and infirm, he ſoon after reſigned his office, and ſpent the remainder of his life in eaſe and retirement. He died on the 14th of December, 1624, at the age of eighty-eight. He was a perſon extremely graceful in his appearance, of great ſkill in naval affairs, and of courage wnich no danger could daunt.

HUDSON (Capt. HENRY) a famous navigator in the beginning of the laſt century, attempted to diſcover a paſſage by the north to Japan and China, and for this purpoſe made four voyages, in ſo many ſucceſſive years. In the laſt, which was in 1610, he firſt entered the ſtreights that bear his name, and ſailed into the vaſt bay, which, from this bold diſcoverer, is ſtill called Hudſon's Bay; giving names to places as he paſſed along, and calling the country itſelf Nova Britannia, or New Britain. In this bay, or rather ſea, he ſailed above a hundred leagues ſouthward, imagining all the while that he had diſcovered the deſired paſſage; but at length perceiving his miſtake, he reſolved, notwithſtanding the extreme cold of that climate, to winter in the moſt ſouthern part of the bay, with an intention of purſuing his diſcoveries the following ſpring. He therefore, on the 3d of November, cauſed his ſhip to be drawn into a ſmall creek, where he and his men would have infallibly periſhed, had they not been unexpectedly ſupplied with numerous flights of fowl, which were proceeding towards the ſouth, in

* Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

ſearch

ſearch of a warmer climate, and ſerved them for food. In the ſpring, when the ice began to break, captain Hudſon made ſeveral attempts to complete his diſcoveries, but at laſt found himſelf obliged to abandon his enterprize, and make the beſt of his way home; and therefore, with tears in his eyes, he diſtributed to his men all the bread he had left, which was only a pound to each; though it is ſaid other proviſions were afterwards found in the ſhip. In his diſpair he threatened to ſet ſome of his mutinous ſailors on ſhore; upon which a few of the moſt reſolute of them entered his cabin in the night, tied his arms behind him, and expoſed him in his own ſhallop at the weſt end of the ſtreights, with John Hudſon his ſon, and ſeven of the moſt ſick and infirm of his men, and turning them adrift, it is ſuppoſed they all periſhed, being never heard of more. The crew ſailed for England; but four of them going on ſhore near the mouth of the ſtreights, were killed by the natives: the reſt, after enduring the greateſt hardſhips, arrived at Plymouth in September 1611.

HUGHES (JOHN) an ingenious and polite writer, was the ſon of a citizen of London, and was born at Marlborough on the 29th of January 1677. He received his education in private ſchools at London; and in the early part of his life his genius ſeemed equally inclined to each of the three ſiſter arts, poetry, muſic, and drawing, in all which he made a very conſiderable progreſs. Theſe qualifications, however, did not render him averſe to buſineſs; he had for ſome time an employment in the office of ordnance, and was ſecretary to two or three commiſſioners under the great ſeal for purchaſing lands in order to the better ſecuring the docks and harbours at Portſmouth, Chatham, and Harwich. The firſt public ſpecimen he gave of his poetic talents was a poem on the peace of Ryſwick, which made its appearance in 1697, and was received with uncommon approbation. He continued from this time to favour the world with many other ingenious compoſitions both in verſe and proſe, which gained him a diſtinguiſhed rank in the republic of letters. In the year 1717, the lord chancellor Cowper, to whom our author had not long been known, thought proper, without any previous ſolicitation, to appoint him ſecretary for the commiſſions of the peace; and upon his lordſhip's reſigning the great ſeal, Mr. Hughes was, at his particular recommendation, and with the ready concurrence of his ſucceſſor the earl of Macclesfield, continued in the ſame employment. He held this place till his death, which happened on the 17th of February, 1720, the very night on which his admired tragedy of the Siege of Damaſcus was firſt repreſented at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane. He was happy in the acquaintance and friendſhip of the learned Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Mr. Addiſon, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Pope, Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Southern, Mr. Rowe, and many other eminent perſons. Beſides the above-mentioned tragedy, he wrote another called Amalaſont queen of the Goths; Calypſo and Telemachus, an opera; Apollo and Daphne, a maſque; Cupid and Hymen, a maſque; and made an elegant tranſlation of Moliere's Miſanthrope. He alſo tranſlated into Engliſh Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead, the Abbé de Vertot's Hiſtory of the Revolutions in Portugal, and the Letters of Abelard and Heloiſe. Several eſſays in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, were written by him; and in the year 1715 he publiſhed a very accurate edition of the works of Spenſer, in ſix volumes, 12mo. to which are prefixed the life of the author, an eſſay on allegorical poetry, remarks on the Fairy-Queen and other writings of Spenſer, and a Gloſſary; all by Mr. Hughes.

This

This gentleman is likewiſe ſuppoſed to have written the whole, or at leaſt a conſiderable part of "The Lay-Monaſtery; conſiſting of Eſſays, Diſcourſes, &c. publiſhed ſingly under the title of the Lay-Monk; being the ſequel of the Spectators."

In 1735 Mr. Hughes's poems were collected and publiſhed in two volumes 12mo. by Mr. Duncombe, who married our author's ſiſter.

HUME (David) Eſq. a celebrated hiſtorian and philoſopher, was born at Edinburgh on the 26th of April 1711, O.S. He was deſcended, on his father's ſide, from a branch of the earl of Home's family. His mother was daughter of Sir David Falconer, preſident of the College of Juſtice: the title of lord Halkerton came by ſucceſſion to her brother. Mr. Hume, a few months before his death, wrote an account of his own life, publiſhed in 1777, from which the following paſſages are ſelected in his own words:

"My family was not rich, and being myſelf a younger brother, my patrimony, according to the mode of my country, was of courſe very ſlender. My father, who paſſed for a man of parts, died when I was an infant, leaving me, with an elder brother and a ſiſter, under the care of our mother, a woman of ſingular merit, who, though young and handſome, devoted herſelf entirely to the rearing and educating of her children. I paſſed through the ordinary courſe of education with ſucceſs, and was ſeized very early with a paſſion for literature, which has been the ruling paſſion of my life, and the great ſource of my enjoyments. My ſtudious diſpoſition, my ſobriety, and my induſtry, gave my family a notion that the law was a proper profeſſion for me; but I found an unſurmountable averſion to every thing but the purſuits of philoſophy and general learning; and while they fancied I was poring upon Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors which I was ſecretly devouring.

"My ſlender fortune, however, being unſuitable to this plan of life, and my health being a little broken by my ardent application, I was tempted, or rather forced, to make a very feeble trial for entering into a more active ſcene of life. In 1734 I went to Briſtol, with ſome recommendations to eminent merchants, but in a few months found that ſcene totally unſuitable to me. I went over to France, with a view of proſecuting my ſtudies in a country retreat; and I there laid that plan of life, which I have ſteadily and ſucceſsfully purſued. I reſolved to make a very rigid frugality ſupply my deficiency of fortune, to maintain unimpaired my independency, and to regard every object as contemptible, except the improvement of my talents in literature.

"During my retreat in France, firſt at Rheims, but chiefly at La Fleche in Anjou, I compoſed my Treatiſe of Human Nature. After paſſing three years very agreeably in that country, I came over to London in 1737. In the end of 1738 I publiſhed my Treatiſe, and immediately went down to my mother and my brother, who lived at his country-houſe, and was employing himſelf very judiciouſly and ſucceſsfully in the improvement of his fortune. Never literary attempt was more unfortunate than my Treatiſe of Human Nature. It fell dead-born from the preſs, without reaching ſuch diſtinction, as even to excite a murmur among the zealots. But being naturally of a cheerful and ſanguine temper, I very ſoon recovered the blow, and proſecuted with great ardour my ſtudies in the country. In 1742 I printed at Edinburgh the firſt part of my eſſays: the work was favourably received, and ſoon made me entirely forget my former diſappointment. I continued with my

my mother and brother in the country, and in that time recovered the knowledge of the Greek language, which I had too much neglected in my early youth.

"In 1745 I received a letter from the marquis of Annandale, inviting me to come and live with him in England; I found also, that the friends and family of that young nobleman were desirous of putting him under my care and direction, for the state of his mind and health required it.—I lived with him a twelvemonth. My appointments during that time made a considerable accession to my small fortune. I then received an invitation from general St. Clair to attend him as a secretary to his expedition, which was at first meant against Canada, but ended in an incursion on the coast of France. Next year, viz. 1747, I received an invitation from the general to attend him in the same station in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. I then wore the uniform of an officer, and was introduced at these courts as aid-de-camp to the general, along with Sir Harry Erskine and captain Grant, now general Grant. These two years were almost the only interruptions which my studies have received during the course of my life: I passed them agreeably, and in good company; and my appointments, with my frugality, had made me reach a fortune, which I called independent, though most of my friends were inclined to smile when I said so; in short, I was now master of near a thousand pounds.

"I had always entertained a notion, that my want of success in publishing the Treatise of Human Nature, had proceeded more from the manner than the matter, and that I had been guilty of a very usual indiscretion, in going to the press too early. I therefore cast the first part of that work anew in the Enquiry concerning Human Understanding, which was published while I was at Turin. But this piece was at first little more successful than the Treatise of Human Nature. On my return from Italy, I had the mortification to find all England in a ferment, on account of Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry, while my performance was entirely overlooked and neglected. A new edition which had been published at London of my Essays moral and political, met not with a much better reception. Such is the force of natural temper, that these disappointments made little or no impression on me. I went down in 1749, and lived two years with my brother at his country-house, for my mother was now dead. I there composed the second part of my Essays, which I called Political Discourses, and also my Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, which is another part my Treatise that I cast anew. Meanwhile, my bookseller, A. Millar, informed me, that my former publications (all but the unfortunate Treatise) were beginning to be the subject of conversation; that the sale of them was gradually increasing, and that new editions were demanded. Answers by reverends, and right reverends, came out two or three in a year; and I found, by Dr. W———'s railing, that the books were beginning to be esteemed in good company. However, I had fixed a resolution, which I inflexibly maintained, never to reply to any body; and not being very irascible in my temper, I have easily kept myself clear of all literary squabbles. These symptoms of a rising reputation gave me encouragement, as I was ever more disposed to see the favourable than the unfavourable side of things; a turn of mind which it is more happy to possess, than to be born to an estate of ten thousand a year.

"In 1751 I removed from the country to the town, the true scene for a man of letters. In 1752 were published at Edinburgh, where I then lived, my Political Discourses, the only work of mine that was successful on the first publication. It

was well received abroad and at home. In the ſame year was publiſhed at London my Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals; which, in my own opinion (who ought not to judge on that ſubject,) is of all my writings, hiſtorical, philoſophical, or literary, incomparably the beſt. It came unnoticed and unobſerved into the world.

"In 1752 the faculty of advocates choſe me their librarian, an office from which I received little or no emolument, but which gave me the command of a large library. I then formed the plan of writing the hiſtory of England.

Mr. Hume then proceeds to deſcribe the diſapprobation and reproach that enſued upon the publication of his hiſtory, which diſcouraged him ſo much, that had the war broke out with France, he would have retired to ſome town in that kingdom, have changed his name, and never more have returned to his native country.

"Notwithſtanding (continues Mr. Hume) the variety of winds and ſeaſons to which my writings had been expoſed, they had ſtill been making ſuch advances, that the copy-money, given me by the bookſellers, much exceeded any thing formerly known in England; I was become not only independent, but opulent. I retired to my native country of Scotland, determined never more to ſet my foot out of it; and retaining the ſatisfaction of never having preferred a requeſt to any one great man, or even made advances of friendſhip to any of them. As I was now turned of fifty, I thought of paſſing all the reſt of my life in this philoſophical manner, when I received, in 1763, an invitation from the earl of Hertford, with whom I was not in the leaſt acquainted, to attend him on his embaſſy to Paris, with a near proſpect of being appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy; and in the mean while, of performing the functions of that office. This offer, however inviting, I at firſt declined, both becauſe I was reluctant to begin connexions with the great, and becauſe I was afraid that the civilities and gay company of Paris would prove diſagreeable to a perſon of my age and humour: but, on his lordſhip's repeating the invitation, I accepted of it.

"Thoſe who have not ſeen the ſtrange effects of modes, will never imagine the reception I met with at Paris, from men and women of all ranks and ſtations. The more I declined their exceſſive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. There is, however, a real ſatisfaction in living at Paris, from the great number of ſenſible, knowing, and polite company with which that city abounds above all places in the univerſe. I thought once of ſettling there for life.

"I was appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy; and in 1765, lord Hertford left me, being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. I was *charge d' affaires* till the arrival of the duke of Richmond, towards the end of the year. In the beginning of 1766 I left Paris, and next ſummer I returned to Edinburgh, very opulent (for I poſſeſſed a revenue of 1000l. a year, healthy, and though ſomewhat ſtricken in years, with the proſpect of enjoying long my eaſe, and of ſeeing the increaſe of my reputation. In ſpring 1775, I was ſtruck with a diſorder in my bowels, which at firſt gave me no alarm, but has ſince, as I apprehend it, become mortal and incurable. I now reckon upon a ſpeedy diſſolution. I have ſuffered very little pain from my diſorder; and, what is more ſtrange, have, notwithſtanding the great decline of my perſon, never ſuffered a moment's abatement of my ſpirits; inſomuch that, were I to name the period of my life, which I ſhould moſt chuſe to paſs over again, I might be tempted to point to this latter period. I poſſeſs the ſame ardour as ever in ſtudy, and the ſame gaiety in company. I con-

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ſider, beſides, that a man of ſixty-five, by dying, cuts off only a few years of infirmities; and, though I ſee many ſymptoms of my literary reputation's breaking out at laſt with additional luſtre, I knew that I could have but a few years to enjoy it. It is difficult to be more detached from life than I am at preſent.

"To conclude hiſtorically with my own character: I am, or rather was (for that is the ſtile I muſt now uſe in ſpeaking of myſelf, which imboldens me the more to ſpeak my ſentiments;) I was, I ſay, a man of mild diſpoſitions, of command of temper, of an open, ſocial, and chearful humour, capable of attachment, but little ſuſceptible of enmity, and of great moderation in all my paſſions. Even my love of literary fame, my ruling paſſion, never ſoured my temper, notwithſtanding my frequent diſappointments. My company was not unacceptable to the young and careleſs, as well as to the ſtudious and literary; and, as I took a particular pleaſure in the company of modeſt women, I had no reaſon to be diſpleaſed with the reception I met with from them. In a word, though moſt men, any-wiſe eminent, have found reaſon to complain of calumny, I never was touched, or even attacked by her baleful tooth: and, though I wantonly expoſed myſelf to the rage of both civil and religious factions, they ſeemed to be diſarmed in my behalf of their wonted fury. My friends never had occaſion to vindicate any one circumſtance of my character and conduct; not but that the zealots, we may well ſuppoſe, would have been glad to invent and propagate any ſtory to my diſadvantage, but they could never find any which they thought would wear the face of probability. I cannot ſay there is no vanity in making this funeral oration of myſelf, but I hope it is not a miſplaced one; and this is a matter of fact which is eaſily cleared and aſcertained."

Thus ends Mr. Hume's own account of his tranſactions. He died at Edinburgh, the 25th of Auguſt following, retaining his chearfulneſs to the laſt.

"Concerning the philoſophical opinions of Mr. Hume (ſays Dr. Adam Smith) men will, no doubt, judge variouſly, every one approving or condemning them, according as they happen to coincide or diſagree with his own; but concerning whoſe character and conduct there can ſcarce be a difference of opinions. His temper, indeed, ſeemed to be more happily balanced, if I may be allowed ſuch an expreſſion, than that perhaps of any other man I have ever known. Even in the loweſt ſtate of his fortune, his great and neceſſary frugality never hindered him from exerciſing, upon proper occaſions, acts both of charity and generoſity. It was a frugality founded, not upon avarice, but upon the love of independency. The extreme gentleneſs of his nature never weakened either the firmneſs of his mind, or the ſteadineſs of his reſolutions. His conſtant pleaſantry was the genuine effuſion of good-nature and good humour, tempered with delicacy and modeſty, and without even the ſlighteſt tincture of malignity, ſo frequently the diſagreeable ſource of what is called wit in other men. It never was the meaning of his raillery to mortify; and therefore, far from offending, it ſeldom failed to pleaſe and delight even thoſe who were the objects of it. To his friends, who were frequently the objects of it, there was not perhaps any one of all his great and amiable qualities, which contributed more to endear his converſation. And that gaiety of temper, ſo agreeable in ſociety, but which is ſo often accompanied with frivolous and ſuperficial qualities, was in him certainly attended with the moſt ſevere application, the moſt extenſive learning, the greateſt depth of thought, and a capacity in every reſpect the moſt comprehenſive.

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Upon the whole, I have always considered him, both in his life-time and since his death, as approaching as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man, as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit."

HUTCHESON (Dr. Francis) a very elegant writer, and excellent man, was the son of a dissenting minister, in the north of Ireland, and was born on the 8th of August, 1694. He early discovered a superior capacity, and having gone through a school education, began his course of philosophy at an academy: from thence he removed to the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself to all parts of literature, in which his progress was suitable to his uncommon abilities. Afterwards he set up a private academy at Dublin, where his acquaintance was sought by men of all ranks, who had any taste for the belles lettres. The late lord viscount Molesworth is said to have taken great pleasure in his conversation, and to have assisted him with his observations upon his Enquiry into the Ideas of Beauty, and Virtue, before it came abroad. He received the same favour from Dr. Synge, bishop of Elphin, with whom he lived in great friendship. The first edition of this excellent work being published without the author's name, the lord Granville, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, sent to enquire at the bookseller's for the author; and not being able to learn his name, left a letter to be conveyed to him; in consequence of which Mr. Hutcheson became acquainted with his excellency, who treated him with distinguished marks of familiarity and esteem. Archbishop King had also a high esteem for him, and was of great use to him in screening him from two several attempts made to prosecute him for daring to take upon him the education of youth without subscribing the ecclesiastical canons and obtaining a licence from the bishop. He was likewise much esteemed by archbishop Boulter, who through his influence made a donation to the university of Glasgow of an annual fund for an exhibitioner, to be bred up in any of the learned professions. Having taught in a private academy at Dublin seven or eight years, with great reputation and success, he was, in 1729, chosen professor of philosophy at Glasgow, and there spent the remainder of his life, which lasted till the fifty-third year of his age. This ingenious and worthy man wrote, besides the above work, and some others, a Treatise on the Passions; and after his death was published his System of Moral Philosophy, in two volumes, quarto, which is abridged in two volumes, duodecimo.

HUTCHINSON (John) an eminent English writer, who may be considered as the founder of a sect, as some divines of the church of England have espoused his sentiments with great warmth. He was born at Spennythorn in Yorkshire, in the year 1674. His father intending to qualify him for being a steward to some nobleman or gentleman, gave him what learning the place afforded; and while he was considering whither to send him, in order for his farther qualification, a gentleman came into that neighbourhood, and being desirous of boarding in some reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinson the father, who finding that he was both a sensible and a learned man, communicated to him his intentions concerning his son; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to instruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was designed, on condition that the father should entertain him in his house while he should think proper to stay in those parts. The father chearfully agreed to these terms, and his guest instructed his son in every branch of the mathematics, and

and at the ſame time furniſhed him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity. But the gentleman ſo induſtriouſly concealed every circumſtance relating to himſelf, that not ſo much as his name was known. At nineteen years of age our author became ſteward to Mr. Bathurſt, of Skutterſkelf in Yorkſhire, from whoſe ſervice he afterwards removed into that of the duke of Somerſet. About the year 1700 he came to London to manage a lawſuit between the duke and another nobleman; and, while he was in town, contracted an acquaintance with Dr. Woodward, who was phyſician to the duke his maſter. Between the years 1702 and 1706, his buſineſs carried him into ſeveral parts of England and Wales, and as he travelled from place to place, he employed himſelf in collecting foſſils; and we are told, that the noble collection of them which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the univerſity of Cambridge, was made by him. Mr. Hutchinſon is ſaid to have put his collections into Dr. Woodward's hands, with obſervations on them, which the doctor was to digeſt, and publiſh with farther obſervations of his own; but the doctor putting him off from time to time with excuſes, gave him unfavourable notions of his integrity; and he complains in one of his books, that he was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of thoſe obſervations and thoſe collections, nay even of the credit of being the collector. He reſolved therefore to wait no longer, but to truſt to his own pen; and, in order to be more at leiſure to proſecute his ſtudies, quitted the ſervice of the duke of Somerſet, who being then maſter of the horſe to king George I. made him his riding purveyor, which is a kind of ſinecure, with a ſalary of 200l. per annum. He now gave himſelf up to a ſtudious and ſedentary life, and in the year 1724 publiſhed the firſt part of his Moſes's Principia, in which he explains all ſciences by the diſcoveries he pretends to make from the Hebrew text of the books of Moſes, and not only ridicules Dr. Woodward's Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, but Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia. From this time till his death, he continued publiſhing a volume every year, or every other year; which, with the manuſcripts he left behind him, were publiſhed in 1748, in twelve volumes 8vo. On the Monday before his death, Dr. Mead urged him to be bled, ſaying pleaſantly, "I will ſoon ſend you to Moſes," meaning to his ſtudies; but Mr. Hutchinſon taking it in the literal ſenſe, anſwered in a muttering tone, "I believe, doctor, you will," and was ſo diſpleaſed, that he diſmiſſed him for another phyſician. He died on the 28th of Auguſt, 1737, aged ſixty-three. His works abound with ill language, and diſcover a violent propenſity to perſecution and cruelty.

HYDE (Edward) earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor of England, was the ſon of Mr. Henry Hyde, of Pyrton in Wiltſhire, and was born at Dinton, in that county, on the 16th of February, 1608. In 1622 he became a ſtudent of Magdalen-hall, in the univerſity of Oxford; from whence, after he had taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he removed to the Middle-Temple, where he ſtudied the law for ſeveral years, and roſe to conſiderable eminence in that profeſſion. He ſerved as burgeſs for Wotton-Baſſet in Wiltſhire, in the parliament which met at Weſtminſter on the 13th of April, 1640; and firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe by a ſpeech againſt the grievances of the earl-marſhal's court. This parliament being diſſolved in the May following, he was choſen member for Saltaſh in the ſucceeding one, and was afterwards employed as chairman in ſeveral committees. But in 1642, being diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the commons, he left them, and repaired to king Charles I. at York, who conferred

upon him the honour of knighthood, appointed him chancellor of the Exchequer, and caused him to be sworn of his privy-council. He attended his majesty when he set up the royal standard at Nottingham, in August 1642; but being a man of the gown, and not of the sword, we hear little of him in the course of the civil war, till the treaty of Uxbridge in 1644, at which he was one of the king's commissioners; when he shewed himself a zealous assertor of the king's right to the militia, and vindicated his majesty's council from any mismanagement in reference to the affairs of Ireland, with which the parliament charged them. This treaty being broke off, Sir Edward Hyde's province, for some time, was to attend the prince of Wales in the West. Upon the decline of the king's cause, he retired from Pendennis-castle in Cornwall to the Scilly islands, and thence to Jersey, where he spent most of his time in writing his History of the Rebellion, for which he was furnished with some materials by the king himself. In the year 1648 he passed over to France, and, after the death of Charles I. was appointed one of the privy-council to Charles II. who also continued him in his chancellor-ship of the Exchequer, and in 1649 thought proper to send him and the lord Cottington upon a joint-ambassy into Spain, to apply for assistance in the recovery of his crown; but this negotiation was not attended with success. In 1653 Sir Edward was falsely accused of holding a correspondence with Oliver Cromwell, and other attempts were made to ruin him in the king's good graces, but in vain; for on the 13th of January, 1657-8, the great seal was delivered into his hands, with the title of lord high chancellor of England, at Bruges, where his majesty then resided. He exerted himself strenuously in promoting the king's restoration, and when that was accomplished, returned with his sovereign to England; where, as he had been one of the greatest sharers in his sufferings, he enjoyed a proportionable share of his prosperity. Besides the post of lord high chancellor, in which he was continued, he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford in October 1660, and in November following created a peer, by the title of baron Hyde, of Hindon in the county of Wilts; to which were added, in April 1661, the titles of viscount Cornbury and earl of Clarendon. But neither the obligations he lay under to his sovereign, nor his near alliance to the royal family (for his eldest daughter had been married to the duke of York;) neither gratitude for the favours he had received, nor the prospect of the still greater he might afterwards obtain, could induce him to extend the royal prerogative at the expence of infringing the privileges of the people. And this patriotic conduct, it is said, was in a great measure owing to the dying advice of his father, who warned him, with his last breath, never to sacrifice the laws and liberty of his country to his own interest, or to the will of his prince. But such were the corrupt manners of the age, that his very virtues proved the cause of his overthrow; for it was by his steady adherence to these noble principles, that he lost the king's favour, which circumstance gave free scope to the malice of his enemies. The first open attack upon him was made by the earl of Bristol, who in 1663 exhibited articles of high treason against him to the house of lords. In this strange inconsistent charge, he was accused of having endeavoured to fix the imputation of popery upon the king; of having promised to use his influence in abolishing the penal laws against papists; of having consented to some articles disgraceful to the protestant religion, in the treaty for the king's marriage; of having scandalized his majesty, advised the sale of Dunkirk, plundered both houses of parliament, enriched himself by selling employments, and embezzled the public money.

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This impeachment appeared ſo void of all foundation and probability, that it was rejected by the lords: nevertheleſs, it contributed to render the earl leſs reſpected in parliament, and leſs beloved by the people. In Auguſt 1667, he was deprived of the great ſeal; and on the 12th of November following, was impeached by the houſe of commons of high treaſon and other crimes and miſdemeanors; upon which, in the beginning of December, he retired to France, and on the 19th a bill was paſſed for baniſhing him from the king's dominions. Before his departure he drew up an apology for himſelf, addreſſed to the houſe of peers, which was voted to be a ſcandalous and malicious libel, and publicly burned by the hands of the common hangman.

In 1668 his life was attempted at Evreux in Normandy by a body of Engliſh ſeamen: of this outrageous aſſault the following account is given in a letter from Mr. Oliver Long, dated at Evreux, April 26, 1668, to Sir William Cromwell, ſecretary of ſtate. "As I was travelling from Rouen towards Orleans (ſays this gentleman) it was my fortune, April 23, to overtake the earl of Clarendon, then in his unhappy and unmerited exile, who was going towards Bourbon, but took up his lodgings at a private hotel in a ſmall walled town called Evreux, ſome leagues from Rouen. I, as moſt Engliſh gentlemen did to ſo valuable a patriot, went to pay him a viſit near ſupper-time; when he was, as uſual, very civil to me. Before ſupper was done, twenty or thirty Engliſh ſeamen or more came and demanded entrance at the great gate; which being ſtrongly barred, kept them out for ſome time. But in a ſhort ſpace they broke it, and preſently drove all they found, by their advantage of numbers, into the earl's chamber; whence, by the aſſiſtance of only three ſwords and piſtols, we kept them out for half an hour, in which diſpute ſeveral of us were wounded by their ſwords and piſtols, whereof they had many. To conclude, they broke the windows and the doors, and under the conduct of one Howard, an Iriſhman, who has three brothers, as I am told, in the king of England's ſervice, and an enſign in the company of cannoniers, they quickly found the earl in his bed, unable to ſtand by the violence of the gout; whence, after they had given him many blows with their ſwords and ſtaves, mixed with horrible curſes and oaths, they dragged him on the ground into the middle of the yard, where they encompaſſed him around with their ſwords and ſtaves, and after they had told him in their own language, how he had ſold the kingdom, and robbed them of their pay, Howard commanded them all, as one man, to run their ſwords through his body. But what difference aroſe among themſelves before they could agree, God above, who alone ſent this ſpirit of diſſenſion, only knows. In this interval their lieutenant, one Swaine, came and diſarmed them. Sixteen of the ringleaders were put into priſon; and many of thoſe things which they had rifled from him found again, which were reſtored, and of great value. Monſieur La Fonde, a great man belonging to the king of France's bed-chamber, ſent to conduct the earl on his way hither, was ſo deſperately wounded in the head, that there were little hopes of his life. Many of theſe aſſaſſins were grievouſly wounded, and the action is ſo much reſented by all here, that many of theſe criminals will meet with an uſage equal to their demerits. Had we been ſufficiently provided with fire-arms, we had infallibly done ourſelves juſtice on them; however, we fear not but the law will ſupply our defect."

His lordſhip, after having dwelt in ſeveral parts of France, died at Rouen on the 9th of December, 1674, in the 67th year of his age; and his body, being brought to England, was interred on the north ſide of king Henry the VIIth's chapel in Weſtminſter.

Weſtminſter-abbey. This great and learned chancellor wrote, 1. A Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, from the year 1641 to the Reſtoration: 2. A Survey of Mr. Hobbes's Leviathan: 3. A Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland; and other works: and in 1759 was publiſhed at Oxford, from his lordſhip's original manuſcript, a continuation of his Hiſtory of the Grand Rebellion, with an account of his life written by himſelf. "The virtue of the earl of Clarendon (ſays the Rev. Mr. Granger) was of too ſtubborn a nature for the age of Charles II. Could he have been content to enſlave millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprincely king. But he did not only look upon himſelf as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had alſo a pride in his nature that was above vice; and choſe rather to be a victim himſelf, than to ſacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honeſt man. His enemies allowed themſelves a much greater latitude; they loaded him with calumnies, blamed him even for their own errors and miſconduct, and helped to ruin him by ſuch buffooneries as he deſpiſed. He was a much greater, perhaps a happier man, alone and in exile, than Charles the Second upon his throne."

Mr. Walpole gives the following character of this nobleman: "Sir Edward Hyde, who oppoſed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, muſt be allowed to have acted conſcientiouſly. A better proof was his behaviour on the Reſtoration, when the torrent of an infatuated nation entreated the king and his miniſter to be abſolute. Had Clarendon ſought nothing but power, his power had never ceaſed. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were leſs the cauſes of the chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful king, who could not pardon his lordſhip's having refuſed to accept for him the ſlavery of his country. Like Juſtice herſelf, he held the ballance between the neceſſary power of the ſupreme magiſtrate, and the intereſts of the people. This never-dying obligation his cotemporaries were taught to overlook, and to clamour againſt, till they removed the only man who, if he could, would have corrected his maſter's evil government. Almoſt every virtue of a miniſter made his character venerable. As an hiſtorian he ſeems more exceptionable. His majeſty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his ſubject, rank him in the firſt claſs of writers; yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his ſtories of ghoſts and omens are not to be defended. His capital fault is his whole work being a laboured juſtification of king Charles. If he relates faults, ſome palliating epithet always ſlides in, and he has the art of breaking his darkeſt ſhades with gleams of light that break off all impreſſion of horror. One may pronounce on my lord Clarendon, in his double capacity of ſtateſman and hiſtorian, that he acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative."

The ſame ingenious author obſerves, in ſpeaking of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, that "his character is not only one of the moſt amiable in lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, but is one of the beſt drawn. It diſtinguiſhes that happy pencil, to which the real pencil muſt yield, of the renowned portrait-painter of that age. Vandyke little thought when he drew Sir Edward Hyde, that a greater maſter than himſelf was ſitting to him. They had indeed great reſemblance in their manners; each copied nature faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact height and ſymmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonas or Venuſes. The likeneſs ſeems to have been ſtudied in all, the character in many: his dreſſes are thoſe

thoſe of the times. The hiſtorian's fidelity is as remarkable; he repreſents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and ſhades as would beſt produce the effect he deſigns, yet his colours are never thoſe of imagination, nor diſpoſed without a ſingular propriety. Hamden is not painted in the armour of Brutus, nor would Cromwell's maſk fit either Julius or Tiberius."

J.

JEFFREYS, or JEFFERIES (GEORGE) earl of Flint, viſcount Weikham, and baron of Wem, commonly called judge Jeffreys, was the ſixth ſon of John Jeffreys, eſq. of Acton in Denbighſhire, and was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, whence removing to the Inner Temple, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; but, it is ſaid, was never regularly called to the bar; for in 1665, being at the aſſizes in Kingſton, where few counſellors attended, on account of the plague, the neceſſity of the caſe gave him permiſſion to put on a gown, and to plead, and this he continued till he reached the higheſt employments in the law. Alderman Jeffreys, who was probably related to him, introduced him among the citizens of London, and he ſoon came into great buſineſs, and was choſen their recorder. He was afterwards appointed ſolicitor to the duke of York, made a judge of his native country, and in 1680 was knighted, and made chief juſtice of Cheſter. At length reſigning the recorderſhip, he in 1683 obtained the poſt of chief juſtice of the king's-bench, and ſoon after the acceſſion of James II. the great ſeal. He was one of the greateſt adviſers and promoters of all the oppreſſive and arbitrary meaſures carried on in that reign; and his ſanguinary and inhuman proceedings againſt the duke of Monmouth's unfortunate adherents in the Weſt, will ever render his name infamous. Whenever the priſoner was of a different party, or he could pleaſe the court by condemning him, he would ſcarce allow him to ſpeak for himſelf; but would load him with the groſſeſt and moſt vulgar abuſe, browbeat, inſult, and ridicule the witneſſes that ſpoke in his behalf, and even threaten the jury with fines and impriſonment, if they made the leaſt heſitation about bringing in the priſoner guilty. Yet it is ſaid, that when he was in temper, and matters indifferent came before him, ſcarce any one became a ſeat of juſtice better. Nay, it even appears, that when he was under no ſtate influence, he was ſometimes inclined to protect the natural and civil rights of mankind, of which the following inſtance has been given. The mayor and aldermen of Briſtol had made a practice of tranſporting convicted criminals to the American plantations, and ſelling them by way of trade. This turning to good account, when any pilferers, or petty rogues were brought before them, they threatened them with hanging, and then ſome officers who attended, earneſtly adviſed the ignorant intimidated creatures to beg for tranſportation, as the only way to ſave them; and in general their advice was followed. Then, without more form, each alderman took one, and ſold him for his own benefit. But this infamous trade, which had been carried on many years, at laſt came to the knowledge of the lord chief juſtice, who, on enquiry, finding that the mayor was equally involved in the guilt of this practice with his brethren, made him deſcend from the bench where he was ſitting, ſtand at the bar in his ſcarlet and furr, and plead as a common criminal. He then obliged them to give ſecurities to anſwer informations; but the proceedings were ſtopped by the Revolution.

The brutality Jeffreys commonly ſhewed on the bench, where his voice and viſage were equally terrible, at length expoſed him to a ſevere mortification. A

ſcrivener of Wapping having a cauſe before him, one of the opponent's counſel ſaid he was a ſtrange fellow, and ſometimes went to church, and ſometimes to conventicles; and it was thought he was a trimmer. At this the chancellor fired: "A trimmer!" ſaid he; "I have heard much of that monſter, but never ſaw one. Come forth Mr. Trimmer, and let me ſee your ſhape." He then treated the poor fellow ſo roughly, that on his leaving the hall, he declared he would not undergo the terrors of that man's face again to ſave his life, and he ſhould certainly retain the frightful impreſſions of it as long as he lived. Soon after, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, the lord-chancellor, dreading the public reſentment, diſguiſed himſelf in a ſeaman's dreſs, in order to leave the kingdom, and was drinking in a cellar at Wapping, when this ſcrivener entering, and ſeeing again the face which had filled him with ſuch horror, ſtarted; upon which Jeffreys, fearing he was known, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand. But the ſcrivener going out, gave notice that he was there, and the mob ruſhing in, ſeized him, beat him, ſpit in his face, ſhewed every mark of deteſtation, and carried him before the lord-mayor, who ſent him with a ſtrong guard to the lords of the council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died on the 18th of April, 1689.

JEWEL (JOHN) a learned and excellent prelate, and one of the greateſt champions of the reformed religion, was deſcended of an ancient and reputable family, ſeated at Buden in Devonſhire, where he was born on the 24th of May, 1522. After learning the firſt rudiments of grammar at private ſchools in the country, he was entered of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards admitted a ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti college in that univerſity, where he purſued his ſtudies with indefatigable induſtry, uſually riſing at four o'clock in the morning, and ſtudying till ten at night; by which means he acquired a conſummate knowledge in moſt branches of literature. In 1520 he proceeded bachelor of arts, became an eminent tutor, and was ſoon after choſen rhetoric lecturer in his college. In February 1544 he commenced maſter of arts. He had early imbibed proteſtant principles, and inculcated the ſame to his pupils; but this was carried on privately till the acceſſion of king Edward VI. when he openly avowed his religious ſentiments, and entered into a cloſe friendſhip with Peter Martyr, profeſſor of theology at Oxford. In 1550 he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, and frequently preached before the univerſity with great applauſe. He was at the ſame time rector of Sunningwell in Berkſhire, where he zealouſly preached the reformed doctrines.

When queen Mary ſucceeded to the throne, in 1553, Mr. Jewel was one of the firſt who felt the rage of the ſtorm then raiſed againſt the reformation; for before any law was made, or order given by the queen, he was expelled his college by the fellows, by their own private authority. However, unwilling to leave the univerſity, he took chambers in Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke-college, where many of his pupils followed him, beſides other gentlemen, who were drawn by the fame of his learning to attend his lectures. The univerſity of Oxford now appointed him their orator, and employed him to write their firſt congratulatory letter to her majeſty. Mr. Wood obſerves, that this taſk was evidently impoſed upon him by thoſe who meant him no kindneſs; who took it for granted, that he muſt either provoke the Roman-catholics, or forfeit the good opinion of his own party. If this be true, which is probable enough, he had the dexterity to avoid the ſnare; for the addreſs, being both reſpectful and guarded, offended neither party,

party, and was well received by the queen. Mr. Jewel ſtill continued at Oxford, until he was called upon to ſubſcribe to ſome of the popiſh doctrines under the ſevereſt penalties, which he ſubmitted to. Yet this compliance did not anſwer his purpoſe; for the dean of Chriſt-church, Dr. Martial, alledging that his ſubſcription was inſincere, laid a plot to deliver him into the hands of biſhop Bonner, and would have certainly caught him in the ſnare, had he not eſcaped by a bye-way to London. Here he lay concealed, till a ſhip was provided to tranſport him beyond ſea, together with money to defray the expence of the voyage, by Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, a perſon of great diſtinction. On his arrival at Frankfort, he made a public confeſſion of his ſorrow for having ſubſcribed the articles of the popiſh faith. Thence he repaired to Straſburgh, and afterwards to Zurich in Switzerland, where he reſided in the houſe of his friend Peter Martyr, whom he aſſiſted in his theological lectures.

Upon the death of queen Mary he returned to England; and we find his name among the divines appointed by queen Elizabeth to hold a diſputation in Weſtminſter-abbey againſt the papiſts, on the 31ſt of March, 1559. In July following he was one of the commiſſioners authorized to viſit the dioceſes of Sarum, Exeter, Briſtol, Bath and Wells, and Glouceſter, in order to root out popery in the weſt of England; and on the 21ſt of January, 1559-60, he was conſecrated biſhop of Saliſbury. In 1565 the univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. He had before greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a ſermon preached at St. Paul's Croſs, wherein he gave a public challenge to all the Roman-catholics in the world, to produce but one clear and evident teſtimony, out of any father or famous writer who flouriſhed within ſix hundred years after Chriſt, for any one of the articles which the Romaniſts maintain againſt the church of England. This celebrated divine died on the 23d of September, 1571, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was interred in the choir of Saliſbury cathedral. He was of a weak habit of body, which he exhauſted by his intenſe application to his ſtudies. In his temper he was pleaſant and affable, modeſt, meek, and a perfect maſter of his paſſions; and, when biſhop, became remarkable for his apoſtolic doctrine, holy life, prudent government, incorrupt integrity, unſpotted chaſtity, and bountiful liberality. He had naturally a very ſtrong memory, which he greatly improved by art, ſo that he could repeat whatever he wrote after once reading. He uſed to ſay, that if he were to deliver a premeditated ſpeech before a thouſand auditors, ſhouting or fighting all the while, they would not put him out. His writings, which have rendered his name famous over all Europe, are as follow, viz. 1. An Apology for the Church of England in Latin: 2. A Defence of the ſame Apology: 3. A View of a ſeditious Bull ſent into England by Pope Pius V. 4. A Treatiſe of the Holy Scriptures: 5. An Expoſition of St. Paul's two Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians: 6. A Treatiſe of the Sacrament: 7. Sermons, Letters, Controverſial Tracts, &c. His admirable Apology was tranſlated into Engliſh by Anne, the ſecond of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon; and the tranſlation was publiſhed in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. Our biſhop's defence of his Apology was in ſo great eſteem, that queen Elizabeth, king James I. and king Charles I. and four ſucceſſive archbiſhops, ordered it to be kept chained in all pariſh churches for public uſe.

JOHNSON (Benjamin) the great dramatic poet, was of Scotch extraction; his

his grandfather being a native of Annandale in that kingdom, whence he removed to Carliſle in the reign of Henry VIII. under whom he enjoyed ſome office. Our poet was born at Weſtminſter, in the year 1574, about a month after the death of his father, who was a clergyman. He was firſt educated at a private ſchool in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, and afterwards removed to Weſtminſter-ſchool, where Camden was his maſter. After he had been ſome years at this ſeminary, his mother, having married a bricklayer, took him home, and obliged him to work at his father-in-law's buſineſs. He aſſiſted, we are told, in the building of Lincoln's-Inn, having a trowel in his hand, and Horace in his pocket. Ben had already made a conſiderable progreſs in claſſical learning; he was, therefore, by no means captivated with his new employment, but determined to go abroad. He accordingly enliſted himſelf as a ſoldier, and in this capacity went over to the Engliſh army in the Netherlands, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour. In an encounter with a ſingle man of the enemy, he ſlew his antagoniſt; and, ſtripping him, carried off the ſpoils, in the view of both armies. Upon his return to England, he reſumed his former ſtudies; and in order to do this with the more advantage, he went to Cambridge, where he is ſaid to have been admitted into St. John's College. His continuance at the univerſity was but ſhort, which was probably owing to the lowneſs of his finances. And as he had a genius for dramatic compoſitions, he now began to turn his thoughts to the ſtage. The playhouſe he entered into was an obſcure one in the extremity of the town, called the Green Curtain; which, Anthony Wood ſays, was about Shoreditch, or Clerkenwell. In this new courſe of life, he at firſt made but an indifferent figure. It is ſaid, that "his firſt acting and writing were both ill;" and that his attempts as an actor could neither provide him a ſupport, nor recommend him to a ſhare in any of the theatres, which, in that age, were numerous in London. On the contrary, his inability this way became a topic of ſatire to his adverſaries, who have mentioned ſome characters in which he appeared with very little credit.

While he was thus a retainer to the ſtage, he had the misfortune to be engaged in a duel with one of his brother comedians; and in the rencounter he was wounded in the arm by his antagoniſt's ſword, which is ſaid to have been ten inches longer than his own; but he killed his opponent, who had challenged him. For this offence he was committed to priſon; and during his confinement, he was viſited by a popiſh prieſt, who, taking advantage of his melancholy and dejection of ſpirits, made him a convert to the church of Rome, in which he continued twelve years. When, or by what means he obtained his diſcharge from priſon, does not appear; but his ſpirits returning with his liberty, he ſoon after entered into the ſtate of matrimony. He was now about twenty-four years of age, and it is from this time that we are to date the riſe of his reputation as a dramatic writer. He had indeed made ſome attempts in that way from his firſt entrance into the play-houſe, but without ſucceſs. He had written a play or two, which had been abſolutely condemned; and another would have ſhared the ſame fate, had it not been for the friendly interpoſition of Shakeſpeare. That amiable and benevolent bard not only brought Johnſon's firſt play upon the ſtage, but afterwards continued to recommend him and his productions to the public, and even lent his hand to the finiſhing of ſome of them.

The firſt play our author printed, was Every Man in his Humour, which made its appearance on the ſtage in 1598. In 1600 he paid his court to queen Elizabeth, by complimenting her under the allegorical perſonage of the goddeſs Cynthia,

Cynthia, in his Cynthia's Revels, which was acted that year by the children of the queen's chapel. He ſoon after publiſhed Every Man out of his Humour; and continued to produce a new play every year, till he was called off by the maſques and entertainments made for the amuſement of king James and his court. In 1605 he brought upon the ſtage his comedy of Volpone, or the Fox; which he had finiſhed in the ſpace of five weeks. About this time he joined with Chapman and Marſton, two cotemporary dramatic writers, in a comedy called Eaſtward Hoe, in which there were ſome ſatirical reflections on the Scottiſh nation; in conſequence of which they were all three committed to priſon, and were even in danger of loſing their ears and noſes. However, upon ſubmiſſion, they received a pardon; and Johnſon was ſo rejoiced at his diſcharge, that he gave an entertainment to his friends, among whom were Camden and Selden. In the midſt of the entertainment, his aged mother drank to him, and ſhewed him a paper of poiſon, which ſhe intended to have given him in his liquor, after having taken a potion of it herſelf, if the ſentence for his puniſhment had paſſed. In 1609 he brought on the ſtage his Epicene, or Silent Woman, which is generally eſteemed one of the beſt comedies extant in our language. The enſuing year he produced the Alchemiſt, and this was followed by his tragedy of Cataline. In 1613 he made the tour of France, and, whilſt he was at Paris, was admitted to an interview with cardinal Perron. Their diſcourſe turning chiefly upon literary ſubjects, the cardinal ſhewed him his tranſlation of Virgil, which Johnſon, with his uſual openneſs and freedom, flatly told him was a bad one. After his return to England, he was often employed in the compoſition of maſques and interludes for the diverſion of the court; and on theſe occaſions he was by no means ſparing of that flattery which was ſo agreeable to the royal ears of James. About this period a quarrel commenced between him and Inigo Jones, whom he therefore ridiculed in his comedy of Bartholomew-Fair, under the character of Lantern Leatherhead.

In 1616 Ben Johnſon publiſhed his works in one volume, folio, and the ſame year the poet-laureat's ſalary of an hundred marks per annum was ſettled upon him for life by king James I. He was now at the head of the poetic band, and was invited to the chief ſeat of the Muſes, the univerſity of Oxford, by ſeveral members, particularly by Dr. Corbet of Chriſt-church. Ben reſided in that college during his abode in the univerſity; and, as the doctor was a celebrated wit, the time muſt have been agreeably ſpent by Johnſon, eſpecially as it was crowned by an honourable atteſtation of his merit, he being created maſter of arts in a full convocation on the 19th of July, 1619. On the death of the laureat, Samuel Daniel, in October following, Johnſon ſucceeded to that poſt, the duty of which had been chiefly performed by him a long time before. Our poet ſoon after travelled on foot into Scotland, to viſit Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden*.

* William Drummond, who was born on the 13th of November, 1585, was the ſon of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, gentleman-uſher to king James VI. of Scotland. He had his education at Edinburgh, and afterwards going over to France, ſtudied the civil law at Bourges, in which he made ſuch a progreſs, as occaſioned the preſident Lockhart to ſay, that if Mr. Drummond had followed the practice, he would have made the beſt figure of any lawyer of his time. But his genius leading him to polite literature, he relinquiſhed all thoughts of the bar, and retired to his pleaſant ſeat at Hawthornden, where he wrote his Cypreſs Grove, an elegant performance of the moral kind, in which he repreſents the vanity and inſtability of human affairs, teaches a due contempt of the world, and propoſes conſolations againſt the fear of death. He alſo wrote about the ſame time a poetical piece called the Flowers of Sion. But an accident happened ſoon after, which induced him to quit his retirement; and that was the death of an amiable young

He paſſed ſome months with this ingenious friend, to whom he opened his heart with the moſt unreſerved freedom and confidence. Drummond committed the heads of their converſation to writing, and they are inſerted in a folio edition of that author's works, printed at Edinburgh in 1711. From theſe minutes we learn ſeveral particulars concerning Johnſon, which do not occur in any other relation; and the account is authentic, as it was taken from his own mouth. Our author celebrated the adventures of this journey in a particular poem, which, together with ſome more of his productions, being accidentally burnt about two or three years afterwards, he lamented the loſs in another poem, entitled An Execration upon Vulcan.

We have already obſerved, that Johnſon had an hundred marks per annum ſettled on him as poet-laureat: but, in 1630, he preſented a petition to king Charles I. requeſting him to make thoſe marks as many pounds. The petition was as follows:

" The humble petition of poor Ben,
" To the beſt of monarchs, maſters, men,
" King Charles.
" Doth moſt humbly ſhow it,
" To your majeſty, your poet:
" That whereas your royal father,
" James the bleſſed, pleaſed the rather,
" Of his ſpecial grace to letters,
" To make all the Muſes debtors
" To his bounty; by extenſion
" Of a free poetic penſion,
" A large hundred marks annuity,
" To be given me in gratuity,
" For done ſervice, and to come:
" And that this ſo accepted ſum,
" Or diſpens'd in books or bread,
" (For on both the Muſe was fed)
" Hath drawn on me from the times,
" All the envy of the rhimes,
" And the rattling pit-pat noiſe
" Of the leſs poetic boys,

lady, to whom he was on the point of being married. This misfortune affected him ſo much, that, in order to divert his melancholy, he again went abroad, and travelled through Germany, France, and Italy, where he viſited the moſt famous univerſities, converſed with learned men, and made a choice collection of the beſt ancient Greek, and modern Spaniſh, French, and Italian books. He then returned to his native country, where a civil war was juſt ready to break out. He wrote a Hiſtory of the five ſucceſſive Kings of Scotland of the name of James, ſeveral tracts againſt the meaſures of the covenanters, and many other works both in verſe and proſe. The news of the beheading of Charles I. (ſays Mr. Granger) ſo ſhocked him, that it quickly haſtened his death, which happened in the year 1649. The ſame writer obſerves, that Mr. Drummond " was a man of a fine natural genius, which he aſſiduouſly improved with all the advantages of arts, languages, and travel. He was univerſally eſteemed one of the beſt poets of his age, and ſtands in the firſt rank of modern hiſtorians. He, for his excellence in telling a ſtory, and intereſting his reader in what he relates, is thought to be comparable to Livy. His poems conſiſt chiefly of love-verſes, epigrams, and epitaphs."

" When

" When their pot-guns aim to hit,
" With their pellets of ſmall wit,
" Parts of one (they judg'd) decay'd;
" But we laſt out ſtill unlay'd.
" Pleaſe your majeſty to make,
" Of your grace, for goodneſs' ſake,
" Thoſe your father's marks your pounds:
" Let their ſpite, which now abounds,
" Then go on, and do its worſt,
" This would all their envy burſt;
" And ſo warm the poet's tongue,
" You'll read a ſnake in his next ſong."

His petition had the deſired ſucceſs; and accordingly, on the ſurrender of his former patent, a new one was iſſued in 1630, appointing him an annual penſion of one hundred pounds for life, together with a tierce of Spaniſh wine. Beſides this enlargement of his ſalary, we are told, he had alſo a penſion from the city of London, from ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and particularly from Mr. Sutton, founder of the Charter-houſe. Notwithſtanding all theſe ſupplies, ſuch was our poet's extravagance and want of œconomy, that his finances were in continual diſorder, which ſometimes prompted him to make application to different perſons for money, in a manner that bordered upon meanneſs. In 1631 he publiſhed the New Inn, or the Light Heart, a comedy. This had been hiſſed off the ſtage on its firſt appearance; but Johnſon had recourſe to his pride on the occaſion, and threatened, by way of revenge, to leave the ſtage, in an ode addreſſed to himſelf. This ode was thought by ſome to be very arrogant, and a ſharp reply to it was written by Owen Feltham, in verſe, and in the ſame meaſure with Johnſon's ode.

Our poet, after having been long in a declining ſtate of health, died on the 16th of Auguſt, 1637, in the ſixty-third year of his age; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey, at the north-weſt end, near the belfrey. Over his grave was laid a common pavement-ſtone, with this laconic inſcription, " O rare Ben Johnſon"! In the beginning of the ſubſequent year there came out a collection of elegies and poems on his death, entitled " Johnſonius Virbius, or the Memory of Ben Johnſon revived by the Friends of the Muſes." And ſoon after, a deſign was ſet on foot to erect a marble monument with his ſtatue, and a conſiderable ſum of money was collected for that purpoſe; but the breaking out of the rebellion prevented its being carried into execution, and the money was returned. The buſt of Johnſon, with the former inſcription under it, that is now fixed to the wall in the Poets' Corner, near the ſouth-eaſt entrance into the abbey, was ſet up by that great patron of learning, the ſecond earl of Oxford, of the Harley family.

Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden repreſents the perſonal character of Ben Johnſon in very diſadvantageous terms, obſerving, that he was " a great lover and praiſer of himſelf, a contemner and ſcorner of others, chuſing rather to loſe his friend than his jeſt; jealous of every word and action of thoſe about him, eſpecially after drink, which was one of the elements in which he lived; a diſſembler of the parts which reigned in him; a bragger of ſome good that he wanted. He thought nothing right but what either himſelf or ſome of his friends had ſaid or done. He was paſſionately kind and angry; careleſs either to gain or keep; vindictive, but, if he was well anſwered, greatly chagrined; interpreting the beſt

ſayings

ſayings and deeds often to the worſt. He was for any religion, being verſed in both; oppreſſed with fancy, which over-maſtered his reaſon, a general diſeaſe among the poets. His inventions were ſmooth and eaſy; but above all he excelled in a tranſlation." He had a very ſtrong memory; for he tells us himſelf in his Diſcoveries, that in his youth he could have repeated all that he had ever written, and ſo continued till he was paſt forty; and even after that he could repeat whole books that he had read, and poems of ſome ſelect friends, which he thought worth charging his memory with. As to his poetical genius, the characteriſtic of it, with regard to dramatic poetry, is univerſally allowed to be an excellence in drawing humour. Mr. Pope, in the preface to his edition of Shakeſpeare's plays, remarks, that when our author "got poſſeſſion of the ſtage, he brought critical learning into vogue; and that this was not done without difficulty, may appear from thoſe frequent leſſons (and indeed almoſt declamations) which he was forced to prefix to his firſt plays, and put into the mouths of his actors, the grex, chorus, &c. to remove the prejudices and inform the judgment of his hearers. Till then, the Engliſh authors had no thoughts of writing on the model of the ancients; their tragedies were only hiſtories in dialogue; and their comedies followed the thread of any novel as they found it, no leſs implicitly than if it had been true hiſtory." Mr. Dryden gives him the title of "the greateſt man of the laſt age;" and ſays, that if we look upon him while he was himſelf (for his laſt plays were but his dotages) he was the moſt learned and judicious writer that any theatre ever had; that he was a moſt ſevere judge of himſelf as well as others; that one cannot ſay he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it; that in his works there is little to be retrenched or altered; but that humour was his proper ſphere.

Beſides his plays and maſques, he wrote, 1. An Engliſh Grammar: 2. Diſcoveries on Men and Matter: 3. A Tranſlation of Horace's Art of Poetry: 4. Poems, Epigrams, &c. The moſt complete edition of his works was printed in 1756, in ſeven volumes, octavo.

JOHNSON (Mrs.) the Stella of dean Swift, under which name he always mentioned her, was the daughter of Sir William Temple's ſteward, and the concealed, though undoubted wife of Swift. Sir William bequeathed her in his will a thouſand pounds, as an acknowledgment of her father's faithful ſervices. She had an elevated underſtanding, with all the delicacy and ſoftneſs of her ſex. Her voice, though ſweet in itſelf, was rendered ſtill more harmonious by what ſhe ſaid. Her wit was poignant without ſeverity; her manners were polite, eaſy, and unreſerved: wherever ſhe came ſhe attracted attention and eſteem. She was ſtrictly virtuous, ſincerely religious, and conſtant in her devotions. She had great ſkill in muſic, and was perfectly well verſed in all the arts proper to employ a lady's leiſure. Her wit was a fund of perpetual chearfulneſs, and her prudence kept that chearfulneſs within proper bounds. In ſhort, ſhe exactly reſembled the deſcription Homer has given of Penelope:

"A woman loveliеſt of the lovely kind,
"In body perfect, and complete in mind."

This is the character given of Stella by thoſe who knew her beſt. She was married to Dr. Swift in the year 1716, by Dr. Aſhe, then biſhop of Clogher, though ſhe could never prevail upon him to acknowledge her openly as his wife.

Dr. Swift and Mrs. Johnſon preſerved the ſame manner of life after marriage as before it. They lived in ſeparate houſes; he remaining at the deanery, ſhe in lodgings

ings at a distance from him, and on the other side of the Liffey. Nothing appeared in their behaviour inconsistent with decorum, or beyond the limits of Platonic love. They conversed like friends, but industriously took care to summon witnesses of their conversation; a rule to which they adhered so strictly, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove that they had ever been together without a third person. A conduct so unnatural gave room for various comments and reflections; but however unaccountable this renunciation of the marriage rights may appear to the world, it certainly did not arise from any consciousness of too near a consanguinity between them, though the general voice of fame was willing to make them both the natural children of Sir William Temple; but this could not be true, Sir William being employed as a minister abroad from the year 1665 to 1670, so that Swift's mother, who never crossed the sea, except from England to Ireland, was out of all possibility of a personal correspondence with him, for two years before his birth. It may be imagined that a woman of Stella's delicacy must repine at such a situation. The outward honours she received are frequently bestowed on a mistress: though a wife, she was not acknowledged in that character, and though strictly virtuous, was obliged to submit to all the appearances of vice, except in the presence of those few witnesses of the cautious manner in which she lived with her husband. Hence inward anxiety disturbed by degrees the calmness of her mind, and the strength of her body. She began to decline in her health in the year 1724, and died on the 28th of January, 1727, in the forty-fourth year of her age, absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate; a fate which perhaps she could not have endured by an alliance with any other man upon earth.

JONES (Inigo) a celebrated architect, was the son of Ignatius Jones, a cloth-worker of London, and was born in that city about the year 1572. According to the most probable accounts of his life, he was bound apprentice to a joiner; but even in that obscure situation, the brightness of his genius burst forth so strongly, that he was taken notice of by one of the great lords at court: some say, it was the earl of Arundel; but the greater number, that it was William earl of Pembroke. By one of these noblemen, Inigo was sent to Italy to study landscape-painting, to which his inclination then pointed, and for which that he had a talent, appears by a small piece preserved at Chiswick-House, the colouring of which is very indifferent, but the trees freely and masterly imagined*. Inigo was no sooner at Rome, than he found himself in his sphere. He felt, says Mr. Walpole, that nature had not formed him to decorate cabinets, but design palaces. During his stay in Italy, he studied with the greatest attention the works of the best antient and modern masters, suffering nothing which stood recommended by its antiquity or value to escape his notice. He resided for a considerable time at Venice, where he acquired so great a reputation, that Christian IV. king of Denmark, sent for him from thence, and appointed him his architect general. What buildings he was employed in erecting in Denmark, we are not informed. He had lived some years in that kingdom, when his Danish majesty, whose sister Anne had married king James I. made a visit to England in 1606. Mr. Jones took this opportunity of returning home; and expressing a desire to continue in his native country, the queen appointed him her architect; and being not long after

* Anecdotes of Painting in England, by the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole.

taken in the ſame capacity into the ſervice of prince Henry, he diſcharged his truſt with ſo much fidelity and ſkill, that the king gave him the reverſion of the place of ſurveyor-general of his works. After the death of prince Henry, in 1612, he travelled once more to Italy, and being aſſiſted by ripeneſs of judgment, perfected his taſte in architecture. When the ſurveyor's place became vacant, he returned to England, where finding the office of works extremely in debt, he gave up the profits of his employment, and prevailed on the comptroller and pay-maſter to imitate his example, till the whole arrears were paid.

In 1620, king James ſtopping at Wilton, the ſeat of the earl of Pembroke, among other ſubjects, fell into a diſcourſe about that ſurpriſing group of ſtones, called Stone-henge, on Saliſbury-plain. Hereupon our architect, who was well known to have carefully examined the antique buildings and ruins abroad, was ſent for by the earl of Pembroke, and there received his majeſty's commands, to endeavour to make what diſcoveries he could concerning Stone-henge. In obedience to this command, he preſently ſet about the work; and having, with no ſmall pains, taken an exact meaſurement of the whole, and diligently ſearched the foundation, in order to find out the original form and aſpect, he proceeded to compare it with other antique buildings that he had ſeen; and, after much reaſoning and a long ſeries of authorities, he concluded that this antient and ſtupendous pile muſt have been originally a Roman temple, dedicated to Cœlus, and built after the Tuſcan order; that it was built when the Romans flouriſhed in peace and proſperity in Britain, and, probably, betwixt the time of Agricola's government and the reign of Conſtantine the Great. This account, which he endeavoured to ſupport by many arguments, he preſented to the king; and the ſame year he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral.

He was alſo employed to erect a new palace at Whitehall; and the Banquetting-Houſe was finiſhed by him about the year 1621; "a ſmall part (ſays Mr. Walpole) of the pile deſigned for the palace of our kings; but ſo complete in itſelf, that it ſtands a model of the moſt pure and beautiful taſte."--"Several plates of the intended palace of Whitehall have been given, (continues this ingenious writer) but, I believe, from no finiſhed deſign. The four great ſheets are evidently made up from general hints; nor could ſuch a ſource of invention and taſte, as the mind of Inigo, ever produce ſo much fameneſs. The ſtrange kind of cherubims on the towers at the end are prepoſterous ornaments, and whether of Inigo, or not, bear no relation to the reſt. The great towers in the front are too near, and evidently borrowed from what he had ſeen in Gothic, not in Roman buildings. The circular court is a pictureſque thought, but without meaning or utility. The whole fabric, however, was ſo glorious an idea, that one forgets for a moment, in the regret for its not being executed, the confirmation of our liberties obtained by a melancholy ſcene that paſſed before the windows of that very Banquetting-Houſe."

In 1623 Mr. Jones was employed in building a chapel at Somerſet-Houſe, for the Infanta of Spain, who was then intended for a bride to the prince of Wales. The front of this palace to the river, part only of what was deſigned, and the water-gate, were erected afterwards on the deſigns of Inigo, as was the gate at York-Stairs. Upon the acceſſion of Charles I. our architect was continued in his poſt. In 1633 an order was iſſued out, requiring him to ſet about the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral; and the work was begun ſoon after at the eaſt-end, the

the firſt ſtone being laid by Dr. Laud, then biſhop of London, and the fourth by Mr. Jones. Indeed, as he was the ſole architect, ſo the conduct, deſign, and execution of the work, were entruſted entirely to him; and having reduced the body of it into order and uniformity, from the ſteeple to the weſt end, he added there a moſt magnificent portico, which excited univerſal admiration, and was conſidered as a piece of architecture not to be parallelled in modern times. This portico conſiſted of ſolid walls on each ſide, with rows of Corinthian pillars ſet within, at a diſtance from the walls, to ſupport the roof.

While he was raiſing theſe noble monuments of his fame as an architect, he gave no leſs proofs of his genius in the fancy and judgment of the pompous machinery employed in the maſques and interludes, which were the principal entertainments of the court in his time. Several of theſe repreſentations are ſtill extant in the works of Chapman, Davenant, Daniel, and particularly Ben Johnſon. The ſubject was choſen by the poet, and the ſpeeches and ſongs were alſo of his compoſing; but the invention of the ſcenes, ornaments, and dreſſes of the figures, was the contrivance of Inigo Jones.

In the mean time, Mr. Jones received great encouragement from the court, ſo that he acquired a handſome fortune. But it was much impaired by the loſſes which he ſuffered in conſequence of his loyalty; for as he had a ſhare in his royal maſter's proſperity, ſo had he a ſhare alſo in his misfortunes. Upon the meeting of the long parliament in November 1640, he was called before the houſe of peers, on a complaint exhibited againſt him by the pariſhioners of St. Gregory's in London, for damages done to that church, on repairing St. Paul's cathedral. The church being old, and ſtanding very near the cathedral, was thought to be a blemiſh to it, and therefore was taken down, purſuant to the king's direction, and the orders of the council, in 1639, in the execution of which our ſurveyor was chiefly concerned. But, in anſwer to the complaint, he pleaded the general iſſue; and, when the repairing of the cathedral ceaſed, in 1642, ſome part of the materials remaining were, by order of the houſe of lords, delivered to the pariſhioners of St. Gregory's, towards the rebuilding of their church. This proſecution put Inigo to a conſiderable expence; and as he was both a royaliſt and a Roman-catholic, in 1646 he paid 545l. for his delinquency and ſequeſtration. He died at Somerſet-Houſe, on the 21ſt of July, 1651; and was interred in St. Bennet's church, near Paul's wharf, where a monument was erected to his memory, which was deſtroyed in the fire of London.

Inigo Jones was not only the greateſt architect in England, but the moſt eminent of his profeſſion at that time in Europe. He is generally ſtiled the Britiſh Vitruvius; and Mr. Webb, who knew him well, aſſerts, that his abilities, in all human ſciences, ſurpaſſed moſt of his age. He was a perfect maſter of the mathematics, and an excellent geometrician. He had ſome knowledge of the two learned languages, Greek and Latin, eſpecially the latter; and was not without a taſte for poetry. Sir Anthony Vandyke uſed to ſay of him, that, in deſigning with his pen, he was not to be equalled by any great maſters of his time, for the boldneſs, ſoftneſs, ſweetneſs, and ſureneſs of his touches.——Among the works of this great architect are the following, viz. 1. The Banquetting Houſe, Whitehall, already mentioned. 2. Barber's Hall, in Monkwell-ſtreet, London. This is a very fine edifice, and the theatre is particularly admired, as an admirable fabric for ſeeing and hearing. It was erected for the uſe of the ſurgeons, and here diſſections uſed to be performed, and lectures read. But when the barbers

and

and ſurgeons, who uſed to be united in one company, were formed into diſtinct and ſeparate companies, this hall was given by act of parliament to the barbers. 3. The church and piazza of Covent-garden. Theſe have been much admired by connoiſſeurs; and in particular it has been ſaid of the church, that it is one of the moſt ſimple, and at the ſame time moſt perfect pieces of architecture, that the art of man can produce. The ingenious Mr. Horace Walpole is, however, of a different opinion. He ſays, "The arcade of Covent-garden, and the church, are two ſtructures of which I want taſte to ſee the beauties. In the arcade there is nothing remarkable; the pilaſters are as errant and homely ſtripes as any plaiſterer would make. And the barn-roof over the portico of the church ſtrikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty, as it could do if it covered nothing but a barn." 4. The garden-front of Wilton-houſe, the ſeat of the earl of Pembroke; and ſome other parts of that noble edifice. 5. The Queen's Houſe at Greenwich. 6. The Grange in Hampſhire, the ſeat of the earl of Northington. 7. Piſhiobury in Hertfordſhire. 8. Gunnerſbury, near Brentford.

Several of his deſigns have been publiſhed by Mr. Kent, Mr. Colin Campbell, and Mr. Iſaac Ware; and he left in manuſcript ſome curious notes on Palladio's Architecture, which are inſerted in an edition of Palladio, publiſhed in 1714.

JONES (Henry) a remarkable poet, was born at Drogheda, in Ireland, of mean extraction, and was originally bred a bricklayer; but having a natural inclination to poetry, frequently applied to that at the expence of his mechanical vocation. Being an indigent poet, and deſirous of obtaining ſome patron, his genius broke out in panegyrics, as being the moſt likely to procure him friends; and in 1745, when the earl of Cheſterfield was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was taken notice of by that nobleman, who treated him with great generoſity, brought him to England, recommended him to many of the nobility here, and not only, by his influence and intereſt, procured him a large ſubſcription for publiſhing a collection of his poems, but is ſaid to have taken on himſelf the correction of his tragedy of the Earl of Eſſex, and prevailed on the managers of Covent-garden theatre to bring it on the ſtage. This tragedy, which is an improvement on Banks's play of the ſame name in point of language, procured him ſome money and reputation; and, if he had poſſeſſed any œconomy, might have been the means of eſtabliſhing him in a moderate ſtate of independence. His poetical merit in his other writings lies pretty much in the ſame ſcale, that of mediocrity; and it is probable, that Mr. Jones would not have been ſo much taken notice of, had he not been formerly a bricklayer. His knowledge was, however, much greater than could poſſibly be expected from a man bred to daily labour; but his temper was under the dominion of his paſſions, and conſequently uncertain and capricious. As he had no idea of œconomy, he ſeemed to think himſelf born rather to be ſupported by others, than under any obligation to ſecure to himſelf the profits which his writings and the munificence of his patrons, from time to time, afforded him. After experiencing many reverſes of fortune, which his overbearing ſpirit, and imprudence in regard to pecuniary concerns, drew upon him, he died at London in April, 1770, in a work-houſe.

KEILL

K.

KEILL (JOHN) M. D. an eminent aſtronomer, mathematician, and philoſopher, was born at Edinburgh on the 1ſt of December, 1671, and ſtudied in the univerſity of that city, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. In 1694 he went to Oxford, and being admitted of Baliol-college, began to read lectures according to the Newtonian ſyſtem in his private apartment there. He is ſaid to have been the firſt who taught Sir Iſaac Newton's principles by the experiments on which they are founded, and this he did by an apparatus of inſtruments of his own providing; by which means he acquired a great reputation throughout the univerſity. The firſt ſpecimen he gave the public of his ſkill in mathematical and philoſophical knowledge, was his Examination of Dr. Thomas Burnet's Theory of the Earth, which appeared in the year 1698. It was univerſally applauded by the literati, and allowed to be deciſive againſt the doctor's Theory. To this piece Mr. Keill ſubjoined Remarks on Mr. Whiſton's New Theory of the Earth; and theſe theories being defended by their reſpective inventors, drew from our author, in 1699, An Examination of the Reflections on the Theory of the Earth, together with a Defence of the Remarks on Mr. Whiſton's New Theory. In the year 1700, Dr. Thomas Millington, Sedleian profeſſor of natural philoſophy at Oxford, who had been appointed phyſician in ordinary to king William, ſubſtituted Mr. Keill as his deputy, to read lectures in the public ſchools. This office he diſcharged with great applauſe: and in 1701 publiſhed his celebrated treatiſe, entitled *Introductio ad Veram Phyſicam.* He was ſoon after choſen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1708 he publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a paper on the laws of attraction and its phyſical principles. About the ſame time, being offended at a paſſage in the Acta Eruditorum of Leipſic, wherein Sir Iſaac Newton's right to the honour of the firſt invention of his method of fluxions was called in queſtion, he communicated to the Royal Society another paper, in which he aſſerted the juſtice of that claim. In 1709 he attended the Palatines to New England, in quality of their treaſurer; and, in the ſucceeding year, he was choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford. In 1711, being attacked by Mr. Leibnitz, he entered the liſts againſt that great mathematician, in the diſpute concerning the invention of fluxions. Mr. Leibnitz wrote a letter to Dr. Hans Sloane, then ſecretary of the Royal Society, dated the 4th of March, 1711, in which he demanded ſatisfaction of Mr. Keill for the injury he had done him in his paper, relating to the paſſage in the Acta Eruditorum of Leipſic. He proteſted that he was far from aſſuming to himſelf Sir Iſaac Newton's method of fluxions, and therefore deſired that Mr. Keill might be obliged to retract his falſe aſſertion. Mr. Keill, on the other hand, deſired that he might be permitted to juſtify what he had aſſerted. He made his defence to the approbation of Sir Iſaac, and ſeveral other members of the Society, and a copy of it was ſent to Mr. Leibnitz; who, in a ſecond letter, warmly remonſtrated againſt Mr. Keill's want of candor and ſincerity; adding, that it did not become a man of his age and experience to enter into a diſpute with an upſtart, who acted without any authority from Sir Iſaac Newton; and deſiring that the Royal Society would enjoin Mr. Keill ſilence. Upon this, a ſpecial committee was appointed, who, after examining the facts, concluded their report with "reckoning Sir Iſaac Newton the inventor of fluxions, and that Mr. Keill, in aſſerting the ſame, had been no ways injurious to Mr. Leibnitz."

Soon afterwards, when ſeveral objections were urged againſt the Newtonian phi-

loſophy, in ſupport of Deſcartes's notions of a plenum, Mr. Keill publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a paper on the rarity of matter, and the tenuity of its compoſition. While he was engaged in this diſpute, queen Anne was pleaſed to appoint him her decypherer, and he continued in that poſt under king George I. till the year 1716. He had alſo the degree of doctor of phyſic conferred on him by the univerſity of Oxford, in 1713; two years after which, he publiſhed an edition of Commandinus's Euclid, with additions of his own. In 1718 appeared his *Introductio ad Veram Aſtronomiam*, which was afterwards, at the requeſt of the ducheſs of Chandos, tranſlated by himſelf into Engliſh, and, with ſeveral emendations, publiſhed in 1721, under the title of "An Introduction to the True Aſtronomy, or Aſtronomical Lectures read in the Aſtronomical Schools of the Univerſity of Oxford." This was his laſt gift to the public; for he died on the 1ſt of September, in that year.

Dr. JAMES KEILL, younger brother of the above-mentioned Dr. John Keill, was a phyſician of eminence, and wrote the following works, viz. 1. An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muſcular Motion: 2. The Anatomy of the Human Body; and, 3. Several Pieces in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He died on the 16th of July, 1719, at the age of forty-ſix.

KEITH (JAMES) field-marſhal in the ſervice of the king of Pruſſia, was the ſon of William Keith, earl marſhal of Scotland, and was born in the year 1696. He was educated at the univerſity of Aberdeen, and was deſigned for the law; but the bent of his genius led him to arms. The rebellion breaking out in Scotland when he was eighteen years of age, he, from the perſuaſions of the counteſs his mother, who was of the Romiſh religion, joined the pretender's party, and was preſent at the battle of Sheriff-muir, fought on the 12th of November, 1715; after which, though wounded, he eſcaped to France, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudies proper for a ſoldier, particularly the mathematics, in which he made ſuch proficiency, as to be admitted a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He afterwards travelled through Italy, Switzerland, and Portugal, examining, as he paſſed, the ſeveral productions in architecture, painting, and ſculpture, and ſurveying the fields where famous battles had been fought. In 1717 he became known to Peter, czar of Muſcovy, who was then at Paris, and who invited him to enter into the Ruſſian ſervice; but this he declined. He then went to Madrid, where he obtained a commiſſion in the Iriſh brigades, commanded by the duke of Ormond, and afterwards accompanied the duke of Liria, who was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to Ruſſia. By this nobleman Mr. Keith was recommended to the czarina, who promoted him to the rank of her lieutenant-general, and inveſted him with the order of the Black Eagle. Some time after, the Turks, invading the Ukrain, on the ſide of Ruſſia, the empreſs ſent two armies to oppoſe them; one of which, under the command of count Munich, marched for Oczakow, which was inveſted and taken chiefly by the valour and conduct of Mr. Keith.

He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions during the war with the Swedes. It muſt be remembered too, that he had no inconſiderable ſhare in bringing about that extraordinary revolution, when the empreſs Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, was raiſed to the throne. He was likewiſe employed by the Ruſſians in ſeveral embaſſies: but at length finding the honours of that country no better than a ſplendid ſervitude, he went to Pruſſia, where he was received by the king with all poſſible

poſſible marks of eſteem, and was made governor of Berlin, and field-marſhal of the Pruſſian armies. His majeſty honoured him with ſo great a ſhare of his confidence, as to travel with him in diſguiſe over a conſiderable part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. In buſineſs he made him his chief counſellor, in his diverſions his conſtant companion. This brave and experienced general, after having ſignalized his courage and military capacity in the wars of that illuſtrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate battle of Hohkerchen, in the year 1758.

KEMPTHORNE (Sir JOHN) a gallant Engliſh admiral, was born at Widſcombe, in Devonſhire, in the year 1620, and was put apprentice to the captain of a trading veſſel belonging to Topſham. He obtained an extraordinary degree of knowledge in his profeſſion, by which, and the favour of his maſter, he grew into great credit with the moſt eminent traders in Exeter, in whoſe ſervice he made ſeveral voyages into the Mediterranean. In the beginning of the war with Spain, he was attacked by a large Spaniſh man of war, commanded by a knight of Malta, and defended himſelf gallantly till all his ammunition was ſpent, when remembering that he had ſeveral large bags of pieces of eight on board, he thought they might better ſerve to annoy, than to enrich the enemy, and therefore ordered his men to load their guns with ſilver, which did ſuch execution on the Spaniard's rigging, that if his own ſhip had not been diſabled by an unlucky ſhot, he had in all probability got clear. At laſt, however, overpowered by numbers, he was boarded, taken, and carried into Malaga. The knight to whom he was priſoner, generouſly treated him with the utmoſt civility and kindneſs, carried him home to his own houſe, and commended his valour to every body; and ſome time after ſent him to England. On the credit of this action, captain Kempthorne laid the foundation of his ſubſequent fortune. Some years after, the knight of Malta was taken in the Streights, by commodore Ven, and brought priſoner to England, where he was committed to the Tower. This afforded our captain an opportunity of returning the civilities he had received, and of procuring the knight's liberty, which he did; and he alſo furniſhed him, at his own expence, with every thing neceſſary for his return to Spain.

After the Reſtoration, captain Kempthorne was advanced to the Mary Roſe, a man of war of forty-eight guns, in which he was ſent to convoy a conſiderable fleet of merchant-men into the Streights: during the voyage he met with a ſquadron of ſeven Algerine pirates, when, by his prudence and courage, he preſerved all the veſſels under his care, and obliged the enemy to ſheer off, after leaving behind them ſeveral of their men, who had boarded the Mary Roſe, whom he brought into England. Upon the duke of Albemarle's taking the command of the fleet in 1666, in the firſt Dutch war, he carried one of the flags; and in the ſucceeding war, ſerved as rear-admiral, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards made commiſſioner of the navy at Portſmouth, and died on the 19th of October, 1679, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

KENN (THOMAS) biſhop of Bath and Wells, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Kenn, of Furnival's Inn, London, and was born at Berkhampſtead, in Hertfordſhire, in July 1637. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and at the univerſity of Oxford; and having taken orders, he became domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Morley, biſhop of Wincheſter, who gave him ſeveral preferments. In 1675, which was the year of the Jubilee, he travelled to Rome, and in 1679 took the degree of doctor

doctor of divinity. He was afterwards appointed by king Charles II. to attend lord Dartmouth at the demoliſhing of Tangier, and upon his return was made chaplain to his majeſty, as he had been before to the princeſs of Orange, who reſided in Holland. "While he was chaplain to that princeſs," ſays Mr. Granger, "he obliged one of the prince's favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the princeſs's train, whom he had ſeduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refuſing to admit Nell Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Wincheſter: on the contrary, he ſoon after made him a biſhop. The king's good ſenſe told him, though the prince of Orange's did not, that if a man is really a Chriſtian, his conduct ought to be uniformly conſiſtent with that character; and that principles of conſcience are of too ſtubborn a nature to yield, even in courts, to modes of complaiſance."

On the 25th of January, 1684-5, Dr. Kenn was conſecrated biſhop of Bath and Wells, and the following month attended king Charles II. on his death-bed, and did his utmoſt to awaken his conſcience. Biſhop Burnet ſays he ſpoke on that occaſion with great elevation of thought and expreſſion, like a man inſpired. In the next reign, he zealouſly oppoſed the progreſs of popery, and on the 8th of June, 1688, he, with five other biſhops, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury, was committed priſoner to the Tower of London, for ſubſcribing a petition to king James, againſt the declaration of indulgence. However, upon the Revolution, he refuſed to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, on which account he was deprived of his biſhopric. He lived after his deprivation with lord Weymouth, at Longleat in Wiltſhire, where he ſpent the greateſt part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very ſubject, he frequently amuſed himſelf with writing verſes. Hence ſome of his pious poems are entitled Anodynes, or the Alleviation of Pain. There is a proſaic flatneſs in his heroic poem called Edmund, but ſome of his hymns and other compoſitions have more of the ſpirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. Her majeſty queen Anne beſtowed on him a penſion of two hundred pounds per annum till his death, which happened on the 19th of March, 1711. He alſo publiſhed, 1 A Manual of Prayers: 2. An Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm: 3. Directions for Prayer: 4. Several Sermons, &c.

KING (Sir PETER) baron of Ockham, and lord high-chancellor of Great Britain, was born in the year 1669 at Exeter, in which city his father, Mr. Jerom King, was an eminent grocer and ſalter; but, though a man of conſiderable ſubſtance, and deſcended from a good family, he determined to bring up his ſon to his own trade; and accordingly, having given him ſuch an education as was ſuitable to that deſign, he took him into his buſineſs, and kept him to the ſhop for ſome years. However, the ſon, having a ſtrong inclination to learning, took all opportunities of gratifying his paſſion; and, being happily endued with a genius greatly ſuperior to his birth and breeding, he broke through the diſadvantages of his education. In this ſpirit he purchaſed books with what money he could ſpare, and, devoting every moment of his leiſure hours to ſtudy, he became an excellent ſcholar before any body ſuſpected it. Thus improved, he happened to fall into the company of the celebrated Mr. John Locke, to whom he was related;

lated; and that gentleman, after ſome diſcourſe, being greatly ſurpriſed and pleaſed with the prodigious advances he had made in literature, adviſed him to go to Leyden, in order to perfect himſelf therein. From this time he began to look abroad into the world; and, obſerving the favourable turn given to the views of the diſſenters by the Revolution in 1688, he began to entertain hopes of their obtaining an eſtabliſhment in the ſtate, jointly with the church of England, by a comprehenſion. Animated with this proſpect, he took the pains of collecting all ſuch paſſages of the fathers, in the three firſt centuries, as might be of ſervice to that end; and, having digeſted them into order, with proper remarks, he publiſhed the firſt part of the work in 1691, octavo, with this title: "An Inquiry into the Conſtitution, Diſcipline, Unity, and Worſhip, of the Primitive Church, that flouriſhed within the firſt three hundred years after Chriſt: Faithfully collected out of the extant writings of thoſe ages." Not long after, he ſent into the world the ſecond part of this Inquiry.

After his return from Leyden, he entered himſelf a ſtudent of the Inner-Temple, reſolving to chuſe the law for his profeſſion, by the advice of his learned kinſman Mr. Locke. He was endowed with good parts and indefatigable induſtry; two qualities which, when united in one perſon, never fail of raiſing him to a degree of eminence in any kind of learning that he applies to. Accordingly, Mr. King had not been many years at the Temple, when he had acquired as high a reputation for his ſkill in the law, as he had before for his knowledge in divinity. In 1699 he obtained a ſeat in the houſe of commons as repreſentative for the borough of Beer-Alſton in Devonſhire; and the ſame honour was continued to him, not only in the enſuing, which was the laſt parliament of king William, but alſo in the five ſucceeding parliaments during the reign of queen Anne. In the mean time, as the ſubject of his theological treatiſe, already mentioned, had led him occaſionally to look into the origin of the Apoſtles Creed, in order to find out the deſign of the primitive fathers of the church in compiling it; ſo he could not think of loſing all the pains he had taken, eſpecially in a favourite ſtudy; wherefore indulging his natural inclination, he employed his leiſure hours in purſuing that enquiry, and, having at length completed his collections, as well as the neceſſary remarks upon them, he digeſted the whole into a proper method, and publiſhed it in 1702, in octavo, under the title of "The Hiſtory of the Apoſtles Creed, with critical Obſervations on its ſeveral Articles." The learning and judgment manifeſted in this treatiſe ſurpriſed the world equally at leaſt with that of his former piece in theology; inſomuch that one of our biſhops, a prelate diſtinguiſhed for his erudition, being perſuaded it could hardly be any thing better than a wretched rhapſody out of ſeveral diſcourſes on the ſubject before printed, and eſpecially biſhop Pearſon's Expoſition of the Creed, who ſeemed to have exhauſted that matter, took it up, and began to read it with this diſadvantageous prepoſſeſſion; but he was ſoon convinced of his miſtake, and his injurious prejudice was turned into admiration at the ſight of ſo many curious things in this hiſtory, not to be met with in Dr. Pearſon, without finding any thing borrowed from that writer's Expoſition. However, after this, our author found himſelf under a neceſſity of dropping all further purſuits in his beloved ſtudy. The great buſineſs which his abilities as a lawyer brought into his hands, left him no time to ſpare for it; and, in a few years, his merit in the law was diſtinguiſhed by ſome advantageous honours. Upon the death of Sir Salathiel Lovel, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London choſe him recorder, July 27, 1708; and he was knighted

by queen Anne on the 12th of September following. In 1709 he was appointed one of the managers of the houſe of commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel; and, on the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, the lord Trevor being removed from the firſt ſeat in the court of Common-Pleas, Sir Peter King ſucceeded him in the poſt of lord chief-juſtice of that court, in Michaelmas term 1714. He was ſoon after ſworn of the privy-council; and on the 25th of May, 1725, was created a peer of England, by the title of lord King, baron of Ockham in Surry; and the great ſeal, being taken from the earl of Macclesfield, was delivered to our new-created peer on the 1ſt of June following, with the title of lord high chancellor. He is not thought to have made that figure upon this bench which was expected from the character that raiſed him to it; for it is ſaid, that more of his decrees were repealed by the houſe of lords, than of any other chancellor in the ſame ſpace of time. However, he took extraordinary pains in diſcharging the buſineſs of his office, which impairing his conſtitution, brought him at laſt into a paralytic diſorder; and his diſtemper increaſing, he reſigned the ſeals on the 26th of November, 1733, and his life on the 22d of July following. The diſtinguiſhing marks of lord King's character were profound learning, acute judgment, great benevolence, and uncommon induſtry.

KNOX (JOHN) the principal director of the reformation in the Scottiſh church, was deſcended of an ancient and honourable family; and was born, in the year 1505, at Gifford, near Hadingtoun, in the county of Eaſt Lothian, in Scotland. He received the firſt part of his education in the grammar-ſchool of Hadingtoun, and from thence was removed to the univerſity of St. Andrews, where he was placed under the tuition of Mr. John Mair; and applied himſelf with ſuch uncommon diligence to the academical learning then in vogue, that, in a ſhort time, and while yet very young, he obtained the degree of maſter of arts. As the bent of his inclination led him ſtrongly to the church, he turned the courſe of his ſtudies early that way; and, by the advantage of his tutor's inſtructions, ſoon became remarkable for his knowledge in ſcholaſtic theology; ſo that he took prieſt's orders before the period uſually allowed by the canons, and began to teach, with great applauſe, his beloved ſcience. But, after ſome time, upon a careful peruſal of the fathers of the church, and particularly the writings of St. Jerom and St. Auſtin, his taſte was entirely altered. He quitted the ſubtilty of the ſchools, and applied to a plainer and more ſolid divinity. At his entrance upon this new courſe of ſtudy, he attended the preaching of Thomas Guilliam, a black friar, whoſe ſermons were of extraordinary ſervice to him. This friar was provincial of his order in 1543, when the earl of Arran, then regent of Scotland, favoured the reformation; and Mr. George Wiſhart, mentioned in our life of cardinal Beaton, coming from England in the ſucceeding year, with the commiſſioners ſent from king Henry VIII. Knox, being of an inquiſitive nature, learned from him the principles of the Proteſtants; with which he was ſo pleaſed, that he renounced the Romiſh religion, and became a zealous reformer, having left St. Andrews a little before, on being appointed tutor to the ſons of the lairds of Ormiſton and Languidry.

Mr. Knox's ordinary reſidence was at Languidry, where he not only inſtructed his pupils in the ſeveral branches of learning, but was particularly careful to inſtil into their minds the principles of piety and the proteſtant religion: but this coming to the ears of the archbiſhop of St. Andrews, that prelate perſecuted him with ſuch

such severity, that he was frequently obliged to abscond, and fly from place to place. Wearied with these continual dangers, he resolved to retire to Germany, where the new opinions were spreading very fast; knowing that in England, though the pope's authority was suppressed, yet the greater part of his doctrine remained in full vigour. But this design being much disliked by the fathers of both his pupils, they, by their importunity, prevailed with him to go to St. Andrews in the beginning of the year 1547, where he soon after accepted a preacher's place. He now discharged with great diligence all the duties of his ministerial function, till July in that year, when the castle of St. Andrews, in which he resided, was surrendered to the French; and then he was carried with the garrison into France. He remained a prisoner on board the gallies till the latter end of the year 1549; when, being set at liberty, he travelled to England; and repairing to London, was there licensed, and appointed preacher, first at Berwick and next at Newcastle. During this employ, he received a summons, in 1551, to appear before Cuthbert Tonstal, bishop of Durham, for preaching against the mass. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to king Edward VI; it being thought proper, as Mr. Strype relates, that the king should retain six chaplains in ordinary, who should not only attend on him, but be itineraries, and preach the gospel over all the nation.

About this time the council sent to Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, to bestow upon Mr. Knox the living of Allhallows, in London, which accordingly was offered him; but he refused it, not being willing to conform to the English liturgy as it then stood. However, he still held his place of itinerary preacher; and, in the discharge of that office, going to Buckinghamshire, was greatly pleased with his reception at some towns, particularly at Amersham in that county; and he continued to preach there, and at other places, some time after queen Mary's accession to the throne. But in February, 1554, he left England, and, crossing the sea to Dieppe, went from thence to Geneva; where he had not been long, when he was called by the congregation of the English refugees, then established at Franckfort, to be their preacher. This vocation he obeyed, though unwillingly, at the command of John Calvin: and he continued at Franckfort till some of the principal persons of his congregation, finding it impossible to persuade him to use the English liturgy, resolved to procure his removal from the place. In that view, they accused him to the magistrates of treason, committed both against their sovereign, the emperor of Germany, and also against their own sovereign in England, queen Mary; and the magistrates, not having it in their power to save him, if he should be required, either by the emperor, or, in his name, by queen Mary, gave him private notice thereof; which he no sooner received, than he set out for Geneva, where he arrived on the 26th of March, 1555, but stayed there only till August following; when he paid a visit to Scotland. Upon his arrival there, finding the professors of the reformed religion much increased in number, and formed into a society under the inspection of some teachers, he associated himself with them, and preached to them. Presently after this, he accompanied one of them, the laird of Dun, to his seat in the north; where he stayed a month, preaching daily to considerable numbers who resorted thither; among whom were the chief gentlemen in that country. In the winter of 1555, he taught for the most part in Edinburgh. About Christmas, 1556, he went into the west of Scotland, at the desire of some protestant gentlemen, and preached in many places in Kyle.

The popish clergy being greatly alarmed at this success of Mr. Knox, in promoting

moting the proteſtant cauſe, ſummoned him to appear before them in the church of Black-Friars in Edinburgh, on the 15th of May, 1556; and ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction, among whom was the laird of Dun, reſolving to ſtand by him, he determined to obey the ſummons. But the proſecution was dropped when the biſhops perceived ſuch a conſiderable party in his favour. However, he went to Edinburgh on the day on which he was cited, where he preached to a very numerous audience; and in the biſhop of Dunkeld's houſe he taught, both before and after noon, to great numbers, for ten days. At this time, the earl of Glencairn prevailed with the earl mariſchal, and his truſtee Henry Drummond, to hear one of Mr. Knox's ſermons. They were extremely well ſatisfied with his diſcourſe, and propoſed to him to write to the queen-regent an earneſt letter, to perſuade her, if poſſible, to hear the proteſtant doctrine. He complied with their deſire, and wrote to her in May, 1556. The letter was delivered by the earl of Glencairn. The queen read it, and gave it to the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, with this ſarcaſtic expreſſion, "Pleaſe you, my lord, to read a paſquil?"

While our reformer was thus occupied in Scotland, he received letters from the Engliſh congregation at Geneva, earneſtly entreating him to come thither. Accordingly, in July, 1556, he left Scotland, went firſt to Dieppe, and from thence to Geneva. He had no ſooner turned his back, than the biſhops ſummoned him before them; and, upon his non-appearance, they paſſed ſentence againſt him for hereſy, and burned him in effigy at the croſs of Edinburgh. On the tenth of March, 1557, ſeveral noblemen, the chief promoters of the reformation at that time in Scotland, judging their affairs to be in a pretty good poſture, and being ſenſible of the uſefulneſs of Mr. Knox for the purpoſe, ſent him an expreſs, earneſtly deſiring him to return home. When this letter came to his hands, he immediately communicated it to his congregation, who were very unwilling to part with him; but, having conſulted Mr. Calvin and other miniſters, they gave it as their opinion, that he could not refuſe ſuch a call, unleſs he would declare himſelf rebellious to God, and unmerciful to his country. The congregation, upon this, agreed to his departure; and he wrote back by the meſſengers who brought the letter, that he would return to Scotland with all reaſonable expedition. He left Geneva at the end of September, and, on the 24th of October, arrived at Dieppe. There he unexpectedly met with letters from Scotland, informing him that new conſultations were entered into, and adviſing him to ſtay at Dieppe till the concluſion of them. This was alſo farther explained in another letter, directed to a friend of Mr. Knox, wherein he was told, that many of thoſe who had before joined in the invitation, began to be inconſtant, and to draw back. Upon the receipt of theſe advices, Mr. Knox wrote an expoſtulatory letter to the lords who had invited him, wherein he denounced judgments againſt ſuch as ſhould be inconſtant in the religion they now profeſſed. Beſides which, he wrote ſeveral other letters from Dieppe, both to the nobility and inferior profeſſors of the reformed religion, exhorting them to conſtancy in that doctrine, and giving ſome uſeful cautions againſt the errors of ſectaries.

Mr. Knox returned to Geneva in the beginning of 1558, and the ſame year he printed there his treatiſe, entitled, The Firſt Blaſt of the Trumpet againſt the monſtrous Government of Women*. He deſigned to have written a ſubſequent piece, which was to have been called The Second Blaſt; but queen Mary of England

* This pamphlet was levelled at the queens of England and Scotland.

dying

dying soon after, and he having a great esteem for queen Elizabeth, whom he looked upon as an instrument raised up, by the providence of God, for the good of the Protestants, he went no farther. In 1559 he resolved to return to his native country; and, having a strong desire, in his way thither, to visit those in England, to whom he had formerly preached the gospel, he applied to Sir William Cecil, his old acquaintance, to procure leave for that purpose. But this petition was so far from being granted, that the messenger, whom he sent to solicit that favour, very narrowly escaped imprisonment. Hereupon he made the best of his way to Scotland, where he arrived on the 2d of May, 1559; and was very active in promoting the reformation there, as appears from the second book of his History, which contains a full account of his conduct till the Protestants were obliged to apply to England. For carrying on which transaction, in July this year, he was appointed to meet Sir William Cecil incognito at Stamford; but his journey being retarded by the danger of passing near the French, who lay at Dunbar, he was afterwards sent, in company with Mr. Robert Hamilton, another protestant minister, to negotiate these affairs between the Protestants in Scotland and queen Elizabeth. When they came to Berwick, they remained some days with Sir James Crofts, the governor, who undertook to manage their business for them, and advised them to return home, which they did. Secretary Cecil sent also an answer to the protestant nobility and gentry, concerning their proposals to queen Elizabeth; which was so general that they were very near resolving to break off the negotiation, had not Mr. Knox interposed with so much earnestness that they allowed him to write once more to the secretary. To this letter there was quickly sent an answer, desiring that some persons of credit might be sent to confer with the English at Berwick; and the same letter informed them, that there was a sum of money ready to be delivered for carrying on the common cause; assuring them, that, if the lords of the congregation were willing to enter into a league with queen Elizabeth, upon honourable terms, they should neither want men nor money. In consequence of this answer, Mr. Henry Balnavers, a man well respected in both kingdoms, was sent to Berwick, who soon returned with a sum of money, which defrayed the public expence till November; when John Cockburn of Ormiston, being sent for a second supply, received it, but fell into the hands of the earl of Bothwell, who took the money from him. The effect of these negotiations was, the sending of an army under the command of the duke of Norfolk; which being joined by almost all the great men in Scotland, at last a peace was concluded between the two kingdoms, on the 8th of July, 1560. The congregationers being freed by this peace from any disturbance, made several regulations towards propagating and establishing the new religion; and, in order to have the reformed doctrine preached throughout the kingdom, a division was made thereof into twelve districts, (for the whole number of the reformed ministers at this time was only twelve;) whereby the district of Edinburgh was assigned to Mr. Knox. These twelve ministers composed a confession of faith, which was afterwards ratified by parliament. They also compiled the first books of discipline for that church. In January, 1561, we find Mr. Knox engaged in a dispute, concerning the controverted points of religion, against Mr. Alexander Anderson, sub-principal of the king's college at Aberdeen, and Mr. John Lesley, afterwards bishop of Ross. On the 20th of August following, Mary, queen of Scots, arrived at Leith from France, and immediately set up a private mass in her own chapel; which afterwards, by her protection and countenance, was much frequented. This excited the zeal of Mr. Knox,

who expreſſed himſelf with great warmth againſt allowing it; and an act of the privy-council being proclaimed at the market-croſs of Edinburgh, on the 25th of that month, forbidding any diſturbance to be given to this practice, under pain of death, Mr. Knox openly, in his ſermon the Sunday following, declared, that one maſs was more frightful to him than ten thouſand armed enemies landed in any part of the realm. This freedom of ſpeech gave great offence to the court, and the queen herſelf had a long conference with him upon that and other ſubjects. In 1562 he was appointed by the general aſſembly, commiſſioner to the counties of Kyle and Galloway. At this time he accepted a challenge, made by an eminent perſon among the Papiſts, to a public diſputation upon the maſs, which continued the ſpace of three days, and was afterwards printed. In the beginning of the queen's firſt parliament, Mr. Knox endeavoured to excite the earl of Murray to appear with zeal and courage to get the articles of Leith eſtabliſhed by law; but finding him cooler than he expected, there followed a breach between them, which continued for a year and a half: and, after the bill was rejected, the parliament not being diſſolved, he preached a ſermon before a great many of the members, wherein he expreſſed his ſenſe of that matter with vehemency; and, at the cloſe, declared his abhorrence of the queen's marrying a papiſt. This highly offended the court; and her majeſty, ſending for him, expreſſed much paſſion, and thought to have puniſhed him, but was prevailed upon to deſiſt at that time. The enſuing year, lord Darnley being married to the queen, was adviſed by the Proteſtants about court to hear Mr. Knox preach, as thinking it would contribute much to procure the good-will of the people. At their deſire he went, on the 19th of Auguſt, to the high church; but was ſo much offended at the ſermon, that he complained to the council, who immediately ordered Mr. Knox before them, and forbid him to preach for ſeveral days. The general aſſembly, which met in December this year, in their fourth ſeſſion, appointed Mr. Knox to draw up a conſolatory letter in their name, to encourage the miniſters to continue in their vocations, which many were under temptation to leave for want of ſubſiſtance; and to exhort the profeſſors of the realm to ſupply their neceſſities. He was alſo appointed by this aſſembly to viſit, preach, and plant, the kirks of the ſouth, till the next aſſembly, and to remain as long as he could at that work. He requeſted the general aſſembly, which met at Edinburgh, in December, 1566, that he might have leave to go to England to viſit two of his ſons, and for other neceſſary affairs in that kingdom; and the members being informed, that ſome worthy and learned divines in England were proſecuted by the biſhops, becauſe they refuſed to uſe the eccleſiaſtical habits, cauſed a letter to be written, and ſent by Mr. Knox, wherein, with great earneſtneſs, they entreated, that they would deal gently with ſuch miniſters as were ſcrupulous.

In 1567 Mr. Knox preached a ſermon at the coronation of king James VI. of Scotland. This year is very remarkable in Scotland, on account of the great turn of affairs there by queen Mary's reſigning the government, and by the appointment of the earl of Murray to be regent. The firſt parliament which was called by the earl met on the 15th of December. It was a very numerous convention of all the eſtates, and Mr. Knox preached a very zealous ſermon at the opening of it; and he was extremely afflicted at the regent's death in 1569. In 1571, the Hamiltons and others, who had entered into a combination againſt the earl of Lenox, then regent, began to fortify the town of Edinburgh. While they were thus employed, a council was held by them in the caſtle on the 4th of May;

May; where the laird of Grange, captain of the caſtle, propoſed that they ſhould give ſecurity for the perſon of Mr. Knox, which was alſo much deſired by the town's people. The Hamiltons anſwered, That they could not promiſe him ſecurity upon their honour, becauſe there were many in the town who loved him not, beſides other diſorderly people that might do him harm without their knowledge. Upon this anſwer, which plainly ſhewed no good intention to Mr. Knox, his friends in the town, with Mr. Craig, his collegue, at their head, entreated him to leave the place; in compliance with their requeſts, he left Edinburgh on the 5th of May; he went firſt to Abbotſhall in Fife, and thence to St. Andrews, where he remained till Auguſt 1572. This year there was a convention of the miniſters at Leith, where it was agreed, that a certain kind of epiſcopacy ſhould be introduced into the church, which was zealouſly oppoſed by our reformer. The troubles of the country being much abated, and the people of Edinburgh, who had been obliged to leave it, being returned, they ſent two of their number to St. Andrews, to invite Mr. Knox to return to them, and to aſk his advice about the choice of another miniſter to aſſiſt him during the time of the troubles. The ſuperintendant of Lothian was with them, when they preſented the letter; which when Mr. Knox had peruſed, he conſented to return, upon this condition, that he ſhould not be deſired in any ſort to ceaſe ſpeaking againſt the treaſonable dealings of thoſe who held out the caſtle of Edinburgh; and this he deſired them to ſignify to all their brethren, leſt they ſhould afterwards repent; and, after his return, he repeated theſe words more than once, to his friends there, before he entered the pulpit; they anſwered, that they never meant to put a bridle on his tongue, but deſired him to ſpeak according to his conſcience, as in former times. They alſo requeſted his advice upon the choice of a miniſter; and, after ſome debates, they agreed upon Mr. James Lawſon, ſub-principal of the king's college at Aberdeen. Mr. Knox left St. Andrews on the 17th of Auguſt, and arrived at Leith on the 23d. On the laſt day of that month, he preached in the great kirk; but his voice was become very weak, and therefore he deſired another place to teach in, where his voice might be heard; which was granted: after this Mr. Knox continued to preach in the Tolbooth as long as he had ſtrength; but his health received a great ſhock from the news of the maſſacre of the proteſtants at Paris, about this time. However, he introduced it into his next ſermon, with his uſual denunciation of God's vengeance thereon, which he deſired the French ambaſſador, monſieur La Crocque, might be acquainted with. On Sunday November the 9th 1572, he admitted Mr. Lawſon a miniſter of Edinburgh. But his voice was ſo weak, that very few could hear him; he declared the mutual duty between a miniſter and his flock; he praiſed God, that had given them one in his room, who was now unable to teach, and deſired that God might augment his graces to him a thouſand-fold above that which he had, if it were his pleaſure, and ended with pronouncing the bleſſing. During his illneſs he was viſited occaſionally by the earl of Morton, and others of the principal nobility and gentry. He died on the 24th of November, 1572, and was interred on the 26th, his corpſe being attended by ſeveral lords who were then at Edinburgh, particularly the earl of Morton, that day choſen regent of Scotland, who, as ſoon as he was laid in his grave, ſaid, "There lies he, who in his life never feared the face of a man; who has been often threatened with dag and dagger, but yet has ended his days in peace and honour: for he had God's providence watching over him in a ſpecial manner, when his very life was ſought."

"John

" John Knox (says Mr. Granger) was a rigid Calviniſt, and the moſt violent of the reformers. His intrepid zeal and popular eloquence qualified him for the great work of reformation in Scotland, which perhaps no man of that age was equal to but himſelf. He affected the dignity of the apoſtolic character, but departed widely from the meekneſs of it. He even dared to call the queen of Scots Jezebel to her face, and to denounce vengeance againſt her from the pulpit. He was author of ſeveral hot pieces of controverſy, and other theological works: he alſo wrote a Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, from 1422 to 1567."

The learned and ingenious Dr. Robertſon has drawn a favourable picture of Mr. Knox, and obſerves, that " zeal, intrepidity, diſintereſtedneſs, were virtues which he poſſeſſed in an eminent degree. He was acquainted too with the learning cultivated in that age; and excelled in that ſpecies of eloquence which is calculated to rouſe and to inflame. His maxims, however, were often too ſevere, and the impetuoſity of his temper exceſſive. Rigid and uncomplying himſelf, he ſhewed no indulgence to the infirmities of others. Regardleſs of the diſtinctions of rank and character, he uttered his admonitions with an acrimony and vehemence, more apt to irritate than to reclaim; and this often betrayed him into indecent expreſſions, with reſpect to queen Mary's perſon and conduct. Thoſe very qualities, however, which now render his character leſs amiable, fitted him to be the inſtrument of providence for advancing the reformation among a fierce people, and enabled him to face dangers, and to ſurmount oppoſition, from which a perſon of a more gentle ſpirit would have been apt to ſhrink back. By an unwearied application to ſtudy and to buſineſs, as well as by the frequency and fervour of his public diſcourſes, he had worn out a conſtitution naturally ſtrong. During a lingering illneſs, he diſcovered the utmoſt fortitude; and met the approaches of death with a magnanimity inſeparable from his character. He was conſtantly employed in acts of devotion, and comforted himſelf with thoſe proſpects of immortality, which not only preſerve good men from deſponding, but fill them with exultation in their laſt moments."

L.

LAMBRUN (MARGARET) a Scotch woman, remarkable for her intrepidity. She was in the retinue of Mary queen of Scots, as was alſo her huſband, who dying of grief for the tragical end of that princeſs, ſhe reſolved to revenge the death of both on queen Elizabeth. For this purpoſe ſhe dreſſed herſelf in man's apparel, and aſſuming the name of Anthony Sparke, repaired to the court of England, carrying about with her a brace of piſtols, one to kill Elizabeth, and the other herſelf, that ſhe might not fall into the hands of juſtice. But one day, as ſhe was puſhing through the crowd to come up to her majeſty, who was then walking in her garden, ſhe happened to drop one of the piſtols, which being ſeen by the guards, ſhe was ſeized, in order to be ſent to priſon; but the queen, not ſuſpecting her ſex, had a mind firſt to examine her. Accordingly demanding her name, country, and quality; ſhe replied with unſhaken ſteadineſs, " Madam, though I appear in this dreſs, I am a woman. My name is Margaret Lambrun. I was ſeveral years in the ſervice of queen Mary, whom you have ſo unjuſtly put to death, and by her death you have alſo cauſed that of my huſband, who died of grief at ſeeing ſo innocent a queen periſh ſo iniquitouſly. Now as I had

had the greateſt love for them both, I reſolved, at the peril of my life, to revenge their death by killing you, who are the cauſe. I confeſs, that I have ſuffered many ſtruggles within my breaſt, and have made all poſſible efforts to divert my reſolution; but I found myſelf neceſſitated to prove by experience the truth of that maxim, that neither reaſon nor force can hinder a woman from revenge, when impelled to it by love." The queen heard her with the utmoſt coolneſs, and calmly anſwered, "You are then perſuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and ſatisfied the demands which your love for your miſtreſs and your ſpouſe indiſpenſibly required from you; but what do you think it is my duty to do to you?" Margaret boldly replied, "I will tell your majeſty frankly my opinion, provided you will pleaſe to let me know, whether you put this queſtion as a queen, or as a judge." Her majeſty ſaying, that it was as a queen; "Then," returned Margaret, "your majeſty ought to grant me a pardon. "But what ſecurity can you give me," ſaid the queen, "that you will not make the like attempt upon ſome other occaſion?" "Madam," replied Lambrun, "a favour given under ſuch reſtraint, is no more a favour, and, in ſo doing, your majeſty would act againſt me as a judge" Upon this the queen, turning to ſome of her council then preſent, cried, "I have been thirty years a queen, but do not remember to have had ſuch a lecture ever read to me before;" and immediately granted the pardon as unconditionally as it was deſired, againſt the opinion of the preſident of her council, who obſerved, that he thought her majeſty obliged to puniſh ſo daring an offender. But Margaret alſo requeſted the queen to extend her generoſity one degree farther, by granting her a ſafe conduct out of the kingdom, till ſhe landed on the coaſt of France; to which Elizabeth readily conſented.

LATIMER (Hugh) biſhop of Worceſter, and one of the firſt reformers of the church of England, was born at Thirkeſſon, in Leiceſterſhire, about the year 1470, and ſtudied at Cambridge. Having entered into prieſts orders, he ſhewed great warmth and zeal in defence of the popiſh tenets, and inveighed publicly and privately againſt the reformers. In ſhort, his zeal was ſo remarkable, that the univerſity elected him their croſs-bearer in all public proceſſions. Among thoſe in Cambridge who at this time favoured the Reformation, was Mr. Thomas Bilney, a clergyman, diſtinguiſhed by his exemplary piety and humanity; and this gentleman being acquainted with Mr. Latimer, whom he eſteemed on account of his probity and ſincerity, he, as opportunities offered, ſuggeſted many things to him about corruptions in religion in general, and frequently dropt hints concerning ſome in the Romiſh church, till having prepared the way, he frankly opened his mind to him, and concluded with earneſtly exhorting him to lay aſide his prejudices, and conſider with an honeſt heart the objections urged againſt the doctrines of popery. This had the deſired effect, and Mr. Latimer no ſooner ceaſed being a zealous papiſt, than, from the ſame warmth of conſtitution, he became a zealous proteſtant, and was extremely aſſiduous in making converts, both in the town and univerſity. He preached in public, exhorted in private, and every where preſſed the neceſſity of a holy life, in oppoſition to thoſe outward ceremonies which were then eſteemed the eſſentials of religion. The firſt remarkable oppoſition he met with from the popiſh party, was occaſioned by a courſe of ſermons he preached before the univerſity, during the Chriſtmas holidays, in which he particularly inſiſted on the great abuſe of locking up the Scriptures in an unknown tongue, and ſhewed that true religion was ſeated in the heart, and that,

in compariſon with it, external appointments were of no value. Theſe diſcourſes occaſioned a great outcry. Mr. Latimer was a preacher of conſiderable eminence, and began to diſplay uncommon addreſs in adapting his ſermons to the capacities of the people. The clergy now thought it high time to oppoſe him openly; and Dr. Buckenham, prior of the Black Friars, appearing in the pulpit a few Sundays after, with great pomp and prolixity, attempted to ſhew the dangerous tendency of Mr. Latimer's opinions, particularly of the heretical notion of having the Scriptures in Engliſh. "If that hereſy," ſaid he, "prevailed, we ſhould ſoon ſee an end of every thing uſeful among us. The plough-man reading, that if he put his hand to the plough, and ſhould happen to look back, he was unfit for the kingdom of God, would ſoon lay aſide his labour. The baker likewiſe reading, that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, would give us very inſipid bread. The ſimple man alſo finding himſelf commanded to pluck out his eyes, in a few years we ſhould have the nation full of blind beggars."

Mr. Latimer could not reſiſt his inclination to expoſe this ſolemn trifler. The whole univerſity met together on Sunday, when it was known Mr. Latimer would preach, and juſt before the ſermon began, prior Buckenham himſelf entered the church, and with an air of importance ſeated himſelf before the pulpit. Mr. Latimer, with great gravity, recapitulated the doctor's arguments, placed them in the ſtrongeſt light, and then rallied them with ſuch a flow of wit and good humour, that without the leaſt appearance of ill-nature, he made his adverſary in the higheſt degree ridiculous. He then appealed to the people on the low eſteem in which their holy guides had always held their underſtandings; expreſſed the utmoſt diſpleaſure at their being treated with ſuch contempt, and wiſhed his honeſt countrymen might only have the uſe of the Scriptures till they ſhewed themſelves ſuch abſurd interpreters. He concluded his diſcourſe with a few obſervations on Scripture metaphors; and in ſhort, his ſermon had ſuch an effect, that the prior was for the future contented to ſhut himſelf up in his monaſtery. The credit of the Proteſtant party thus increaſed at Cambridge, while Bilney and Latimer were at their head. The popiſh clergy, and the heads of colleges, were alarmed: frequent convocations were held, and the tutors were admoniſhed to have a ſtrict eye over their pupils; but Mr. Latimer continued to preach, and hereſy to ſpread. The heads of the popiſh party at the univerſity applied to the biſhop of Ely, as their diocеſan, who came to Cambridge, and was contented with ſilencing Mr. Latimer. But there happened to be then a Proteſtant prior at Cambridge, viz. Dr. Barnes, of the Auſtin Friars; which monaſtery being exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction, he boldly licenſed Mr. Latimer to preach there. Thither his party followed him; and the late oppoſition having greatly excited the curioſity of the people, the friars chapel was ſoon incapable of containing the crowds that attended. Among others, the biſhop of Ely was frequently one of his hearers, and was ſo ingenuous as to declare, that Mr. Latimer was one of the beſt preachers he had ever heard. The credit to his cauſe, which our preacher had thus gained in the pulpit, he maintained out of it by a holy life. Mr. Bilney and he, not ſatisfied with acting unexceptionably, were daily giving inſtances of goodneſs, which malice could not ſcandalize, nor envy miſinterpret. The laws being now put in execution againſt heretics, Bilney, Latimer, and one or two more, were ſummoned to appear before biſhop Tonſtal. Bilney was prevailed upon to recant, but the reſt eſcaped on eaſier terms; and all of them returning to Cambridge, were received with open arms by their friends. Bilney, however, filled with remorſe, grew melancholy,

and

and three years after, resolving to expiate his abjuration, went to Norfolk, and preaching publicly against popery, was burned at Norwich. His sufferings seemed to inspire the leaders of the Reformation at Cambridge with new courage, and Mr. Latimer wrote a letter to the king against a proclamation which had been just published, forbidding the use of the Bible in English, and other books on religious subjects, which the king received with temper. Soon afterwards Dr. Butts, the king's physician, being sent to Cambridge to promote the establishment of the king's supremacy, the zeal Mr. Latimer shewed on this occasion, rivetted him in the royal favour, and he obtained a benefice in Wiltshire, to which he retired, and not only entered on the duty of his parish, but extended his labours throughout the country, having obtained a general license for that purpose from the university of Cambridge; and his manner of preaching being very popular, the pulpits were every where open to him. But the popish clergy being soon inflamed against him, he was cited by Stokesley bishop of London to appear before him, and on his appealing to his own ordinary, another citation was obtained out of the archbishop's court. He set out for the capital in the depth of winter, under a severe fit of the stone and colic. On his arrival, he found that instead of being examined as he expected about his sermons, a paper was put into his hands, which he was ordered to subscribe, declaring his belief in the efficacy of the masses for the souls in purgatory, of prayers to the saints, of pilgrimages to their sepulchres, &c. but he refused to sign it, and was dismissed with a copy of the articles. He was now regularly sent for three times a-week, and tired out with the most captious questions: but at length a stop was put to their proceedings, by an order from the king. In September 1535 he was raised to the bishopric of Worcester. It was then usual for the bishops to make presents to the king of a purse of gold, on New-years-day: but Latimer, instead of the purse, presented Henry a New Testament, in which was a leaf doubled down to this passage; "Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." In 1539, when the famous act of the six articles was passed, which gave an universal alarm to all the favourers of the Reformation, he resigned his see, and retired into the country, where he purposed to lead a sequestered life; but being afterwards bruised by the fall of a tree, he was obliged to come to London to obtain the assistance of the most skilful surgeons. Here he was quickly apprehended, on account of his having said something against the six articles, and sent to the Tower, where, without any judicial examination, he suffered, through one pretence or another, a severe imprisonment during the last six years of king Henry's reign. However, upon the change of the government under king Edward VI. he and all others who were imprisoned in the same cause, were set at liberty. He might now have resumed his bishopric, but this he declined, and spent above two years with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, where he was chiefly employed in hearing the complaints and redressing the injuries of the poor. He also assisted the archbishop in composing the homilies which were set forth by authority in the first year of king Edward. Upon the revolution that happened at court after the death of the duke of Somerset, he seems to have retired into the country, and to have made use of the king's licence as a general preacher in those parts where he thought his labours might be most serviceable.

In the beginning of queen Mary's reign, he was cited to appear before the council; he therefore set out immediately, and as he passed through Smithfield, where the heretics were usually burned, he said chearfully, "This place hath long

long groaned for me." The next morning he waited upon the council, who, having loaded him with many ſevere reproaches, ſent him to the Tower. Cranmer and Ridley were his fellow-priſoners; and when it was reſolved to have a public diſputation at Oxford, between the moſt eminent of the popiſh and proteſtant divines, theſe three were appointed to manage the diſpute on the part of the proteſtants. In October 1555, Ridley and Latimer were brought to their trial at Oxford, and being condemned for hereſy, were burned before Baliol-college on the 16th of that month. They bore their fate with admirable courage and conſtancy, and were both remarkable for every Chriſtian virtue.

LAUD (William) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the ſon of a clothier of Reading, where he was born on the 7th of October, 1573. He received the rudiments of education at the free-ſchool of that town, and perfected his ſtudies at St. John's college, Oxford, of which, in 1593, he was choſen a fellow. The year following he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of maſter in 1598, in which year he was grammar-reader. Being ordained prieſt in 1601, he read, the ſucceeding year, a divinity lecture in his college. In 1603 he was one of the proctors of the univerſity of Oxford, and the ſame year was appointed chaplain to Charles Blount, earl of Devonſhire. In 1604 he commenced bachelor in divinity; and three years after, he was preſented to the vicarage of Stanford in Northamptonſhire. In 1608 he obtained the advowſon of North-Kilworth in Leiceſterſhire, took the degree of doctor in divinity, and was made chaplain to Dr. Richard Neile, then biſhop of Rocheſter. He ſoon after exchanged North-Kilworth for the rectory of Weſt-Tilbury in Eſſex; and in 1610 biſhop Neile gave him the living of Cuckſtone in Kent; but finding the air of this place prejudicial to his health, he exchanged it for another benefice. In 1611 he was elected preſident of St. John's college, Oxford, and made chaplain in ordinary to king James I. In 1614 he obtained a prebend in the church of Lincoln, the archdeaconry of Huntingdon the year following, and the deanery of Glouceſter in 1616. Four years after, he was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter, and in 1621 was advanced to the biſhopric of St. David's, at which time he reſigned the preſidentſhip of St. John's college. In 1626 he officiated at the coronation of king Charles I. as dean of Weſtminſter, his majeſty having forbid biſhop Williams, the dean of that church, to be preſent at the ceremony: in the courſe of the ſame year he was tranſlated to the ſee of Bath and Wells, and appointed dean of the royal chapel; and in 1627 was ſworn of the privy-council. The next year he was promoted to the biſhopric of London, and in 1630 was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. From this time he made it his buſineſs to adorn that univerſity, and beginning with St. John's college, where he was educated, built all the inner quadrangle, except a part of the ſouth ſide. He then erected that elegant pile of building at the weſt end of the divinity-ſchool, in which is the convocation-houſe, and Selden's library. He alſo gave the univerſity, at different times, one thouſand three hundred manuſcripts in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Armenian, Arabic, Perſian, Turkiſh, Ruſſian, Chineſe, Japoneſe, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Saxon, Engliſh, and Iriſh, which he had purchaſed at a prodigious expence.

After the murder of Villiers duke of Buckingham, biſhop Laud became chief favourite to king Charles I. which circumſtance, at the ſame time that it augmented his power and intereſt, increaſed the envy and hatred of the people againſt him.

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ſports on Sundays; his illegal and cruel ſeverity in the ſtar-chamber and high The ſuperſtitious ceremonies he uſed in the conſecration of St. Catharine Cree-church, London, on the 16th of January, 1630-1, gave great diſguſt; and his zeal in the proſecutions carried on in the high-commiſſion and ſtar-chamber courts againſt authors, printers, and divines, filled the minds of the people with reſentment. In 1633 he attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a privy-counſellor for that kingdom. During his ſtay in Scotland, he formed the reſolution of bringing that church to an exact conformity with the church of England. In the ſame year he ſucceeded archbiſhop Abbot in the ſee of Canterbury, and was made chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin. In 1634, and the following year, the archbiſhop, by his vicar-general, performed his metropolitical viſitation, in which, among other things, the church-wardens in every pariſh were enjoined to remove the communion-table from the middle to the eaſt end of the chancel, altar-wiſe, the ground being raiſed for that purpoſe, and to fence it with proper rails. In this viſitation the Dutch and Walloon congregations were ſummoned to appear, and ſuch as were born in England, enjoined to repair to their ſeveral pariſh churches; and thoſe miniſters and others who were born abroad, to uſe the Engliſh liturgy tranſlated into French or Dutch; but many, rather than comply, choſe to leave the kingdom. On the 5th of February, 1634-5, the archbiſhop was put into the great committee of trade, and the king's revenue; and on the 4th of March following, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury. In order to prevent the printing and publiſhing what he thought improper books, he procured a decree to be paſſed in the ſtar-chamber, on the 11th of July, 1637, whereby it was enjoined that the maſter printers ſhould be reduced to a certain number, and that none of them ſhould print any books till they were licenſed either by the archbiſhop, or the biſhop of London, or ſome of their chaplains, or by the chancellors, or vice-chancellors of the two univerſities.

A new parliament being ſummoned, met on the 13th of April, 1640; and the convocation the day following; but the commons launching out into complaints againſt the archbiſhop, and inſiſting upon a redreſs of grievances before they granted any ſupply, the parliament was diſſolved on the 5th of May. The convocation however continued ſitting, and made ſeventeen canons, which were ſuppoſed to be formed under the immediate direction of the archbiſhop. In the beginning of the long parliament he was attacked on account of thoſe canons, and they being condemned by the houſe of commons on the 16th of December, 1640, "as containing many things contrary to the king's prerogative, to the fundamental laws and ſtatutes of this realm, to the rights of parliament, to the property and liberty of the ſubject, and tending to ſedition, and of dangerous conſequence;" he was, on the 18th of December, accuſed by the commons of high treaſon; upon which he was committed to the cuſtody of the uſher of the black-rod, and on the 1ſt of March ſent to the Tower; and being at length tried before the houſe of lords, for endeavouring to ſubvert the laws, and to overthrow the proteſtant religion, he was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower-hill, on Friday the 10th of January, 1644-5, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

This learned prelate, notwithſtanding his being charged with a deſign to introduce popery, wrote an Anſwer to Dr. Fiſher, which is one of the beſt pieces that have ever been printed againſt that religion; and there is great reaſon to believe, that he never intended to ſubject England to the church of Rome. He was temperate in his diet, and regular in his private life; but his fondneſs for introducing new ceremonies, in which he ſhewed a hot and indiſcreet zeal; his encouraging of

commiſſion courts, and the fury with which he perſecuted the diſſenters, and all who preſumed to contradict his ſentiments, expoſed him to popular hatred. Beſides his Anſwer to Fiſher, he publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, and other works.

LEAKE (Sir JOHN) a brave and ſucceſsful Engliſh admiral, was the ſon of Richard Leake, maſter-gunner of England, and was born in June, 1656, at Rotherhithe in Surry. He was inſtructed by his father in mathematics and gunnery, and entered early into the ſervice of the navy as a midſhipman; in which ſtation he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the memorable engagement between Sir Edward Spragge and Van Trump, in 1673, being then no more than ſeventeen years of age. Upon the concluſion of that war ſoon after, he engaged in the merchants ſervice, and had the command of a ſhip in two or three voyages up the Mediterranean. When his father was advanced to the command of a yacht, he ſucceeded him in the poſt of gunner to the Neptune, a ſecond-rate man of war.

In the latter end of king James the Second's reign, when that unfortunate monarch had reſolved to fit out a ſtrong fleet to prevent the invaſion from Holland, Mr. Leake's father, then maſter-gunner of England, took that opportunity to propoſe the trial of a piece of artillery of his own invention, called the cuſkee-piece; which being readily granted, and the Firedrake fire-ſhip ordered for that ſervice, his ſon John, for the better execution thereof, was appointed commander. In the battle of Bantry-bay, in 1689, he ſet fire, with the cuſkee-piece, to one of the French ſhips, commanded by the chevalier Coetlogon, which entirely diſabled her for further ſervice; and ſeveral other ſhips received damage by the ſame means. His behaviour in this engagement recommended him to the favour of the admiral (Herbert, afterwards earl of Torrington) who gave him the command of the Dartmouth on the 3d of May that year; and the ſame day being ordered, with ſome other ſhips, to convoy ſome victuallers into Londonderry, that deſperate deſign was carried into execution chiefly by his means; whereupon the enemy was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The commander of the land-forces, major-general Kirk, who ſaw the action, was ſo highly pleaſed with the conduct and bravery of it, that he gave Mr. Leake a company in his own regiment, which he enjoyed many years after he was a flag-officer.

The importance of reſcuing Londonderry from the hands of king James, raiſed our captain likewiſe in the navy; and, the Dartmouth being paid off, he had the command given him of the Oxford, a fourth rate of fifty-four guns. In the year following, 1690, he was promoted to the Eagle, a third rate of ſeventy guns. While he held this command, he was very inſtrumental in clearing lord Torrington from the charge of miſconduct, in the engagement with the French fleet off Beachy-head. Sir Ralph Delaval, who had been vice-admiral in the engagement, preſided at the court-martial held on this occaſion, December 10, 1690, at Sheerneſs. Captain Leake was one of the judges, and when he found the court wavering in their opinion, and it was inſinuated, that the eyes of all the kingdom were upon them, expecting juſtice to condemn the admiral, and that even both threats and promiſes were urged, to prevail upon the members of the court to find him guilty, our captain generouſly undertook to defend his cauſe, examined every particular of his lordſhip's conduct, and ſo fully juſtified him, that he brought over the majority to acquit him. In 1692, the diſtinguiſhed figure Mr. Leake made in the famous battle off La Hogue, procured him the particular friendſhip of Mr. Churchill, brother to the duke of Marlborough; but the Eagle being therein diſabled for

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ſervice, he accepted of the Plymouth, a third rate of ſixty guns. In 1693 he was preferred to the Oſſory, a ſecond rate, in which ſtation he continued till the end of the war. Mr. Leake's father died in July, 1696, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, at Woolwich. The captain at that time was engaged with the grand fleet in the Soundings; and, in his abſence, his friends had procured for him his father's places of maſter-gunner of England, and ſtore-keeper at Woolwich: but Mr. Leake declined the offer of ſucceeding him. He had fixed his eyes upon a commiſſioner's place in the navy, and, no doubt, might have obtained it, by the intereſt of admiral Ruſſel, Sir George Rook, and Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, who were his friends, beſides admiral Churchill; but, upon opening his mind to this laſt, that gentleman prevailed with him not to think of quitting the ſea, and procured him a commiſſion for the Kent, a third rate of ſeventy guns, in May 1699. This ſhip being diſcharged the February following, he was in 1700 made captain of the Berwick, a third rate of ſeventy guns. Upon the proſpect of a new war, he was removed to the Britannia, the fineſt firſt-rate in the navy; of which he was appointed, in January, 1701, firſt captain of three under the earl of Pembroke, newly made lord high-admiral of England.

This was the higheſt ſtation he could have as a captain, and higher than any private captain ever obtained either before or ſince. But upon the earl's removal, to make way for prince George of Denmark, Mr. Leake's commiſſion under him becoming void, in May 1702 he accepted of the Aſſociation, a ſecond rate, till an opportunity offered for his farther promotion, which ſoon happened; for, upon the declaration of war againſt France that year, he received a commiſſion, June the 24th, appointing him commander in chief of the ſhips deſigned againſt Newfoundland. He arrived there with his ſquadron in Auguſt, and, deſtroying the French trade and ſettlements, reſtored the Engliſh to the poſſeſſion of the whole iſland. Upon his return home, he was appointed rear admiral of the Blue on the 9th of December, and vice-admiral of the ſame ſquadron the 1ſt of March following; but he declined the honour of knighthood, which was offered him on his promotion to the flag, which however he accepted in February the following year, when he was engaged with admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar; ſoon after which, he particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the general engagement off Malaga. He commanded the leading ſquadron of the van, with which, conſiſting of ſix ſhips only, he drove that of the enemy, conſiſting of thirteen, out of the line of battle, ſo much diſabled that they never returned to the fight. And, being left at Liſbon with a winter-guard for thoſe parts, he relieved Gibraltar in 1705, which the French had beſieged by ſea, and the Spaniards by land, and reduced to the laſt extremity. Arriving there on the 29th of October, two French men of war of 36 guns each, a frigate of 30, another of 26, a fire-ſhip of 24, a ſtore-ketch laden with powder and ſhells, two Engliſh prizes, beſides many other veſſels, all, at his coming into the bay, the French immediately run aſhore and burnt; ſo that not one of them eſcaped. He arrived ſo opportunely for the beſieged, that two days would, in all probability, have ſunk them beyond hope. For the enemy, by the help of rope ladders, found means to climb up the rocks, and got upon the mountains through a way that was thought inacceſſible, to the number of 500 Spaniards, where they had remained ſeveral days. At the ſame time they had got together a great number of boats from Cadiz, and other parts, to land 3000 men at the New Mole. Theſe, by making a vigorous aſſault on the ſea-ſide, were deſigned to draw the garriſon to defend that attack, whilſt the 500 concealed men ruſhed into the town; there being alſo a plot (as was diſcovered ſome days afterwards) for delivering it up; but this was prevented by Sir

John

John Leake's ſeaſonable arrival. For the men upon the hill now deſpairing of ſucceſs, though they had bound themſelves by an oath not to fall into the enemy's hands; yet, hunger drawing them out of their ambuſcade, they were diſcovered the day after Sir John's arrival; whereupon he detached out of the fleet 560 marines and ſeamen to aſſiſt the garriſon, whilſt colonel Bur, with 500 men, marched out of the town, and attacked them with ſuch vigour, that notwithſtanding their oath, 190 common ſoldiers, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, a major, and 30 captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, were glad to take quarter; the remaining part, more deſperate, to the number of 200, were killed on the ſpot; the reſt, who endeavoured to make their eſcape by the ſame way that they came, fell headlong down the rock; ſo that few, if any, returned to the camp.

In February Sir John was appointed vice-admiral of the White, and in March he relieved Gibraltar a ſecond time. Before his departure the firſt time, he had procured 2000 recruits from England, which were put into the town the beginning of December, 1704, and on the 23d he ſet ſail for Liſbon, where he received advice that the ſiege was continued, that great ſuccours were ſent to it by land from the Spaniards, and that the French had inveſted it with a large fleet by ſea, under baron Pointi. On the 6th of March he ſet ſail for that place, and on the 10th attacked five ſhips of the French fleet coming out of the bay, which were taken or deſtroyed, and baron Pointi died ſoon after of the wounds he received in the battle. The reſt of the French fleet, having intelligence of Sir John's coming, had left the bay the day before his arrival. He had no ſooner anchored, but he received a polite letter of thanks from the prince of Heſſe, accompanied with a preſent of a gold cup on the occaſion. This blow ſtruck a panic along the whole coaſt, of which Sir John received the following account in a letter from Mr. Hill, envoy at the court of Savoy: "I can tell you, ſays he, your late ſucceſs againſt Mr. Pointi put all the French coaſt into a great conſternation, as if you were come to ſcour the whole Mediterranean. All the ſhips of war, that were in the road of Toulon, were hauled into the harbour, and nothing durſt look out for ſome days." In ſhort, the effect at Gibraltar was, that the enemy entirely raiſed the ſiege, and marched off. So that this important place was ſecured from any further attempts of the enemy.

In 1705 Sir John was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, after which, he concerted an expedition to ſurprize the Spaniſh galleons in the bay of Cadiz, which he would certainly have effected, had it not been for the ill-behaviour of the confederates, the Portugueſe and Dutch. In 1706 he relieved Barcelona, reduced to the laſt extremity, and thereby occaſioned the ſiege to be raiſed by king Philip. This was ſo great a deliverance to his competitor, king Charles, afterwards emperor of Germany, that he annually commemorated it by a public thankſgiving, on the 27th of May, as long as he lived. The ſiege being raiſed on the 2d of May was attended with a total eclipſe of the ſun, which not a little increaſed the enemy's conſternation, as if the heavens concurred to defeat and put to ſhame the deſigns of the French, whoſe monarch had aſſumed the ſun for his device. In alluſion to which, the reverſe of the medal, ſtruck by queen Anne on this occaſion, repreſented the ſun in eclipſe over the city and harbour of Barcelona. After this ſucceſs at Barcelona, Sir John reduced the city of Carthagena; from whence proceeding to thoſe of Alicant and Joice, they both ſubmitted to him; and he concluded the campaign of that year with the conqueſt of the city and iſland of Majorca. On his return home, prince George of Denmark preſented him with a diamond ring of 400l. value, and he had the honour of receiving a gratuity of 1000l. from the queen, as a reward for his

ſervices. Upon the unfortunate death of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, in 1707, he was made admiral of the White, and commander in chief of her majeſty's fleet. In this command he returned to the Mediterranean, and ſurprizing a convoy of the enemy's corn, ſent it to Barcelona, and thereby ſaved that city and the confederate army from the danger of famine, in 1708; ſoon after this, convoying the new queen of Spain to her conſort, king Charles, he was preſented by her majeſty with a diamond ring of 300 l. value. From this ſervice he proceeded to the iſland of Sardinia, which being preſently reduced by him to the obedience of king Charles, that of Minorca was ſoon after ſurrendered to the fleet and land forces. Having brought the campaign to ſo happy a concluſion, Sir John returned home, where, during his abſence, he had been appointed one of the council to the lord high-admiral, and was likewiſe elected member of parliament both for Harwich and Rocheſter, for the latter of which he made his choice. In December the ſame year he was made a ſecond time admiral of the fleet. In May 1709 he was conſtituted rear-admiral of Great Britain, and appointed one of the lords of the admiralty in December following. Upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710, Sir John was appointed firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, but he declined that poſt, as too hazardous, on account of the diviſions ſubſiſting at that juncture, and was continued firſt in the new commiſſion, though not firſt commiſſioner: in which ſtation he was not accountable, more than any of the reſt, for the proceedings of the board, though he ſat in the chair, and repreſented the firſt commiſſioner. In Auguſt 1713, the earl of Strafford was appointed firſt commiſſioner, but being abroad, all the management ſtill lay upon Sir John, though, after this, he was but the ſecond in the commiſſion. The ſame year he was choſen, a ſecond time, member for Rocheſter; and was made admiral of the fleet the third time in 1711, and again in 1712, when he conducted the Engliſh forces to take poſſeſſion of Dunkirk. It is obſervable, that he had the good fortune to begin the war with the firſt remarkable inſtance of ſucceſs, the expedition to Newfoundland, and to cloſe it with this laſt remarkable iſſue of a long courſe of ſucceſs. Before the expiration of the year, the commiſſion of admiral of the fleet was given to him a fifth time. He was alſo choſen repreſentative of Rocheſter a third time.

Upon her majeſty's deceaſe, Auguſt 1, 1714, his poſt of rear-admiral was determined, and he was ſuperſeded as admiral of the fleet by Matthew Aylmer, Eſq. the November following. In the univerſal change that was made in the public affairs, upon the acceſſion of king George I. admiral Leake could not expect to be excepted. He continued to preſerve his honour and gratitude for the memory of his royal miſtreſs after her deceaſe, and ſpared not to teſtify it, and never went to court: this behaviour was made a handle for getting him off with a penſion of 600 l. a year. After this he lived privately, and building a ſmall ſeat at Greenwich, he ſpent part of his time there, retiring ſometimes to a country-houſe he had at Beddington in Surry. Sir John married a daughter of captain Hill, of Yarmouth; by whom he had one ſon, whoſe miſconduct gave him a great deal of uneaſineſs. He married diſgracefully, and having ſpent all his fortune about the time that his father retired, depended upon him for a ſupport. Except in this inſtance, Sir John paſſed his life in great tranquility, and in perfect health, only a defluxion in his eyes was ſometimes troubleſome. He died at Greenwich, Auguſt 1, 1720, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age, and his body was interred at Stepney, with all the honours due to his rank.

Sir John Leake was certainly one of the beſt ſea-men this iſland has produced, being a perfect maſter both in theory and practice. He likewiſe underſtood ſhip-building, gunnery, fortification, and the diſcipline of the land ſervice, wanting only

practice to have made him a good land officer and engineer. His courage was of the keener ſort, without being raſh. In councils of war, where it was too often inſinuated, that the undertaking was impracticable, if we had not a great ſuperiority, or there was nothing but honour to be gained by it, Sir John uſually replied, let us make it practicable; and before he propoſed any enterprize, was well prepared to anſwer all objections, and even to carry it immediately into execution. This prudent fore-caſt, on which he laid all his undertakings, drew a great deference to his opinion, and made him fortunate in all his deſigns, which being executed with great vigour, were attended with that glorious ſucceſs that juſtly gained him the characteriſtic epithets of the brave and fortunate admiral. As he was never proud of his own fortune, ſo he never envied that of others, nor attempted to ſupplant them; he ſet himſelf wholly to perform the buſineſs he was engaged in, and in every ſtation acquitted himſelf with fidelity and the greateſt modeſty. He hated every thing that was mean or mercenary, and in his whole life never purſued an enterprize with any bye-ends to himſelf. He diſregarded both riches and grandeur. He ſhunned the honour of knighthood for ſome time, and refuſed the poſt of firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty: he refuſed to be a peer.

As to his political principles, he was for the eſtabliſhment both in church and ſtate. No man was more ſenſible of the benefits that have accrued to this kingdom by the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover, at the ſame time that he retained a dutiful and moſt grateful regard to the memory of queen Anne, as the beſt of women, the beſt of queens, and the beſt of miſtreſſes.

In private life, no man was a better huſband, a better father, or a more ſincere friend; never happier than when in his family; and among his particular acquaintance he had a generoſity which took pleaſure in ſerving others. Few men were freer from vice of all kinds; even that of ſwearing, ſo generally practiſed among ſea-commanders, he was rarely guilty of: and, to conclude, he was not only morally but chriſtianly virtuous.

LEE (NATHANIEL) a dramatic poet of the laſt century, was the ſon of a clergyman, and was educated under Dr. Buſby at Weſtminſter-ſchool, whence he removed in 1668 to Trinity-college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts: but not ſucceeding to a fellow-ſhip, he left the univerſity and went to court, where alſo meeting with diſappointment, he had recourſe to his pen for ſubſiſtence, and having a genius for the drama, compoſed a tragedy called Nero, which was performed with ſucceſs in 1675. He then tried his talents for acting; but finding that he ſhould never make a conſpicuous figure in that profeſſion, he ſoon quitted it, and continued writing for the theatre. He was not only negligent of œconomy, but ſo rakiſhly extravagant, as to be frequently plunged into the loweſt depth of miſery. At length becoming diſordered in his ſenſes, he was in 1684 confined in the hoſpital of Bethlem, where he continued four years, being diſcharged in 1688. After this he produced two more plays, viz. the Princeſs of Cleve, and the Maſſacre of Paris. However, notwithſtanding the profits ariſing from theſe pieces, his finances were at this period reduced to ſo low an ebb, that his chief dependance was a weekly ſtipend of ten ſhillings from the theatre royal. He was not ſo clear of his frenzy, as not to ſuffer ſome temporary relapſes, and perhaps his untimely end was occaſioned by one; for it is ſaid that he died in a drunken frolic by night in the ſtreet, in the year 1690, at the early age of thirty-four. Beſides the plays already mentioned, he wrote the following, viz. 1. Sophoniſba,

niſba, or Hannibal's Overthrow: 2. The Rival Queens, or Alexander the Great: 3. Mithridates, King of Pontus: 4. Theodoſius, or the Force of Love: 5. Cæſar Borgia: 6. Lucius Junius Brutus: 7. Conſtantine the Great: 8. Gloriana, or the Court of Auguſtus. He alſo joined with Mr. Dryden in writing the tragedy of the Duke of Guiſe and that of Oedipus. "Among our modern Engliſh poets (ſays Mr. Addiſon, in No. 39 of the Spectator) there is none who was better turned for tragedy than Lee, if, inſtead of favouring the impetuoſity of his genius, he had reſtrained it, and kept it within proper bounds. His thoughts are wonderfully ſuited to tragedy, but frequently loſt in ſuch a cloud of words, that it is hard to ſee the beauty of them. There is an infinite fire in his works, but ſo involved in ſmoak, that it does not appear in half it's luſtre. He frequently ſucceeds in the paſſionate parts of the tragedy, but more particularly where he ſlackens his efforts, and eaſes the ſtyle of thoſe epithets and metaphors in which he ſo much abounds."

LEGGE (George) baron of Dartmouth, an eminent naval commander, was the eldeſt ſon of colonel William Legge, groom of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. and was brought up under the brave admiral Sir Edward Spragge. He entered the navy at ſeventeen years of age, and before he was twenty, his gallant behaviour recommended him ſo effectually to king Charles II. that in 1667 he promoted him to the command of the Pembroke. In 1671 he was appointed captain of the Fairfax, and the next year removed to the Royal Catharine, in which ſhip he obtained a high reputation, by beating off the Dutch after they had boarded her, though the ſhip ſeemed on the point of ſinking; and then finding the means of ſtopping her leaks, he carried her ſafe into port. In 1673 he was made governor of Portſmouth, maſter of the horſe, and gentleman to the duke of York. Several other poſts were ſucceſſively conferred upon him, and in December 1682, he was created baron of Dartmouth. The port of Tangier having been attended with great expence to keep the fortifications in repair, and to maintain in it a numerous garriſon to protect it from the Moors, who watched every opportunity of ſeizing it, the king determined to demoliſh the fortifications, and bring the garriſon to England; but the difficulty was to perform it without the Moors having any ſuſpicion of the deſign. Lord Dartmouth was appointed to perform this difficult affair, and for that purpoſe was, in 1683, made governor of Tangier, general of his majeſty's forces in Africa, and admiral of the fleet. At his arrival he prepared every thing neceſſary for putting his deſign in execution, blew up all the fortifications, and returned to England with the garriſon; ſoon after which the king made him a preſent of ten thouſand pounds. When James II. aſcended the throne, his lordſhip was created maſter of the horſe, general of the ordnance, conſtable of the Tower of London, captain of an independent company of foot, and one of the privy-council. That monarch placed the higheſt confidence in his friendſhip; and on his being thoroughly convinced that the prince of Orange intended to land in England, he appointed him commander of the fleet; and had he not been prevented by the wind and other accidents from coming up with the prince of Orange, a bloody engagement would doubtleſs have enſued.

After the revolution he retired from public buſineſs; but his always expreſſing a high regard for the abdicated king, rendered him ſuſpected of carrying on a correſpondence with him; upon which he was committed to the Tower. While he was there, the ſailors gave a proof how much he was beloved by them. A report

had for ſome time prevailed that he was ill uſed in the Tower, on which they aſſembled in great numbers on Tower-hill, and expreſſed their reſentment in ſuch terms, that it was thought expedient to deſire the lord Dartmouth to confer with them; which he accordingly did, and fully ſatisfied them that the report had not the leaſt foundation; whereupon they gave a loud huzza, and immediately diſperſed. He died in the Tower, on the 25th of October, 1691, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

LELAND (John) a learned diſſenting miniſter, well known by his excellent writings in defence of Chriſtianity, was born at Wigan, in Lancaſhire, in the year 1691, of parents eminently diſtinguiſhed for their piety and virtue. They took the earlieſt care to improve his mind with proper inſtructions; but in the ſixth year of his age the ſmall-pox deprived him of his underſtanding and memory, expunging all his former ideas; and in this deplorable ſtate he continued near a twelve-month, when his faculties ſeemed to ſpring up anew; and, though he could recollect no ideas he had entertained before the diſtemper, he now diſcovered a quick apprehenſion and a ſtrong memory. His parents ſettling in Dublin, he acquired there a large ſtock of learning, and when properly qualified, became the paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters in that city; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit. The many attacks made on Chriſtianity, by ſome writers of no contemptible abilities, engaged him to conſider that ſubject with the exacteſt care, and the moſt faithful examination, whence its truth and divine original appeared to him with greater luſtre; and he publiſhed anſwers to the ſeveral authors who ſucceſſively appeared. He was, indeed, a maſter in this controverſy, and his hiſtory of it, entitled, A View of the Deiſtical Writers that have appeared in England, in the laſt and preſent Century, is greatly eſteemed. In the decline of life he publiſhed The Advantage and the Neceſſity of the Chriſtian Revelation, ſhewn from the State of Religion in the ancient Heathen World, in two volumes, quarto. He treats the arguments of the deiſt, in all his works, with the moſt cool and diſpaſſionate language, and with all the force of the moſt ſolid arguments. In ſhort, his learning and abilities, his amiable temper, great modeſty, and exemplary life, recommend his memory to general eſteem.

L'ESTRANGE (Sir Roger) a well-known writer in the ſeventeenth century, was deſcended from an ancient family, ſeated at Hunſtanton-hall, in the county of Norfolk, where he was born on the 17th of December, 1616. He was the ſon of Sir Hammond L'Eſtrange, bart. who gave him a liberal education. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he eſpouſed the royal cauſe, for which he was a remarkable ſufferer, and was once in the moſt imminent danger of loſing his life; for having, in 1644, obtained a commiſſion from king Charles I. for ſurpriſing Lynn in Norfolk, his deſign was diſcovered, and he was accordingly ſeized, conducted to London, and tried by a court-martial, who condemned him to ſuffer death; but he was afterwards reprieved, and continued in Newgate almoſt four years. Eſcaping thence in 1648, he retired beyond ſea; and returning to England about five years after, obtained his pardon. Being naturally a man of lively parts, he in 1663 ſet up a news-paper, called the Public Intelligencer; but this was laid down to make room for the London Gazette, the firſt paper of which appeared on the 4th of February, 1665. In 1679 he began a periodical paper called the Obſervator, in which, ſays Mr. Granger, "he went as great lengths

lengths to vindicate the meaſures of the court, as were ever gone by any mercenary journaliſt." He was choſen repreſentative for Wincheſter in the parliament that aſſembled upon the acceſſion of James II. in whoſe reign he received the honour of knighthood. He had before been appointed licenſer of the preſs, a poſt which he enjoyed till the Revolution, when he met with ſome trouble on account of his attachment to king James. He died on the 11th of December, 1704, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He wrote a great number of pamphlets, chiefly political; and tranſlated into Engliſh Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, Eraſmus's Colloquies, Joſephus's Works, Æſop's Fables, Quevedo's Viſions, &c.

LILLO (GEORGE) an eminent dramatic writer, was born near Moorgate, in London, in 1693, and in that neighbourhood purſued his buſineſs of a jeweller many years, with the faireſt reputation. He was ſtrongly attached to the Muſes, and all his compoſitions tend to the promotion of virtue, morality, and religion. Mr. Lillo, in purſuing his aim, made a happy choice of his ſubject. He does not introduce kings and heroes on the ſtage, nor deſcribe the fall of empires; yet by exhibiting tragic ſcenes in common and domeſtic life, and repreſenting the ruin of private families by luſt, avarice, and other vices, he raiſes the paſſions to an equal height, and exacts a like tribute of tears from the audience. It is ſaid, that when his George Barnwell firſt came upon the ſtage, many of the critics attended its firſt repreſentation with the moſt unfavourable impreſſions, and the ſtory being founded on an old ballad, they brought it with them, intending to make pleaſant remarks and ludicrous compariſons between the ancient ditty and the modern drama; but the merit of the play ſoon got the better of their contempt, and preſented them with ſcenes written ſo truly to the heart, that they dropped their ballads, and took out their handkerchiefs. Mr. Lillo wrote four other tragedies, viz. the Chriſtian Hero, Elmerick, the Fatal Curioſity, and Arden of Feverſham. He died on the 3d of September, 1739, leaving behind him the character of a man of ſtrict morals, great good-nature, a ſound underſtanding, and an uncommon ſhare of modeſty, which added a double luſtre to all his other perfections.

LINDSAY (JOHN) earl of Crawford, a brave warrior, was the eldeſt ſon of John earl of Crawford, and was born on the 4th of October, 1702. In December, 1713, he loſt his father; and his mother having died before, queen Anne, in conſideration of his father's ſervices, and from a regard to an orphan family, took care of their maintenance and education. The ducheſs dowager of Argyle ſent for the young earl and his brothers and ſiſters to live under her care, and he continued under her management till he was ſent to the univerſity of Glaſgow, where he made military hiſtory his chief ſtudy. In 1721 he ſet out for Paris, where he was two years at the academy of Vaudeuil, and made ſuch progreſs, that for his ſkill in horſemanſhip, fencing, &c. he was exceeded by none. In December, 1726, he was made captain of one of the three additional troops of Scots Greys, commanded by general Campbell. In 1732 he had a captain's commiſſion in the queen's own regiment of dragoons, and the ſame year was elected one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland. In 1735 he went to ſerve as a volunteer in the Imperial army under prince Eugene, who received him with great marks of diſtinction: the earl embraced every opportunity of diſplaying his courage, and when the war was over, returned to England.

In 1738 his lordſhip embarked for Peterſburgh, where he was received by the

czarina with the greateſt reſpect, and honoured with recommendatory letters to field-marſhal Munich, who then commanded an army aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Crim Tartary; where the earl arrived after having travelled near a thouſand miles by land, with great difficulty and danger, from the number of the enemy's parties that were ſcouring the country; and during the campaign the field-marſhal treated him with particular kindneſs. The next year he made a campaign under prince Charles of Lorrain againſt the Turks, when at the battle of Krotzka, fought on the 22d of July, his lordſhip being with a party of Imperial horſe, who bravely engaged and defeated a much ſuperior number of Turks, had his horſe ſhot dead under him, and he himſelf received a muſket-ball in his thigh, which ſhivered the head of the bone, and he lay almoſt dead in the field. His lordſhip patiently endured inexpreſſible pain, and being obliged to remain where the enemy was every minute expected to come, he gave his repeating watch to his ſervant, ſaying "Dear Kop, take this, go ſave your life." This he urged ſeveral times: but the faithful ſervant replied, "No, my dear lord, I am reſolved to ſhare the hard fate of this day, along with you." Happily count Lucheſi, who commanded the party, ordered ſome grenadiers to carry him off, and he was taken to Belgrade, which was at that time bombarded by the Turks; after which he went up the Danube to Vienna. In May, 1742, his lordſhip embarked for Bourdeaux, in order to make uſe of the waters of Barege, in the ſouth of France, whence, after ſtaying till September, he went to Aix in Savoy, and by uſing the baths there twice a day, received ſuch benefit from them, that he reſolved to join the Piedmonteſe army at Mountmellian, under the command of the king of Sardinia; but on his arrival there, finding no appearance of an action, he went to Geneva.

At the battle of Dettingen he commanded the brigade of life-guards, and charged the French infantry ſword in hand. In this action a ſhot hit the barrel of his piſtol, and fell into his bolſter-caſe. Some time after, his lordſhip was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. At the battle of Fontenoy he behaved with great intrepidity, and was ſoon after created a major-general. In 1746 he commanded a body of ſix thouſand Heſſian troops in Scotland, under the prince of Heſſe, where they ſecured the important poſts of Sterling and Perth. On the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion his lordſhip returned to the army in the Netherlands. On the 1ſt of October, the day on which the battle of Roucoux was fought, he got on horſeback before day-break, and after viſiting his poſt, went, with a few other gentlemen, to reconnoitre in front, and on his return was ſurprized to find an officer and about twenty-five men on the ſide of the village Loutain neareſt Roucoux; theſe being taken for Auſtrian ſoldiers, his lordſhip with his aid-de-camp and another gentleman coming near them, they preſented their pieces and challenged them: upon which his lordſhip taking the advantage of his having ſeemingly come from the French camp, ſaid to the officer in French, "Don't fire, we are friends", and immediately, without giving him time to aſk any queſtions, aſked to what regiment they belonged, and the officer anſwering the regiment of Orleans, his lordſhip replied in the ſame language: "Very well, keep a good look out, I am going a little farther to reconnoitre the enemy more diſtinctly." Upon which the earl unconcernedly rode off till out of reach, and then clapping ſpurs to his horſe, joined his poſt, in ſight of the French officer. At the battle of Roucoux he commanded the ſecond line of the Britiſh cavalry, the earl of Rothes commanding the firſt, who drove back the French infantry farther than they had advanced; however,

however, the confederates thought proper to retreat after ſuſtaining the loſs of five thouſand two hundred men, and killing nine thouſand of the French. His lordſhip's troop of guards being broke, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot lately commanded by lord Semple.

In February 1747, the earl of Crawford landed at Southampton, rode poſt to Beltonford in Scotland, and about an hour after his arrival was married to the daughter of the duke of Athol. In May his lordſhip was made colonel of the Scots Greys, and in September was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in June repaired to his quarters at Bois-le-Duc. After the end of the campaign he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where his wound broke out again; and while he was confined to his bed, he had the misfortune to loſe his lady, who died of a fever after four days illneſs. His lordſhip, after ſuſtaining exquiſite torture from the breaking out of the wound, died on the 25th of December, 1749, at forty-ſeven years of age.

It ought not to be omitted, that though his lordſhip underſtood fencing extremely well, and had as much perſonal bravery as any man, he conſidered duelling as the moſt execrable cuſtom that was ever introduced into ſociety. In the field of battle he fought for honour, and declined no danger; but he eſteemed it impious and inhuman to determine trivial points of honour by the ſword or the piſtol; and that it was incompatible with true bravery, and inconſiſtent with the character of a ſoldier, whoſe ſword ſhould be devoted to the honour of his king, and his blood only ſpilt in the ſervice of his country.

LLOYD (Robert) A. M. a late ingenious author, was the ſon of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool; by whom he was ſo early initiated in the claſſics, that his fertile genius ſoon became pregnant with the ſtores of Greek and Roman literature. Thus qualified, he repaired, at a proper age, to the univerſity of Oxford, from whence, after having taken the degree of maſter of arts, he returned to Weſtminſter-ſchool, and for ſome time aſſiſted his father as an uſher in that famous ſeminary. The firſt performance which eſtabliſhed his reputation as a poet, was the Actor, addreſſed to his friend Mr. Bonnel Thornton. This is one of his beſt productions; in which he paſſes very high encomiums both on Mr. Garrick and Mr. Thornton, diſplaying, as on many other occaſions, a ſtrong attachment and moſt friendly regard for both. Having reſigned the uſherſhip of Weſtminſter-ſchool, he became an author by profeſſion; and, notwithſtanding his decided merit, experienced moſt of the viciſſitudes of fortune to which the generality of authors are ſubject. It is ſo natural a tranſition for a man of wit to become a man of the town, and for the expences neceſſary to ſupport the latter character to exceed the income of the former, that it is no wonder our poet was induced to engage in publications that promiſed to produce profit rather than fame. Among theſe was the St. James's Magazine. This work not meeting with ſucceſs, our author found himſelf unable to diſcharge ſome obligations of a pecuniary nature, and was accordingly confined within the walls of the Fleet. In conjunction with Mr. Charles Dennis, he, at this time, undertook a tranſlation of the Contes Moraux of Marmontel; a haſty performance that did them little credit. Mr. Lloyd alſo wrote a ballad opera, entitled the Capricious Lovers, which was acted at Drury-Lane Theatre with ſome applauſe, but not with ſo much as it merited.

The news of his intimate friend Churchill's death, in 1764, being announced ſomewhat abruptly to our author, while he was ſitting at dinner, he was ſeized with

with a ſudden ſickneſs, and ſaying, "I ſhall follow poor Charles," took to his bed, from which he never roſe again. He died in the Fleet, in December, 1764. He wrote many other pieces beſides thoſe we have already mentioned.

LOCKE (JOHN) one of the greateſt men that England ever produced, was born at Wrington in Somerſetſhire, on the 29th of Auguſt, 1632. He ſtudied firſt at Weſtminſter-ſchool; and in 1651, became ſtudent of Chriſt church college, Oxford, where he made a diſtinguiſhed figure in polite literature. Having taken both his degrees in arts, he entered on the phyſic line, went through the uſual courſes preparatory to the practice, and gained ſome buſineſs in the profeſſion at Oxford; but his weakly conſtitution being unable to bear the fatigue attending it, he gladly embraced an offer made him of going abroad in quality of ſecretary to Sir William Swan, who, in 1664, was appointed envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh and ſome other German princes. This employ continuing only for a year, he returned to Oxford, and was proſecuting his phyſical ſtudies there, when an accident brought him acquainted with the famous lord Aſhley, afterwards earl of Shafteſbury; who being adviſed to drink the mineral waters at Acton, for an abſceſs in his breaſt, wrote to Dr. Thomas, a phyſician at Oxford, to procure a quantity of thoſe waters to be ready at his coming there. The doctor being called away by other buſineſs, prevailed on his friend Mr. Locke to undertake the affair, who, happening to employ a perſon that failed him, was obliged to wait upon his lordſhip on his arrival, to excuſe the diſappointment. Lord Aſhley received him with his uſual politeneſs, was ſatisfied with his apology, and ſo much pleaſed with his converſation, that, upon his riſing to take leave, he detained him to ſupper, and engaged him to dinner next day, and even to drink the waters (which Mr. Locke had expreſſed a deſign of doing ſhortly) that he might have the more of his company. From this beginning his lordſhip became our author's patron; and ſoon after the ſummer of 1667, invited him to his houſe, and followed his advice in opening the abſceſs in his breaſt, which ſaved his life, though it never cloſed. The cure gave his lordſhip a great opinion of Mr. Locke's ſkill in phyſic; yet, upon a further acquaintance, that profound ſtateſman regarded this as the leaſt of his qualifications; in ſhort, he adviſed him to turn his thoughts another way, would not ſuffer him to practiſe phyſic out of his houſe, except among ſome of his particular friends, and urged him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of ſtate affairs, and political ſubjects, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil. This advice was evidently calculated to ſuit Mr. Locke's taſte and temper; it proved moſt agreeable to him, and he quickly made ſo conſiderable a progreſs in following it, as to be conſulted by his judicious patron upon all occaſions. His lordſhip likewiſe introduced him to the acquaintance of the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and ſome other lords, the moſt eminent perſons at that time, all of whom were highly pleaſed with his converſation. Though he was of a ſerious turn, and always ſpoke with great caution, yet he frequently threw into his diſcourſe a variety of agreeable and free expreſſions. One day three or four of the noblemen juſt mentioned having met at lord Aſhley's, rather for converſation than buſineſs, inſtead of purſuing it, as was their uſual cuſtom, they called for cards, and ſat down to play. Mr. Locke looked on for ſome time, and then taking out his pocket-book, began to write with great attention. One of the company obſerving this, aſked what he was writing; "My lord, ſays he, I am endeavouring to profit, as far as I am capable, in your company; for, having waited with impatience for

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for the honour of being in an assembly of the greatest geniuses of the age, and having at length obtained this good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation; and indeed I have set down the substance of what has been said for this hour or two." He had no occasion to read much of this dialogue: the company saw the ridicule, diverted themselves with improving the jest, and presently quitting their play, entered into a conversation suitable to their characters, and spent the rest of the day in that manner.

In 1668, or the year following, he attended the earl and countess of Northumberland into France; but the earl dying at Turin, in May 1670, Mr. Locke returned with her ladyship to England. On his return he resided, as before, with lord Ashley, then chancellor of the Exchequer, who desired him to undertake the finishing the education of his only son, aged fifteen or sixteen. This function Mr. Locke discharged with so much wisdom and prudence, that the parents of his pupil committed to him the care of his marriage. In the course of his residence with lord Ashley, that nobleman having, joinly with some other lords, obtained a grant of Carolina, employed our author to draw up the fundamental constitutions of that province. This he accordingly did, and therein discovered those latitudinarian principles, which, while they gave great offence to the clergy of that period, were the constant rule of his faith in religion. He still retained his studentship in Christ-church, whither he went occasionally to reside, both for the sake of study, and on account of the air, that of London not ageeing with his constitution. He had early imbibed a great disgust against the scholastic and disputatious method of Aristotle; and the system of logic and metaphysics then used in the schools, tended more strongly to confirm his aversion. In this disposition he read Des Cartes's philosophy with great pleasure; but upon mature consideration, finding it wanted a proper ground-work in experiments, he resolved to attempt something himself in that way. Accordingly, having now gained some leisure, he began to form the plan of his Essay on Human Understanding; but he was hindered from making any progress in it by other employments in the service of his patron, who being, in 1672, created earl of Shaftesbury, and lord high chancellor, appointed him secretary of the presentations. This place he held till November 1673, when the great seal being taken from his master, the secretary, as privy to all his most secret affairs, fell into disgrace also. After this he assisted in some pieces which the earl procured to be published, with a view to excite the nation to watch the Roman Catholics, and to oppose their designs; and his lordship being still president at the board of trade, Mr. Locke also continued in his post of secretary to a commission from that board, which had been given him by his patron the June before This place was worth 500 l. per annum, and he enjoyed it till December 1674, when the commission was dissolved.

On the 6th of February in this year, he took his bachelor's degree in physic at Oxford; and in the following summer, being apprehensive of a consumption, went over to Montpelier, where he stayed a considerable time. His thoughts were now chiefly employed upon his Essay; and having fallen into the acquaintance of Mr. Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, he communicated to him the design, and on the publication, dedicated the Essay to that nobleman. In the mean time he did not neglect the study of physic. He was much esteemed by several of great eminence in the faculty, particularly by Dr. Sydenham, whose method of practice he approved and followed, and who, in his book intitled *Observationes Medicæ*, &c. printed in 1676, writes thus to a friend: "You know how much my

method has been approved of by a perſon who has examined it to the bottom, and who is our common friend; I mean Mr. John Locke; who, if we conſider his genius, his penetrating and exact judgment, or the ſtrictneſs of his morals, has ſcarce any ſuperior, and few equals, now living."

In 1679 the earl of Shafteſbury was again taken into favour at court, and appointed preſident of the council. This new turn occaſioned him to ſend immediately for Mr. Locke to England; but being again diſgraced and impriſoned, in leſs than half a year after, he had no opportunity of ſerving our author. Mr. Locke however, remained unalterably attached to his patron amidſt all the reverſes of his fortune; and in 1682, when that nobleman fled into Holland to avoid a proſecution for high treaſon, he followed him thither; nor upon the death of his lordſhip, which happened very ſoon after, did he think proper to return home, where he knew his attachment had created him ſome powerful enemies, and occaſioned his being much ſuſpected of a confederacy with his patron. This ſuſpicion was ſtrengthened by his aſſociating with ſeveral malecontents at the Hague, particularly with Robert Ferguſon, who had written ſome tracts againſt the government; ſo that upon an information againſt him for factious and diſloyal behaviour, he was removed from his ſtudent's place at Chriſt-church on the 16th of November, 1684, by a ſpecial order from king Charles II. as viſitor of the college. Mr. Locke thought this proceeding very injurious, and accordingly, on his return to England after the revolution, he put in his claim to the ſtudentſhip; but the college rejecting his pretenſions, he declined their offer of being admitted a ſupernumerary ſtudent. With the ſame ſpirit, when he was offered a pardon from king James II. in 1685, by Mr. William Penn, the famous quaker, who had known him at Chriſt-church, and had procured a promiſe of it from his majeſty; our author rejected the propoſal, alledging, that being guilty of no crime, he had no occaſion for a pardon. This anſwer, in all probability, came to the king's ears, for in May 1685, the Engliſh envoy at the Hague demanded him to be delivered up by the ſtates-general, on ſuſpicion of his having been concerned in the duke of Monmouth's invaſion. This obliged him to lie concealed near twelve months, till it became ſufficiently known that he had no hand in that enterprize. Indeed Mr. Locke had not only no connection with the duke, but had no eſteem for him

Towards the latter end of the year 1686, the abovementioned ſuſpicion being blown over, he appeared again in public. In 1687 he formed a weekly aſſembly at Amſterdam, with Limborch, Le Clerc, and others, for holding conferences upon ſubjects of learning; and about the end of the year he finiſhed his great work, the Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, which was publiſhed in 1690. In February 1689 he returned to England in the fleet which convoyed the princeſs of Orange. As he was eſteemed a ſufferer for revolution principles, he might eaſily have obtained a very conſiderable poſt; but he contented himſelf with that of commiſſioner of appeals, worth 200l. a year, which was procured for him by the lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough. About the ſame time it was offered him to go abroad in a public character, and left to his choice whether he would be envoy at the court of the emperor, that of the elector of Brandenburg, or any other where he thought the air moſt ſuitable to him; but he waved all theſe, on account of the infirm ſtate of his health, which diſpoſed him gladly to except an offer made by Sir Francis Maſham and his lady, of an apartment in their country ſeat, at Oats in Eſſex. This place proved ſo agreeable

able to him in every reſpect, that it is no wonder he ſpent the greateſt part of the remainder of his life there. He found in lady Maſham (who was daughter to Dr. Cudworth) a friend and companion exactly to his heart's wiſh, a lady of a contemplative and ſtudious complexion, and particularly accuſtomed from her infancy to deep and refined ſpeculations in theology, metaphyſics, and morality; and ſhe was ſo much devoted to Mr. Locke, that, to engage him to reſide there, ſhe provided an apartment for him, of which he was wholly maſter; and took care that he ſhould live in the family with as much eaſe as if the whole houſe had been his own. He had the additional ſatisfaction of ſeeing this lady bring up her only ſon exactly upon the plan which he had laid down as the beſt method of education; and, what muſt needs pleaſe him ſtill more, the ſucceſs of it was ſuch, as ſeemed to give a ſanction to his judgment in the choice of that method. In fact, it was from the advantage of this ſituation, that he derived ſo much ſtrength as to continue exerting thoſe great talents which the earl of Shafteſbury had obſerved to be in him for political ſubjects. Hence we find him writing in defence of the revolution in one piece, and conſidering the great national concern at that time, the ill ſtate of the ſilver coin, and propoſing remedies for it in others: and hence he was made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations in 1695, which engaged him in the immediate buſineſs of the ſtate. Mr. Locke diſcharged this employment for ſeveral years, and it is ſaid, that he was in a manner the ſoul of that illuſtrious body. The moſt experienced merchants were ſurprized, that a man who had ſpent his life in the ſtudy of phyſic, of polite literature, and of philoſophy, ſhould have more extenſive views than themſelves in a buſineſs to which they had wholly applied themſelves from their youth. With regard to the church, he in the ſame year, 1695, publiſhed a treatiſe to promote the ſcheme which king William had much at heart, of a comprehenſion with the diſſenters. This, however, drew him into a controverſy, which was ſcarcely ended, when he entered into another in defence of his Eſſay, which laſted till 1698. Soon after which, the aſthma, his conſtitutional diſorder, increaſing with his years, began to ſubdue him, and he became ſo infirm, that in 1700 he reſigned his ſeat at the board of trade, becauſe he could no longer bear the air of London ſufficiently for a regular attendance upon it; and we alſo find, that the change of the miniſtry at that time was diſagreeable to him.

After this reſignation, he continued altogether at Oats, in which agreeable retirement he employed the remaining years of his life in the ſtudy of the ſcriptures; and from that ſtudy began to entertain a more noble and elevated idea of the chriſtian religion, than he had before; ſo that if ſufficient ſtrength had been left him for new works, he would probably have written ſome, in order to have inſpired others with this grand and ſublime idea, in its full extent. The ſummer before his death, he began to be very ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, but employed no phyſician, depending ſolely on his own ſkill in the uſe of all proper means to prolong his life. At length his legs began to ſwell, and that ſymptom daily increaſing, his ſtrength diminiſhed very viſibly. He often ſpoke of his departure, and always with the greateſt compoſure; and now diſcerning how ſhort a time he had to live, he prepared to quit the world. As he was for a conſiderable time incapable of going to church, he thought proper to receive the ſacrament at home; and one day two of his friends communicating with him, as ſoon as the office was finiſhed, he told the miniſter "that he was in the ſentiments of perfect charity towards all men, and of a ſincere union with

with the church of Chriſt, by whatever name diſtinguiſhed." He lived ſome months after this, ſpending his time in acts of piety and devotion. On the 27th of October, 1704, the day before his death, lady Maſham being alone with him, and ſitting by his bedſide, he exhorted her to regard this world only as a ſtate of preparation for a better, adding that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having paſſed his life ſo happily, but that this life appeared to him mere vanity. He expired on the day following, the 28th of October, in the 73d year of his age, and was interred in the church of Oats, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with a Latin inſcription written by himſelf.

As an intimate friend of his well obſerves, Mr. Locke was born for the good of mankind. Moſt of his actions were directed to that end, and perhaps no man in Europe, of his time, applied himſelf more earneſtly thereto, or executed it with more ſucceſs. The general eſteem which his works have attained, and muſt preſerve, ſo long as virtue and good ſenſe are left in the world; the ſervice they have been to England in particular, and univerſally to all who apply themſelves ſeriouſly to the ſearch of truth, and the ſtudy of chriſtianity, are their beſt elogium. The love of truth is viſible in every part of them. This is allowed by all who have read them; for even thoſe who have not reliſhed ſome of Mr. Locke's opinions, have done him the juſtice to confeſs, that the manner in which he defends them, ſhews that he advanced nothing of which he was not ſincerely convinced himſelf.

He wrote the following works: I. Three Letters upon Toleration: the firſt, printed at London in 1689, was in Latin. II. A Regiſter of the Changes of Air, obſerved at Oxford, inſerted in Mr. Boyle's general Hiſtory of the Air, 1692, 8vo. III. A new Method for a Common Place-Book, 1686. IV. An Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding, 1690. folio, V. Two Treatiſes of Civil Government, &c. 1690, 8vo. VI. Some Conſiderations on the Conſequences of lowering Intereſt and raiſing the value of Money, 1691, 8vo. VII. Some Obſervations on a printed paper intitled, For encouraging the coining ſilver money in England, &c. VIII. Further Conſiderations concerning the raiſing the value of Money, &c. IX. Thoughts concerning Education, &c. 1693, 4to. X. The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, &c. 1695, 8vo. XI. A Vindication of the Reaſonableneſs, &c. 1696, 8vo. XII. A ſecond Vindication, &c. 1696, 8vo. XIII. A Letter to the Biſhop of Worceſter, &c. 1697, 8vo. XIV Reply to the biſhop, &c. 1697, 4to. XV. Reply to the biſhop's ſecond letter, 1698. XVI. A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtles of St. Paul, &c. 1709, 4to. and ſome other tracts.

Mr. Locke had a great knowledge of the world, and of the buſineſs of it. His wiſdom, his experience, his gentle and polite behaviour, gained him the eſteem and friendſhip of all who knew him. Without ſetting up for a teacher, he inſtructed others by his own example. He was at firſt pretty much diſpoſed to give advice, where he thought it was wanted; but experience of the little effect it had, made him grow more reſerved. In converſation he was moſt inclined to the uſeful and ſerious turn; but when occaſion naturally offered, he gave into the free and facetious with pleaſure, and was maſter of many entertaining ſtories. which he always introduced properly, and generally made it more agreeable by his natural and chearful manner of telling them: nor was he any enemy to raillery when delicate and innocent. It was his peculiar art in converſation to lead people to talk of what they underſtood beſt. With a gardener, he diſcourſed of gardening; with a jeweller, of diamonds; with a chymiſt, of chymiſtry; with a watchmaker, of watches,

watches, &c. "By this means, said he, I please all these men, who, commonly, can speak pertinently upon nothing else. As they believe I have an esteem for their profession, they are charmed with shewing their abilities before me, and I, in the mean while, improve myself by their discourse." By thus putting questions to artificers, he would sometimes find out a secret in their art, which they did not understand themselves; and often give them views entirely new, which they put in practice to their profit. Always easy in his own conduct, he disdained those studied airs of gravity by which the learned, as well as the ignorant, would distinguish themselves from the rest of mankind. He would even divert himself with ridiculing it by his imitation, on which occasions he always remembered this maxim of the duke of Rochefoucault, which he greatly admired, that "Gravity is a mystery of the body, invented to conceal the defects of the mind."

LYTTLETON, or LITTLETON, (Sir THOMAS) the famous English lawyer, was born of a good family, and educated at one of our universities. He removed from thence to the Inner Temple, where he applied with uncommon diligence to the study of the law, and greatly distinguished himself by his learned lectures on the statute of Westminster, *de donis conditionalibus*, concerning conditional gifts. He was afterwards made, by king Henry VI. steward or judge of the court of the palace, or marshalsea of the king's household; and on the 13th of May, 1455, was appointed king's serjeant, in which capacity he rode the northern circuit, as judge of the assize.

When Edward IV. was raised to the throne, our author was sheriff of Worcestershire; and in the sixth year of that monarch's reign, 1466, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas, and rode the Northamptonshire circuit. The same year he obtained a writ, directed to the commissioners of the customs at London, Bristol, and Kingston upon Hull, for the annual payment of an hundred and ten marks to support his dignity, with an hundred and six shillings and eleven-pence half-penny to furnish him with a furred robe, and six shillings and six-pence more for another robe called *Linura*. On the 18th of April, 1475, he was invested with the honourable order of the Bath. He died on the 23d of August, 1481, at an advanced age, and was interred in the cathedral church of Worcester. He wrote a treatise of the tenures or titles by which all estates were anciently held in England; a work for which his memory must ever challenge respect and veneration, from all the students and professors of the law. Sir Edward Coke, in his preface to the first part of his Institutes, which is only a comment on this work of Sir Thomas Lyttleton's, says, "That which we have formerly written, that this book is the ornament of the common law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was written in any human science; and in another place, that which I affirmed, and took upon me to maintain, against all opposites whatsoever, that it is a work of as absolute perfection in its kind, and as free from error, as any book that I have known to be written of any human learning, shall to the diligent and observing reader of these Institutes be made manifest. His greatest commendation, because it is of greatest profit to us, is, that by this excellent work, which he hath studiously learned of others, he faithfully taught all the professors of the law in succeeding ages. The victory is not great to overthrow his opposites; for there never was any learned man in the law, that understood our author, but concurred with me in his commendation." This great lawyer was ancestor of the late lord Lyttleton, a nobleman deservedly celebrated for his learning, abilities, and virtue.

M.

MACKENZIE (Sir GEORGE) an eminent Scottiſh writer, and founder of the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and was born at Dundee, in the ſhire of Angus, in 1636. He gave early proofs of an extraordinary genius, and, before he was ſixteen years of age, had finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews. After this, he travelled into France, and ſtudied the civil law at Bourges for about three years. On his return home, he was called to the bar, and became an advocate in 1656. Some years after, he was promoted to the office of a judge in the criminal court, which he diſcharged with ſo great reputation, that in 1674, he was made king's advocate in Scotland, and one of his majeſty's privy-council in that kingdom. He alſo received the honour of knighthood. Upon the acceſſion of king William and queen Mary, he reſigned his poſt of lord advocate, and came to England, with a view of enjoying a learned retirement in the univerſity of Oxford. In June 1690, he was admitted a ſtudent in the Bodleian library; but died within a year after his admiſſion, at his lodgings in London, on the 2d of May, 1691, and was interred with great pomp and ſolemnity in the Grey Friars church-yard at Edinburgh. He wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe on the Laws and Cuſtoms of Scotland in matters criminal. 2. Idea Eloquantia forenſis hodiernæ. 3. Jus Regium; or, a Vindication of Monarchy. 4. A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland. 5. Inſtitutions of the Laws of Scotland. 6. Eſſays upon various Subjects, &c. &c. His works were printed together at Edinburgh in 1716, in two volumes, folio. He was a great benefactor to literature, having founded the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, which now (as Mr. Pennant informs us) contains above thirty thouſand volumes. Mr. Granger ſtyles Sir George Mackenzie "an able lawyer, a polite ſcholar, and a celebrated wit;" and adds, that "he was learned in the laws of nature and nations, and particularly thoſe of his own country, which he illuſtrated and defended by his excellent writings. He was a great maſter of forenſic eloquence, on which he has written an elegant diſcourſe, which contains a brief, but comprehenſive compendium of the laws of Scotland. The politeneſs of his learning, and the ſprightlineſs of his wit, were conſpicuous in all his pleadings, and ſhone in his ordinary converſation. Mr. Dryden acknowledges, that he was unacquainted with what he calls the beautiful turns of words and thoughts in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him in a converſation which he had with that noble wit of Scotland Sir George Mackenzie."

Mr. Wood repreſents our author as "a gentleman well acquainted with the beſt authors, whether ancient or modern; of indefatigable induſtry in his ſtudies, of great abilities and integrity in his profeſſion, powerful at the bar, juſt on the bench, an able ſtateſman, a faithful friend, a loyal ſubject, a conſtant advocate for the clergy and univerſities, of ſtrict honour in all his actions, and a zealous defender of piety and religion in all places and companies. His converſation was pleaſant and uſeful, ſevere againſt vice and looſe principles, without regard to quality or authority. He was a great lover of the laws and cuſtoms of his country, a contemner of popularity and riches, frugal in his expences, abſtemious in his diet, &c."

MACLAURIN (COLIN) an excellent mathematician and philoſopher, was born at Kilmoddan in Scotland, in February, 1698, and ſtudied five years at the univerſity

univerſity of Glaſgow with intenſe application. His uncommon genius for mathematical learning diſcovered itſelf ſo early as at twelve years of age, when accidentally meeting with an Euclid in a friend's chamber, he in a few days became maſter of the firſt ſix books without any aſſiſtance; and in his ſixteenth year he invented many of thoſe propoſitions that were afterwards publiſhed under the title of Geometria Organica. In his fifteenth year he took the degree of maſter of arts, and on that occaſion compoſed and defended with great applauſe a theſis on the power of gravity. In 1717, he was choſen profeſſor of mathematics in the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen; and two years after coming to London, he became acquainted with Dr. Hoadley, then biſhop of Bangor, Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and other eminent perſons, and was at the ſame time admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1722, lord Polwarth engaged him to attend his eldeſt ſon on his travels, as his tutor and companion; when having viſited ſeveral parts of France, they fixed at Lorrain, where Mr. Maclaurin wrote his treatiſe on the percuſſion of bodies, which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1724. But his pupil dying ſoon after at Montpelier, he returned to his profeſſorſhip at Aberdeen; and the next year was choſen profeſſor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1742, he publiſhed his Complete Syſtem of Fluxions, in two volumes quarto, which is the moſt conſiderable of all his works, and will do him immortal honour. He favoured the public with many other learned pieces, ſome of which were inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and others in the fifth and ſixth volumes of the Medical Eſſays printed at Edinburgh.

In the year 1745, having been very active in fortifying the city of Edinburgh againſt the rebel army, he was obliged to fly from thence to the north of England, when he accepted of an invitation from Dr. Herring, archbiſhop of York, to reſide with him during his ſtay in England: but the next year he died of a dropſy, on the 14th of June, at the age of forty-eight. He was a very good, as well as a very great man. His peculiar merit as a philoſopher was, that all his ſtudies were accommodated to general utility; and in many parts of his works, we find an application of the moſt obſtruſe theories to the perfecting of the mechanical arts.

MANLEY (Mrs.) the ingenious author of the Atalantis, was born in one of the iſlands of Hampſhire, of which Sir Roger Manley, her father, was governor. She received an education ſuitable to her birth, and gave early diſcoveries of a genius, much ſuperior to what is uſually found among her ſex. She had the misfortune to loſe her mother while ſhe was an infant, and her father before ſhe was grown up. Sir Roger, at his death, left her to the care of a relation; but the villain, eager to gratify his paſſion for her, married her, though he had a wife already, and having brought her to London, ſoon deſerted her. She was afterwards taken under the patronage of the ducheſs of Cleveland, a miſtreſs of king Charles II. but her grace, being a woman of a fickle temper, grew tired of Mrs. Manley in ſix months time, and diſcharged her on pretence that ſhe intrigued with her ſon. When our authoreſs was diſmiſſed by the ducheſs, ſhe was ſolicited by general Tidecombe to paſs ſome time with him at his country-ſeat; but ſhe excuſed herſelf by ſaying, "that her love of ſolitude was improved by a diſguſt of the world; and ſince it was impoſſible for her to appear in public with reputation, ſhe was reſolved to remain concealed." In this retirement ſhe wrote her firſt tragedy, called the Royal Miſchief, which was acted with great applauſe in the

year

year 1696, The merit of this production procured her many admirers, and her apartment became crowded with men of wit and society. This proved fatal to her virtue: she engaged in intrigues, and was taken into keeping. She now wrote her memoirs of the New Atalantis, in four volumes, in which she made very free with the characters of many persons of distinguished rank, for having an aversion to the Whig ministry; she made this work a lewd satire on those who had brought about the Revolution. A warrant was therefore granted to seize the printer and publisher of the Atalantis: but Mrs. Manley, being too generous to let them suffer on her account, voluntarily presented herself before the court of King's Bench, as the author of that work, and was confined in a messenger's house, without being allowed pens, ink, or paper. However, her counsel sued out an Habeas Corpus, and she was admitted to bail. Not long after, a total change of the ministry ensued, when she lived in high reputation and gaiety, amusing herself with writing poems and letters, and conversing with wits. Besides the tragedy abovementioned, she wrote another called Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain; and a comedy entitled, The Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband. She died on the 11th of July, 1724.

MARVELL (Andrew) an English writer of considerable reputation, was the son of a clergyman of Kingston upon Hull, and was born in that town in the year 1620. At the age of thirteen he was entered of Trinity college in Cambridge, whence some Jesuits seduced him away; but being found by his father some months after in a bookseller's shop in London, he was prevailed on to return to the university. Having finished his academical studies, and taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he travelled into foreign countries, and resided for some time at Constantinople, as secretary to the English ambassador at that court. In 1657, he was appointed assistant to the celebrated John Milton, Latin secretary to the protector; and a little before the Restoration, the inhabitants of Kingston upon Hull chose him their representative in parliament, in which station he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his electors, that they allowed him a handsome pension till his death. He seldom spoke in parliament, but had great influence without doors on the members of both houses. Prince Rupert, in particular, paid great deference to his counsels; so great, that whenever he voted according to the sentiments of Mr. Marvell, which he often did, it was usually said by the opposite party, that "he had been with his tutor:" and such was the intimacy between the prince and our author, that when the latter was obliged to abscond, in order to avoid falling a sacrifice to the indignation and malice of those enemies, whom the honest sharpness of his pen had raised against him, his highness frequently honoured him with a visit. For Mr. Marvell had rendered himself so obnoxious to the government, by the opposition he gave them with his writings, as well as with his actions, that his life was often threatened, and he was forced to conceal himself from public view.

King Charles II. took great pleasure in our author's conversation, and tried all means to gain him over to his side, but in vain; for nothing could ever shake his resolution. The king having one night entertained him, sent the lord treasurer Danby the next morning to find out his lodgings. Mr. Marvell, who then lodged up two pair of stairs, in a little court in the Strand, was writing when the lord treasurer opened the door abruptly upon him: surprized at the sight of so unexpected a visitor, he told his lordship, that he believed he had mistaken his way; but

lord

lord Danby replied, that he had not, and that he was come with a meſſage from his majeſty, to inform him what he could do to ſerve him; to which Mr. Marvell anſwered in his uſual facetious manner, that it was out of his majeſty's power to ſerve him. Though his lordſhip entered ſeriouſly into the ſubject, and preſſed our author to let him know whether there was any place at court that he ſhould be pleaſed with, he found that no arguments would prevail, ſince Mr. Marvell inſiſted that he could not accept of any place with honour, for he muſt then either be ungrateful to the king in voting againſt him, or falſe to his country in coinciding with the meaſures of the court. The lord Danby then told him, that the king had ordered him a thouſand pounds, which he hoped he would receive, till he could think of ſomething further to aſk of his majeſty. The laſt offer he rejected with the ſame ſteadineſs of mind as the firſt; though, as ſoon as the treaſurer was gone, he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend.

This uncorrupt patriot died on the 16th of Auguſt, 1678, not without the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicions of his having been poiſoned; and his body was interred in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. He wrote, 1. The Rehearſal tranſproſed, a controverſial piece. 2. Mr. Smirk, or the Divine in Mode. 3. An Account of the Growth of Popery and arbitrary Government in England. 4. Miſcellaneous Poems and Letters. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he was an admirable maſter of ridicule, which he exerted with great freedom in the cauſe of liberty and virtue. He never reſpected vice for being dignified, and dared to attack it wherever he found it, though on the throne itſelf. There never was a more honeſt ſatiriſt. His pen was always properly directed, and had ſome effect upon ſuch as were under no check or reſtraint from any laws human or divine. He hated corruption more than he dreaded poverty; and was ſo far from being venal, that he could not be bribed by the king into ſilence, when he ſcarce knew how to procure a dinner. His ſatires give us a higher idea of his patriotiſm, parts, and learning, than of his ſkill as a poet."

MASHAM (Lady Damaris) a perſon diſtinguiſhed by her piety and extraordinary accompliſhments, was the daughter of Dr. Cudworth *, and was born at Cambridge on the 18th of January, 1658. Her father ſoon perceiving the bent of her genius, took ſuch particular care of her education, that ſhe quickly became remarkable for her uncommon learning and piety. She was the ſecond wife of Sir Francis Maſham, of Oates, in the county of Eſſex, baronet, by whom ſhe had an only ſon, the late Francis Cudworth Maſham, eſquire, one of the maſters in chancery, accomptant general of that court, and foreign oppoſer in the court

* The following account is given of this learned divine, by the reverend Mr. Granger: "Dr. Ralph Cudworth, who held the ſame rank in metaphyſics, that Dr. Barrow did in the ſublime geometry, was, in the former part of his life, a very eminent tutor at Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he entered at thirteen years of age. He had no leſs than twenty-eight pupils at one time under his care, among whom was Mr. William Temple. He was afterwards appointed maſter of Clare-hall, where he had a ſhare in the education of Mr. John Tillotſon. In 1645, he ſucceeded Dr. Metcalf as regius profeſſor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and in 1654, was preferred to the maſterſhip of Chriſt's college in that univerſity. He had the courage to ſtem the torrent of irreligion and atheiſm that prevailed in the reign of Charles II. by publiſhing his True Intellectual Syſtem; a book well known for the excellence of its reaſoning, and the variety of its learning. He underſtood the Oriental languages, and was an exact critic in the Greek and Latin. He was a good antiquary, mathematician, and philoſopher; and was ſuperior to all his cotemporaries in metaphyſics. This learned and pious man died on the 26th of June, 1688, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age." *Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

of exchequer. She was well ſkilled in arithmetic, geography, chronology, hiſtory, philoſophy, and divinity; and owed a great part of her improvement to the care of Mr. John Locke, who lived many years in her family, and at length died in her houſe at Oates; and whom ſhe treated with the utmoſt generoſity and reſpect. She wrote a Diſcourſe concerning the Love of God, publiſhed at London in the year 1696; and, Occaſional Thoughts in reference to a virtuous and Chriſtian Life. This amiable lady died in 1708, and was interred in the cathedral church of Bath, where a monument is erected to her memory, with the following inſcription: "Near this place lies Dame Damaris Maſham, daughter of Ralph Cudworth, D. D. and ſecond wife of Sir Francis Maſham, of Oates, in the county of Eſſex, baronet, who, to the ſoftneſs and elegancy of her own ſex, added ſeveral of the nobleſt accomplifhments and qualities of the other. She poſſeſſed theſe advantages in a degree unuſual to either, and tempered them with an exactneſs peculiar to herſelf. Her learning, judgment, ſagacity, and penetration, together with her candour and love of truth, were very obſervable to all that converſed with her, or were acquainted with thoſe ſmall treatiſes ſhe publiſhed in her life-time, though ſhe induſtriouſly concealed her name. Being mother of an only ſon, ſhe applied all her natural and acquired endowments to the care of his education. She was a ſtrict obſerver of all the virtues belonging to every ſtation of life, and only wanted opportunities to make thoſe talents ſhine in the world, which were the admiration of her friends. She was born on the 18th of January, 1658, and died on the 20th of April, 1708."

MASSINGER (PHILIP) an Engliſh dramatic poet, "made his firſt entry on the ſtage of this vain world," as Mr. Anthony Wood expreſſes it, at Saliſbury, about the year 1585; and was admitted a commoner of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, in 1601. Being impatient for an opportunity of improving his poetic fancy, and his knowledge of the belles lettres, by converſation with the world, and an intercourſe with men of wit and genius, he quitted the univerſity without taking any degree, and came up to London, where applying himſelf to writing for the ſtage, he preſently roſe into high reputation, his plays meeting with the univerſal approbation of the public, both for the purity of their ſtyle, and the ingenuity and œconomy of their plots. He was held in the higheſt eſteem by the poets of his age, as well for his great abilities, as for his modeſty. Beſides thoſe plays in which he joined with other poets, he publiſhed fourteen of his own writing, viz. the Baſhful Lover; the Bondman; the City Madam; the Duke of Milan; the Emperor of the Eaſt; the Great Duke of Florence; the Guardian; the Maid of Honour; a New Way to pay Old Debts; the Picture; the Renegado; the Roman Actor; a Very Woman; and the Unnatural Combat. He died ſuddenly at his houſe on the Bankſide, Southwark, in March 1639, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church, in the ſame grave with Fletcher the poet. A correct edition of his works, in four volumes octavo, was publiſhed in 1761.

The author of the Companion to the Playhouſe obſerves of Maſſinger, that he "has certainly equal inventions, equal ingenuity in the conduct of his plots, and an equal knowledge of character and nature with Beaumont and Fletcher; and if it ſhould be objected that he has leſs of the *vis comica*, it will ſurely be allowed that this deficiency is amply made amends for, by that purity and decorum which he has preſerved, and a rejection of that looſeneſs and obſcenity which runs through moſt of their comedies."

MEAD

MEAD (Dr. RICHARD) a celebrated phyſician, was deſcended from a good family in Buckinghamſhire, and was born in the pariſh of Stepney, near London, on the 11th of Auguſt, 1673. His father, Mr. Matthew Mead, had been one of the two miniſters of that pariſh, but was ejected for con-conformity in 1662: nevertheleſs, he took a houſe in the town, and, excepting an interval of abſence, continued to preach there till his death, which happened on the 16th of October, 1699. As Mr. Mead had a handſome fortune, he beſtowed a liberal education upon thirteen children, of whom Richard was the eleventh. At ſixteen years of age, this ſon was ſent to Utrecht, where he ſtudied three years under the famous Grævius; and then chooſing the profeſſion of phyſic, he went to Leyden, where he attended Herman's botanical lectures, and alſo thoſe of Dr. Archibald Pitcairne on the theory and practice of medicine. Having finiſhed his ſtudies, he, in company with his eldeſt brother and two other gentlemen, made a journey to Italy, and at Padua took the degree of doctor of phyloſophy and phyſic, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1695. He returned to England in the year following, and ſettled at Stepney, where he married, and practiſed phyſic with a ſucceſs that laid the foundation of his ſubſequent greatneſs. In 1703, he communicated to the Royal Society an analyſis of Dr. Bonomo's diſcoveries, relating to the cutaneous worms that generate the itch, which was inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The original letter of Bonomo to Redi upon this ſubject, was publiſhed in Italian in 1687; and Dr. Mead met with it in his travels through Italy. This analyſis, with the account of poiſons which he had before written, procured him a place in the Royal Society, of which Sir Iſaac Newton was then preſident. The ſame year, 1703, he was elected phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and was alſo employed by the ſurgeons to read anatomical lectures in their hall, which obliged him to remove into the city. In 1707 his Padican diploma for doctor of phyſic was confirmed by the univerſity of Oxford; and in 1716 he was choſen fellow of the College of Phyſicians. In 1727 he was appointed phyſician to king George II. whom he had alſo ſerved in that capacity while he was prince of Wales; and he had afterwards the pleaſure of ſeeing his two ſons-in-law, Dr. Nichols, and Dr. Wilmot, his coadjutors in that eminent ſtation.

Dr. Mead was not more to be admired for the qualities of his head, than he was to be loved for thoſe of his heart: though he was himſelf a hearty Whig, yet, uninfluenced by party principles, he was a generous friend to all men of merit, by whatever denomination they might happen to be diſtinguiſhed. He kept up a conſtant correſpondence with the great Boerhaave, who had been his fellow-ſtudent at Leyden: they communicated to each other their obſervations and projects, and never loved each other the leſs for differing in ſome particulars. In the mean time, intent as Dr. Mead was on the duties of his profeſſion, he had a greatneſs of mind that extended itſelf to all kinds of literature, which he ſpared neither pains nor money to promote. He cauſed the beautiful and ſplendid edition of Thuanus's Hiſtory to be publiſhed in 1733, in ſeven volumes, folio; and by his interpoſition and aſſiduity, Mr. Sutton's invention for drawing foul air from ſhips and other cloſe places was carried into execution, and all the ſhips in his majeſty's navy provided with this uſeful machine. Nothing pleaſed him more than to call hidden talents into light; to give encouragement to the greateſt projects, and to ſee them executed under his own eye. During almoſt half a century he was at the head of his buſineſs, which brought him in one year above ſeven thouſand pounds, and for ſeveral years between five and ſix thouſand. His generous and benevolent temper

was

was conſtantly exerciſed in acts of charity. The learned in general, and the clergy in particular, were welcome to his table and advice; and his doors were always open to the poor and neceſſitous, whom he frequently aſſiſted with his purſe. His library conſiſted of ten thouſand volumes, of which his Latin, Greek, and oriental manuſcripts made no inconſiderable part. He had a gallery for his pictures and antiquities, which coſt him great ſums. His reputation not only as a phyſician, but as a ſcholar, was ſo univerſally eſtabliſhed, that he correſponded with all the principal literati in Europe; even the king of Naples ſent to deſire a complete collection of his works, and, in return, made him a preſent of the two firſt volumes of Signior Bajardi, which may be conſidered as an introduction to the collection of the antiquities of Herculaneum. At the ſame time that prince invited him to his palace, that he might have an opportunity of ſhewing him thoſe valuable monuments of antiquity; and nothing but his great age prevented his undertaking a journey ſo ſuited to his taſte and inclination. No foreigner of learning ever came to London without being introduced to Dr. Mead, and on theſe occaſions his table was always open, and the magnificence of princes was united with the pleaſures of philoſophers. It was principally to him that the ſeveral counties of England and our colonies abroad applied for the choice of their phyſicians, and he was likewiſe conſulted by foreign phyſicians from Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Denmark, &c. He wrote, 1. A Treatiſe on the Scurvy. 2. De Variolis & Morbillis Diſſertatio. 3. Medica ſacra; ſive de Morbis inſignioribus, qui in Bibliis memorantur, Commentarius. 4. Monita & Præcepta medica. 5. A Diſcourſe concerning peſtilential Contagion, and the Methods to be uſed to prevent it. 6. De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ in Corpora Humana, & Morbis inde oriundis; and other learned tracts. The works he wrote and publiſhed in Latin were tranſlated into Engliſh, under the doctor's inſpection, by Thomas Stack, M. D. and F. R. S. This great phyſician and polite ſcholar, died on the 16th of February, 1754.

MIDDLETON (Sir Hugh) a great benefactor to the city of London, by bringing thither the New River, was born at Denbigh in North Wales, and became a citizen and goldſmith of London. He acquired a large fortune by working ſome ſilver mines in Cardiganſhire, by which he is ſaid to have cleared two thouſand pounds a month for ſeveral years together. In the mean time, London not being ſufficiently ſupplied with water, three acts of parliament were ſucceſſively obtained, granting the citizens full power to bring a river from any part of Middleſex and Hertfordſhire; but the project was laid aſide as impracticable, till it was undertaken by Sir Hugh Middleton, who, after having made an exact ſurvey of all the rivers and ſprings in Middleſex and Hertfordſhire, made choice of two, one in the pariſh of Amwell, near Hertford, and the other near Ware; both about twenty miles from London, and having united their ſtreams, conveyed them thither at a very great expence. The work was begun on the 20th of February, 1608, and was attended with innumerable difficulties. In order to avoid the eminencies and vallies in the way, he was obliged to make the water run a courſe of above thirty-eight miles, and to carry it over two vallies in long wooden frames or troughs, lined with lead; that at Buthill is ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length, and thirty in height; under which is an arch for the paſſage of the land floods, capacious enough to admit under it the largeſt waggon loaded with hay or ſtraw; the other near Highbury is four hundred and ſixty-two feet long, and ſeventeen in height, where it is raiſed along the top of high artificial banks, and at the

the bottom of the hollow ſupported by beams, ſo that any perſon may walk under it. Thus this river, which is of ineſtimable benefit to London, was brought to the city within the ſpace of five years and a half, and on Michaelmas-day, 1613, was with great ceremony admitted into the reſervoir near Iſlington. By this noble work Sir Hugh greatly impaired his fortune: however, though he was a loſer in point of profit, he was a gainer in point of honour; for king James I. who had borne a conſiderable part of the expence, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards created him a baronet. He had beſides, the much greater honour of being remembered by poſterity, as the benefactor of his country. At his death he bequeathed a ſhare in his New River water to the company of Goldſmiths, for the benefit of their poor.

MIDDLETON (Dr. Conyers) an Engliſh divine of uncommon genius and erudition, was born at Richmond in Yorkſhire, on the 27th of December, 1683. At ſeventeen years of age, he was ſent to Trinity college in Cambridge, of which, in 1706, he was choſen fellow. In 1709, he joined with ſeveral other fellows of that college, in a petition to the biſhop of Ely againſt Dr. Bentley their maſter, and immediately withdrew himſelf from his juriſdiction, by marrying a lady of an ample fortune. He then took a ſmall rectory in the iſle of Ely, which was in the gift of his wife; but ſoon reſigned it, on account of its unhealthy ſituation. In 1717, when king George I. viſited the univerſity of Cambridge, he, with ſeveral others, was created doctor of divinity by mandate, and was the firſt perſon who made a motion to proſecute Dr. Bentley for making an illegal demand of four guineas from each doctor; and after Dr. Bentley was firſt ſuſpended from his degrees, and then degraded, Dr. Middleton publiſhed four pieces on the proceedings of the univerſity on that occaſion. In 1720, Dr. Bentley publiſhing propoſals for a new edition of the Greek Teſtament, with a Latin verſion, Dr. Middleton printed remarks, paragraph by paragraph, upon theſe propoſals. Dr. Bentley defended his propoſals againſt the remarks, which he aſcribed to Dr. Colbatch; upon which Dr. Middleton publiſhed with his name ſome farther remarks. At length, upon the king's preſenting biſhop More's valuable collection of books to the public library at Cambridge, the new office of principal librarian was conferred on Dr. Middleton. Soon after, his wife dying, he travelled through France into Italy, and arrived at Rome in the beginning of the year 1724, where he was treated with particular reſpect by perſons of the firſt diſtinction. In 1730, was publiſhed Tindal's famous book, called Chriſtianity as old as the Creation, the deſign of which was to deſtroy revelation, and to eſtabliſh natural religion in its ſtead. Many anſwerers roſe up againſt it, and, among the reſt, Dr. Waterland publiſhed A Vindication of Scripture, &c. when Dr. Middleton diſliking the manner in which he vindicated Scripture, addreſſed a letter to him, containing ſome remarks on it, with a plan of another anſwer to Tindal's book. This gave great offence, and occaſioned a very warm controverſy on both ſides, in which ſome others were engaged: but during this terrible conflict, Dr. Middleton was appointed Woodwardian profeſſor, which office he reſigned about two years after. In 1741, appeared his Hiſtory of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero, in two volumes, quarto, a work written in the moſt correct and elegant ſtyle, and abounding with every thing that can inſtruct and entertain, that can inform the underſtanding, and poliſh the taſte; and in 1743, he publiſhed the Epiſtles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, with the Latin text on the oppoſite page.

Four years after, there came out a piece of our author's, which laid the foundation of another warm controverſy; this was an introductory diſcourſe to a larger work concerning the miraculous powers ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian church, which, alarming the clergy, it was taken to taſk by Dr. Stebbing and Dr. Chapman. This attack Dr. Middleton repelled by ſome remarks on both their performances, and ſoon after publiſhed his Free Enquiry into the miraculous Powers, which are ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian church from the earlieſt ages. Innumerable anſwerers now appeared againſt him, among whom Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Church diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſo much zeal, that they were complimented by the univerſity of Oxford with the degree of doctor of divinity. But before Dr. Middleton thought proper to take notice of any of his antagoniſts, he ſurpriſed the public with An Examination of the Lord Biſhop of London's Diſcourſes concerning the Uſe and Intent of Prophecy. It does not appear that he originally intended to reply to any of them ſeparately, for he was meditating a general anſwer to them all; but being ſeized with illneſs, and imagining he might not be able to go through with it, he ſingled out Church and Dodwell, as the moſt conſiderable of his adverſaries, and employed himſelf in preparing a particular anſwer to them; which, though unfiniſhed, was publiſhed ſoon after his death. He wrote ſeveral other works beſides the abovementioned, and died on the 28th of July, 1750.

MILTON (JOHN) one of the greateſt geniuſes for epic poetry that ever the world produced, derived his deſcent from an ancient family of that name, ſeated at Milton, near Abingdon, in Oxfordſhire, and was the ſon of Mr. John Milton, a money-ſcrivener. He was born in Bread-ſtreet, London, on the 9th of December, 1608, and, after being initiated in grammar learning by a domeſtic tutor, was ſent to St. Paul's ſchool. From his twelfth year he applied to his ſtudies with ſuch extraordinary diligence, that he ſeldom quitted them before midnight; which not only made him ſubject to frequent and ſevere pains in his head, but likewiſe occaſioned that weakneſs in his eyes, which terminated in a total privation of ſight. In 1625, he was removed to Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he made a great progreſs in all parts of academical learning, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral poems both in Latin and Engliſh. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in the year 1629, having performed his exerciſe for it with great applauſe. His father deſigned him for the church; nor had young Milton, for ſome time, any other intentions; but upon his arriving at years of maturity, and conſulting his own judgment, he dropped all thoughts of that kind, and reſolved to devote himſelf to the ſervice of the Muſes. After he had proceeded maſter of arts in 1632, he left the univerſity and returned to his parents, who then lived at Horton in Buckinghamſhire. In this retirement he wrote his celebrated maſque of Comus, which was repreſented at Ludlow caſtle in 1634. Upon the death of his mother, he prevailed with his father to gratify a deſire he had long entertained of ſeeing foreign countries, and in the ſpring of the year 1638 ſet out for Paris, where he was introduced to the famous Grotius. Thence he repaired to Florence, Rome, Naples, and other cities of Italy, where he contracted a familiarity with thoſe who were of higheſt reputation for wit and learning, and was treated with particular reſpect by perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

Having ſeen the fineſt parts of Italy, he was preparing to paſs over into Sicily and Greece, when the news from England, that a civil war was on the point of breaking

breaking out between the king and parliament, diverted his purpoſe; for he thought it unworthy of him to be taking his pleaſure abroad, while his countrymen were contending at home for their liberty. He reſolved therefore to return by the way of Rome, though he was diſſuaded from that reſolution by the merchants, who were informed by their correſpondents, that the Engliſh Jeſuits there were forming plots againſt his life, in caſe he ſhould return thither, on account of the great freedom with which he had treated their religion, and the boldneſs he diſcovered in demonſtrating the abſurdity of the Popiſh tenets. Nevertheleſs, he went to Rome the ſecond time, and ſtayed there two months more, neither concealing his name, nor declining any diſputations to which his antagoniſts in religious opinions invited him. He eſcaped the ſecret machinations of the Jeſuits, and came ſafe to Florence, where he remained two months, as he had done in his former viſit, excepting only an excurſion of a few days to Lucca: then croſſing the Appenines, and paſſing through Bologne and Ferrara, he arrived at Venice where he ſpent a month; and having ſhipped off the books he had collected in his travels, he took his courſe through Verona, Milan, and along the lake Leman to Geneva. In this city he continued ſome time, meeting there with people of his own principles; and from thence returning through France, he arrived ſafe in England, after an abſence of fifteen months.

Soon after his return, he took a handſome houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and employed himſelf in educating his ſiſter's two ſons, and ſome other young gentlemen, whom he is ſaid to have formed on the ſame plan which he afterwards ſet forth in a ſmall tract inſcribed to his friend Mr. Hartlib. He was not, however, ſo occupied at home, as to be inattentive to the diſputes which were now agitated among his countrymen; for in 1641 he publiſhed a treatiſe of the Reformation of Church Diſcipline in England. In this performance he endeavours to ſhow, by orderly ſteps, from Henry the Eighth's reign, what were all along the real impediments in this kingdom to a perfect reformation, which in general he reduces to two heads, that is, our retaining of ceremonies, and confining the power of ordination to dioceſan biſhops excluſively of the people. "Our ceremonies (he ſays) are ſenſeleſs in themſelves, and ſerve for nothing but either to facilitate our return to popery, or to hide the defects of better knowledge, and to ſet off the pomp of prelacy." As for the biſhops, many of whom he denies not to have been good men, he affirms, "that at the beginning, though they had renounced the pope, they hugged the popedom, and ſhared the authority among themſelves." And he imputes to the biſhops the obſtruction of a further reformation in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and labours to prove that epiſcopal politics are always oppoſite to liberty. The ſame year he publiſhed his ſmall treatiſe of Prelatical Epiſcopacy. His next performance was, the Reaſon of Church Government urged againſt Prelacy. He alſo publiſhed about this time Animadverſions upon the Remonſtrants Defence againſt Smectymnuus; and an Apology for Smectymnuus.

In the year 1643 our author eſpouſed Mary, the daughter of Richard Powell, eſquire, of Foreſt-hill, in Oxfordſhire. This lady, however, whether from a difference on account of party, (her father being a zealous royaliſt) or ſome other cauſe, after having cohabited with her huſband little more than a month, left him, under pretence of viſiting her friends in the country, and refuſed to return upon his repeated ſolicitations. Her deſertion provoked him both to write ſeveral tracts concerning the doctrine and diſcipline of divorces, and alſo to make his addreſſes to a young lady of great wit and beauty; but before he had engaged her affections

affections to conclude the marriage-treaty, in a viſit at one of his relations, he found his wife proſtrate before him, imploring forgiveneſs and reconciliation. "It is not to be doubted (ſays Mr. Elijah Fenton) but an interview of this nature, ſo little expected, muſt wonderfully affect him; and perhaps the impreſſions it made on his imagination, contributed much to the painting of that pathetic ſcene in Paradiſe Loſt *, in which Eve addreſſeth herſelf to Adam for pardon and peace. At the interceſſion of his friends who were preſent, after a ſhort reluctance, he generouſly ſacrificed all his reſentment to her tears.

——— "Soon his heart relented
"Tow'rds her, his life ſo late and ſole delight,
"Now at his feet ſubmiſſive in diſtreſs."

"And after this re-union, ſo far was he from retaining an unkind memory of the provocations which he had received from her ill conduct, that when the king's cauſe was entirely oppreſſed, and her father, who had been active in his loyalty, was expoſed to ſequeſtration, Milton received both him and his family to protection and free entertainment in his own houſe, till their affairs were accommodated by his intereſt in the victorious faction †."

In 1644 Milton publiſhed his Areopagitica, or ſpeech for the liberty of unlicenſed printing. This is, perhaps, (ſays Dr. Newton) "the beſt vindication that has been publiſhed at any time, or in any language, of that liberty which is the baſis and ſupport of all other liberties, the liberty of the preſs." But it had not at preſent the deſired effect; for ſome of the leading preſbyterians, though they had before juſtly complained of this licenſing power, were now unwilling to give it up when they were in poſſeſſion of it themſelves. However, about five years afterwards, in May, 1649, Gilbert Mabbot, the licenſer, was diſcharged from his office; and what is remarkable, this was done at Mabbot's own deſire, who offered many reaſons to the parliament why no ſuch officer as that of licenſer of the preſs ought to be exerciſed. One of the reaſons which he aſſigned was, "Becauſe that employment (as he conceived) is unjuſt and illegal, as to the ends of its firſt inſtitution, viz. to ſtop the preſs from publiſhing any thing that might diſcover the corruption of church and ſtate in the time of popery, epiſcopacy, and tyranny, the better to keep the people in ignorance, and carry on their popiſh, factious, and tyrannical deſigns, for the enſlaving and deſtruction both of the bodies and ſouls of all the free people of this nation." A ſtop was thus put to this arbitrary reſtraint of the preſs, ſo fatal to the intereſts of truth, liberty, and learning: it was, however, revived after the reſtoration of Charles II. but was finally aboliſhed at the Revolution; and we hope it will never again be ſuffered to diſgrace this country. It is well obſerved by Mr. Toland, in his Life of Milton, ſpeaking of licenſers of the preſs, that "nothing deſerves more wonder, than that any wiſe people ſhould ſuffer a ſmall number of injudicious fellows, always ready to ſuppreſs whatever is not reliſhed by their own ſect or the magiſtrate, to be the ſole maſters and judges of what ſhould or ſhould not be printed; that is, of what the nation is to know, ſpeak, or underſtand: and I need not heſitate to affirm, (ſays he) that ſuch a power in the hands of any prince, the licenſers being always his creatures,

* Book x. ver. 909.
† Fenton's Life of Milton, prefixed to Paradiſe Loſt.

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is more dangerous even than a ſtanding army to civil liberty; nor in point of religion is it inferior to the Inquiſition."

Milton now reſided in a large houſe in Barbican; and beſides his wife's relations, his own father had lived with him for ſome time, and continued to do ſo till his death, which happened about the year 1647. Some time before this, there was a deſign of conſtituting him adjutant-general in the army under Sir William Waller; but the new-modelling of the army proved an obſtruction to that advancement. After the death of his father, his wife's friends having removed from him, his houſe in Barbican was now too large for his family; he therefore quitted it for a ſmaller in High Holborn, which opened backwards into Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he proſecuted his ſtudies till the king's trial and death. And many of the preſbyterians now declaiming tragically againſt the king's execution, and aſſerting that his perſon was ſacred and inviolable, Milton publiſhed his Tenure of Kings and Magiſtrates, wherein he ſhewed the inconſiſtency of the preſent behaviour of the preſbyterians with their former conduct; and alſo proved, that it was not only in itſelf a moſt equitable thing, but that it has alſo been ſo eſteemed by the free and conſidering part of mankind in all ages, that ſuch as had the power might call a tyrant to account for his mal-adminiſtration, and, after due conviction, depoſe and put him to death, according to the nature of his crimes.

Our author was now taken into the ſervice of the commonwealth, and appointed Latin ſecretary to the council of ſtate. His State Letters, which are ſtill extant, have been ever eſteemed the completeſt models for his ſucceſſors in that office. The Εικων Βασιλικη coming out about this time, viz. in 1649, Milton, at Cromwell's deſire, immediately wrote and publiſhed an anſwer to it, called Εικονοκλαστης, or the Image-braker. In 1651 appeared his celebrated Defence of the People of England againſt Salmaſius, entitled, Defenſio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmaſii Defenſionem Regiam; which ſpread his fame over all Europe. The parliament, by whoſe order he had undertaken this work, rewarded him with a preſent of one thouſand pounds. About the year 1652 a gutta ſerena, which had for ſeveral years been gradually increaſing, totally extinguiſhed his ſight. In 1654 he publiſhed his Defenſia Secunda pro Populo Anglicano, and in the year following his Defenſio pro Se. After Richard Cromwell had been obliged to reſign the protectorſhip, Milton wrote a letter, in which he laid down the model of a commonwealth; not ſuch as he thought the beſt, but what might be the moſt readily ſettled in that time of confuſion. He alſo drew up another piece to the ſame purpoſe, which ſeems to have been addreſſed to general Monk; and in February 1659-60, upon a proſpect of the king's return, he publiſhed his Ready and Eaſy Way to eſtabliſh a free Commonwealth. Juſt before the reſtoration he was removed from his office of Latin ſecretary, and a particular proſecution was at firſt intended againſt him; but a juſt eſteem for his admirable parts and learning having procured him many friends, even among thoſe who deteſted his principles, he was included in the general anneſty.

Milton had exerted himſelf ſo zealouſly againſt king Charles I. and the royal party, that it has been thought a matter of aſtoniſhment that he was treated with ſo much lenity, and ſo eaſily pardoned. But it appears that there was powerful interceſſion for him both in council and in parliament. Secretary Morris, and Sir Thomas Clarges, greatly favoured him, and exerted their intereſt in his behalf; and his friend Andrew Marvell, member of parliament for Hull, formed a conſiderable party for him in the houſe of commons: but the principal inſtrument in

obtaining his pardon is said to have been Sir William Davenant. It is said that an offer was made to Milton, of holding the same place of Secretary under king Charles II. which he had discharged with so much ability under the commonwealth and under Cromwell: but this he absolutely refused, probably thinking that he could not accept this post under the present establishment, without acting inconsistently with his principles and his former conduct. But his wife, who was not so scrupulous, was very urgent with him to accept so advantageous an offer; upon which Milton said to her, "You are in the right, my dear; you, as other women, would ride in your coach; for me, my aim is to live and die an honest man."

In 1667, our author sent into the world his Paradise Lost, "The noblest poem, (says Mr. Fenton) next to those of Homer and Virgil, that ever the wit of man produced in any age or nation." It is surprising that a work of such extraordiny merit should not have met with a more favourable reception when it was first published. But Milton's political principles, which were greatly decried after the restoration, prejudiced many against his writings; and not a few were offended with the novelty of a poem that was not in rhime. We are informed indeed by Mr. Richardson, that Sir George Hungerford, an antient member of parliament, told him, that Sir John Denham came into the house one morning with a sheet of Paradise Lost, wet from the press, in his hand; and being asked what he had there, said he had part of the noblest poem that ever was written in any language, or in any age. However, it appears to have been in general but little known till about two years after, when the earl of Dorset recommended it, as Mr. Richardson was informed by Dr. Tancred Robinson the physician; who had been often told by Fleetwood Shephard, that the earl, in company with Mr. Shephard, looking about for books in Little Britain, accidentally met with Paradise Lost; and being surprized at some passages in turning it over, he bought it. The bookseller begged his lordship to speak in its favour if he liked it, for the impression lay on his hands as waste paper. The earl having read it, sent it to Dryden, who in a short time returned it with this answer, "This man cuts us all out, and the antients too." Dryden's epigram upon Milton is well known*; and those Latin verses by Dr. Barrow the physician, and the English ones by Andrew Marvell, usually prefixed to the Paradise Lost, were written before the second edition, and were published with it. But still the poem was not generally known and esteemed, nor did it meet with the applause it deserved, till after the edition in folio, which was published in 1688 by subscription. The bookseller was advised and encouraged to undertake this edition by Mr. Somers, afterwards lord Somers, who not only subscribed himself, but was zealous in promoting the subscription: and in the list of subscribers we find some of the most eminent names of that time. There were two editions more in folio, one in 1692, the other in 1695; for the poem was now so well received, that notwithstanding the price of it was four times greater than before, the sale increased every year. But the most elegant edition was published in

* It may not, however, be improper to insert it here: it is as follows:

"Three Poets, in three distant ages born,
"Greece, Italy, and England, did adorn.
"The first in loftiness of thought surpast;
"The next in majesty; in both the last.
"The force of nature could no further go:
"To make a third, she join'd the former two."

1749, by Dr. Thomas Newton, now biſhop of Briſtol, with notes, and the life of the author. The Paradiſe Loſt was tranſlated into blank verſe, in Low Dutch, and printed in 1728; into French proſe, in 1729; and into Italian verſe by Rolli in 1736. There are alſo three Latin verſions of it, one by Mr. Hog, a Scotſman, publiſhed in 1690, another by Dr. Trapp, and the third by Mr. Dobſon, fellow of New College in Oxford. The laſt being reputed the beſt, Mr. Dobſon received a thouſand pounds for it, which had been propoſed for this undertaking in 1735, by William Benſon, eſquire, auditor of the impreſt. Thus was juſtice at length done to the merits of this illuſtrious bard; and Milton is now conſidered as an Engliſh claſſic, and the Paradiſe Loſt generally eſteemed the nobleſt and moſt ſublime of modern poems, and equal at leaſt to the beſt of the antient.

In 1670 he publiſhed his Hiſtory of Britain; and in 1671, his Paradiſe Regained. It is commonly reported, that Milton himſelf preferred this poem to the Paradiſe Loſt; but all that can be aſſerted upon good authority is, that he was not pleaſed to hear this poem decried ſo much as it was, in compariſon with the other. And certainly (ſays Dr. Newton) "It is very worthy of the author, and, contrary to what Mr. Toland relates, Milton may be ſeen in Paradiſe Regained as well as in Paradiſe Loſt. If it is inferior in poetry, I know not whether it is not ſuperior in ſentiment; if it is leſs deſcriptive, it is more argumentative; if it doth not ſometimes riſe ſo high, neither doth it ever ſink ſo low; and it has not met with the approbation it deſerves, only becauſe it has not been more read and conſidered. His ſubject indeed is confined, and he has a narrow foundation to build upon; but he has raiſed as noble a ſuperſtructure, as ſuch little room and ſuch ſcanty materials would allow. The great beauty of it is the contraſt between the two characters of the Tempter and Our Saviour, the artful ſophiſtry and ſpecious inſinuations of the one refuted by the ſtrong ſenſe and manly eloquence of the other."

Beſides the works that we have already mentioned, he wrote an excellent tragedy called Samſon Agoniſtes; a brief hiſtory of Muſcovy; an inſtitution of logic after the method of Peter Ramus; poems on ſeveral occaſions, both Latin and Engliſh; a treatiſe of the civil power in eccleſiaſtical cauſes, &c. &c. A complete and elegant edition of his proſe works was publiſhed at London in 1738, in two volumes folio, with an account of his life and writings, by Dr. Thomas Birch; and his poems have been collected and printed together in three volumes quarto, and three volumes octavo. He died of the gout at his houſe in Bunhill-row, in November 1674, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age, and was interred near his father in St. Giles's church, Cripplegate. He left behind him three daughters by his firſt wife. In 1737 a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, at the expence of Mr. Benſon, one of the auditors of the impreſt.

Mr. Fenton has given the following deſcription of this great poet: "In his youth he is ſaid to have been extremely handſome: the colour of his hair was a light brown; the ſymmetry of his features exact, enlivened with an agreeable air, and a beautiful mixture of fair and ruddy. His ſtature did not exceed the middle ſize; neither too lean, nor corpulent; his limbs well proportioned, nervous, and active; ſerviceable in all reſpects to his exerciſing the ſword, in which he much delighted, and wanted neither ſkill nor courage to reſent an affront from men of the moſt athletic conſtitutions. In his diet he was abſtemious; not delicate in the choice of his diſhes; and ſtrong liquors of all kinds were his averſion. Being too ſadly convinced how much his health had ſuffered by night-ſtudies in his younger years, he uſed to go early (ſeldom later than nine) to reſt; and roſe commonly before

before five in the morning. It is reported (and there is a paſſage in one of his Latin elegies to countenance the tradition) that his fancy made the happieſt flights in the ſpring; but one of his nephews uſed to deliver it as Milton's own obſervation, that his invention was in its higheſt perfection from September to the vernal equinox: however, it was, the great inequalities to be found in his compoſures, are inconteſtible proofs, that in ſome ſeaſons he was but one of the people. When blindneſs reſtrained him from other exerciſes, he had a machine to ſwing in, for the preſervation of his health, and diverted himſelf in his chamber with playing on an organ. His deportment was erect, open, affable; his converſation eaſy, cheerful, inſtructive; his wit on all occaſions at command, facetious, grave, or ſatirical, as the ſubject required. His judgment, when diſengaged from religious and political ſpeculations, was juſt and penetrating; his apprehenſions quick; his memory tenacious of what he read; his reading only not ſo extenſive as his genius, for that was univerſal. And having treaſured up ſuch immenſe ſtores of ſcience, perhaps the faculties of his ſoul grew more vigorous after he was deprived of his ſight; and his imagination (naturally ſublime, and enlarged by reading romances, of which he was much enamoured in his youth) when it was wholly abſtracted from material objects, was more at liberty to make ſuch amazing excurſions into the ideal world, when, in compoſing his divine work, he was tempted to range

"Beyond the viſible diurnal ſphere."

With ſo many accompliſhments, not to have had ſome faults and misfortunes, to be laid in the balance with the fame and felicity of writing Paradiſe Loſt, would have been too great a portion for humanity."

MITCHEL (Sir DAVID) a diſtinguiſhed admiral, was deſcended from a worthy family in Scotland, and at ſixteen years of age was put apprentice to the maſter of a trading veſſel at Leith, with whom he continued ſeven years. He afterwards ſerved as mate aboard ſeveral ſhips, particularly in northern voyages; by which he not only acquired great ſkill as a ſeaman, but attained moſt of the modern languages; which, with his extraordinary ſkill in the mathematics, and other genteel accompliſhments, recommended him, after his being preſſed to ſea in the Dutch ſervice, to the favour of his officers. At the Revolution, being remarkable for his ſkill in maritime affairs, and his attachment to the government, he was made a captain, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed and promoted, ſo that in 1693 he commanded the ſquadron that conveyed the king to Holland; and by this means having an opportunity of frequently converſing with his majeſty, became ſo much in his favour, that in the next promotion he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, and ſoon after appointed one of the grooms of his majeſty's bed-chamber.

In 1694 Sir David Mitchel, being then a knight, and rear-admiral of the Red, ſailed with admiral Ruſſel into the Mediterranean; and on the admiral's return home, he was made commander in chief of a ſquadron left in thoſe ſeas. In 1696 he ſerved under Sir George Rooke, with whom he lived in great friendſhip. He afterwards brought over from Holland, and carried back Peter the Great, emperor of Ruſſia, and alſo attended him during the whole time he ſtaid in England; and that prince, who often declared that he had learned more of maritime affairs from him, than from any other perſon whatever, offered him the higheſt preferments in Muſcovy, if he would accompany him thither; but this propoſal was neither agreeable

agreeable to Sir David's circumſtances nor inclinations; for having been appointed gentleman of the black rod, on the death of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, and having alſo his pay as vice-admiral, he had no reaſon to quit his native country, even to oblige ſo great a prince. His ſkill and conduct as a ſeaman, and his perfect acquaintance with every branch of naval affairs, rendered him extremely uſeful, and his polite behaviour made him agreeable to every adminiſtration. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, Sir David was appointed one of the council to prince George of Denmark, then lord high admiral; in which office he continued till the year before the prince's death, when he was laid aſide; but upon another change of affairs he was ſent over to Holland to expoſtulate with the ſtates-general upon the deficiencies of their quota during the continuance of the war, which commiſſion he diſcharged with great honour. This was the laſt public act of his life, for ſoon after his return to England, he died at his ſeat called Popes, in Hertfordſhire, on the firſt of June 1710.

MOLESWORTH (Robert) viſcount Moleſworth, an eminent ſtateſman and polite writer, was deſcended from an Engliſh family; but his father having ſerved in the civil wars in Ireland, afterwards ſettled in Dublin, where he became a conſiderable merchant, and died in September, 1656, leaving his wife pregnant with this his only child. He was born at Dublin in December following, and having ſtudied in the college there, married a ſiſter of Richard earl of Bellamont. When the Prince of Orange entered England, Mr. Moleſworth diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his early and zealous appearance in defence of the liberty and religion of his country; which rendered him ſo obnoxious to king James, that he was attainted, and his eſtate ſequeſtered. But king William was no ſooner eſtabliſhed on the throne, than he made him one of his privy-council; and in 1692 he was ſent envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where he reſided above three years, till diſobliging his Daniſh majeſty by claiming ſome privileges which, by the cuſtom of the country, are denied to every body but the king, he was forbid the court: on which, pretending buſineſs in Flanders, he retired thither, and, without an audience of leave, returned home, where he drew up an account of Denmark, which, though it offended that court, was well received by the public, and tranſlated into ſeveral languages. It was likewiſe ſo highly approved by the earl of Shaftſbury, the author of the Characteriſtics, that it occaſioned a ſtrict friendſhip between him and Mr. Moleſworth. This piece was however anſwered by Dr. William King, the Daniſh envoy furniſhing him with materials for that purpoſe. Mr. Moleſworth ſerved his country in the houſe of commons in both kingdoms, being choſen for the borough of Swordes in Ireland, and for thoſe of Bodmyn, St. Michael, and Eaſt Retford in England; and he always behaved with the greateſt firmneſs and ſteadineſs, in defence of the principles he had embraced. He was a member of queen Anne's privy-council, till the latter end of her reign, when party ſpirit running high, he was removed from the board. But as he ſtrenuouſly maintained the houſe of Hanover's right to ſucceed to the throne, king George I. on his obtaining the crown, appointed him one of his privy-council in Ireland, and alſo a commiſſioner of trade and plantations; and in 1716 he was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of baron Philipſtown, and viſcount Moleſworth of Swordes. His lordſhip was likewiſe a fellow of the Royal Society, and continued to ſerve his country with incorruptible integrity till the two laſt years of his life, which he ſpent in a ſtudious and learned retirement, and died on the 22d of May, 1725,

at his ſeat at Brecdenſtown, in the county of Dublin. He is the reputed author of ſeveral pieces written with great force of reaſon and maſculine eloquence; he alſo wrote an addreſs to the houſe of commons for the encouragement of agriculture, and tranſlated Hottoman's Franco-Gallia, a Latin treatiſe on the ſtate of the French before the incroachments made on their liberties. He had by his wife ſeven ſons and four daughters; one of whom, named Mary, was diſtinguiſhed for her poetic genius.

MONK (GEORGE) duke of Albemarle, the renowned reſtorer of king Charles II. to his crown and kingdom, was born of an ancient family at Potheridge in Devonſhire, on the 6th of December, 1608. He dedicated himſelf to arms from his youth, no proviſion being expected from his father Sir Thomas Monk, a gentleman of reduced fortune. Before he was quite ſeventeen, he entered as a volunteer under his kinſman Sir Richard Greenvile, who was then at Plymouth, and juſt upon ſetting out under lord Wimbledon, on the ill-concerted, and worſe executed, expedition againſt Spain. The ill ſucceſs which attended our young volunteer's firſt eſſay, neither damped his courage nor changed his martial inclination; for the next year he obtained a pair of colours under Sir John Burroughs, in the expedition to the iſle of Rhee; whence returning in 1628, he, the following year, ſerved as an enſign in the Low Countries, firſt under lord Oxford, and then under lord Goring, by whom he was promoted to the rank of a captain. In this ſtation he was concerned in ſeveral ſieges and battles; and having, in ten years ſervice, by a ſteady and cloſe application to the duties of his profeſſion, made himſelf an abſolute maſter of the military art, he returned to his native country juſt on the breaking out of the war between king Charles I. and his Scottiſh ſubjects. Our captain's reputation, backed by the powerful recommendations of the earl of Leiceſter and lady Carliſle, procured him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regiment belonging to lord Newport; in which poſt he ſerved in the king's northern expedition.

The treaty commenced at Rippon, had ſcarce put an end to the Scotch war, when the horrid Iriſh rebellion broke out; in quelling which, colonel Monk did ſuch conſiderable ſervice, that the lords-juſtices appointed him governor of Dublin; but the parliament interceding, that authority was veſted in another; and ſoon after, the colonel returned to England with his regiment, on his ſigning a truce with the Iriſh rebels, purſuant to the king's orders; which was done on the fifteenth of September, 1643: but, on the colonel's arrival at Briſtol, he was met by orders both from Ireland and Oxford, directing lord Hawley, governor of Briſtol, to ſecure him till further orders. However, his lordſhip (on being informed of the unjuſt ſuſpicions entertained of the colonel, purely for being an officer under the earl of Leiceſter, who was nominated by the parliament to command the forces raiſed, and paid by them for the Iriſh ſervice; and from a fear that he might not willingly enter into a war againſt thoſe whoſe pay he received; and being ſatisfied he had no ſort of inclination to ſide with them) ſuffered him to proceed to Oxford on his bare parole; where he ſo fully juſtified himſelf to lord Digby, then ſecretary of ſtate, that he was by that nobleman introduced to his majeſty; but his regiment was given to colonel Warren, who had been his major.

In order to make him amends for this precipitancy, the king raiſed him to the rank of major-general in the Iriſh brigade, then commanded by lord Byron, and employed in the ſiege of Nantwich, in Cheſhire; to which poſt Monk ſpeedily repaired,

repaired, but arrived only time enough to ſhare in the unfortunate ſurpriſal of that whole brigade by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who brought a conſiderable body of the parliament's forces to the relief of that place; from whence Monk was ſent to Hull, among the other priſoners, and was in a ſhort time conveyed to the Tower of London, where he remained in cloſe confinement till the thirteenth of November, 1646; and then, as the only means to procure his liberty, he took the covenant, engaged with the parliament, and agreed to accept a command under them in the Iriſh ſervice. He ſet out for Ireland in January following, but returned in April on account of ſome impediments. Soon after, he was made commander in chief of all the parliament's forces in the north of Ireland; whereupon he returned to that kingdom and landed at Belfaſt. The Scots under the command of major-general Monroe, refuſing to join the Engliſh in the ſervice of the parliament, colonel Monk was prevented from entering into action ſo ſoon as he choſe; but being joined by colonel Jones, he made large amends, and diſputed the poſſeſſion of Ulſter very warmly with Owen Roe O'Neal, obliging him to raiſe the ſiege of Londonderry. Yet, notwithſtanding theſe ſmall ſucceſſes, the ſuperiority of the marquis of Ormond and lord Inchiquin, at the head of the royaliſts, and the unconquerable diſtruſt of the Scots, to whom moſt of his garriſon of Dundalk revolted on their approach to that place, reduced him to the neceſſity of entering into a treaty with O'Neal; who deceiving him, he was obliged to ſurrender Dundalk to lord Inchiquin, and return to England; where he was called to an account by the parliament for having treated with the Iriſh rebels. About this time, his elder brother dying without iſſue male, the family eſtate, by entail, devolved upon him, and he repaired it from the ruinous condition in which his father and brother had left it. He had ſcarce ſettled his private affairs when he was called upon to ſerve againſt the Scots, (who had proclaimed king Charles II.) under Oliver Cromwell, by whom he was made lieutenant-general of the artillery, and had a regiment given him. In this poſt he was extremely ſerviceable to Cromwell, particularly at the famous battle of Dunbar; where perſonally charging and routing Lower's regiment, he led the way to that compleat victory there obtained by the Engliſh forces. After this, he was employed in diſperſing a body of irregulars, known by the name of Moſs-troopers; and in reducing the caſtles of Darlington, Roſwell, Brothwick, and Tantallon, where they uſed to harbour: he was alſo concerned in ſettling the articles for the ſurrender of Edinburgh caſtle; and, being left commander in chief in Scotland, at the head of ſix thouſand men, by Cromwell, when he returned to England in purſuit of Charles II. he beſieged and took Sterling, and carried Dundee by ſtorm; where he behaved with great cruelty, putting the governor and eight hundred men to the ſword. Soon afterwards, St. Andrew's and Aberdeen having alſo ſubmitted to him, he was ſeized with a violent fit of illneſs, which obliged him, in 1652, to go to Bath for his recovery. Returning from thence, he ſet out again for Scotland, as one of the commiſſioners for uniting that kingdom with the new-erected Engliſh commonwealth; which having brought to a ſucceſsful concluſion, he returned to London.

The Dutch war having now been carried on for ſome months, lieutenant-general Monk, on the death of colonel Popham, was joined with the admirals Blake and Dean in the command at ſea; and, on the third of June, 1653, he, by his courage and conduct, contributed greatly to the defeat then given to the Dutch fleet, and likewiſe to the next obtained on the thirty-firſt of July following. While Monk, and the other admirals, were thus triumphing over the nation's enemies,

and

and increasing the honour of the commonwealth abroad, Cromwell was paving his way to the supremacy at home; which, on the sixteenth of December, 1653, he obtained under the title of protector. In this capacity he soon concluded a peace with the Dutch, who obtained much more favourable terms from him than what the council of state and parliament had appeared willing to grant. Monk, who lay with his fleet on the Dutch coast, remonstrated so warmly against this peace, and those remonstrances were so well received by Cromwell's parliament; and Monk, on his return, was treated so kindly by them, that Oliver is said to have grown jealous of him to such degree, that he closeted him, to find whether he was inclined to any other interest; but, on receiving satisfaction from the general on this head, he not only took him into favour, but, on the breaking out of fresh troubles in the north of Scotland, sent him down there commander in chief, for which post he set out in April 1654. Arriving at Leith, he sent colonel Morgan with a large detachment against the royalists; and, having assisted in proclaiming the protector at Edinburgh, on the fourteenth of May, followed himself with the rest of the forces. Through the general's prudent management, this war was finished by August, when he returned from the Highlands, and fixed his abode at Dalkeith, a seat belonging to the countess of Buccleugh, within four or five miles of Edinburgh; where he constantly resided during the time that he stayed in Scotland, amusing himself with the pleasures of a rural life, and beloved by the people, though his government was more absolute than any of their princes had dared to practise.

The war in Scotland being thus speedily and happily concluded for the protector, he appointed a council of state for that part of his government, consisting of the lord Broghill, general Monk, colonel Howard, colonel William Lockhart, colonel Adrian Scroop, colonel John Whetham, and major-general Desborough, who came to Scotland in September 1655, and began to exercise their authority, which was very extensive. The majority of these commissioners (three of whom, lord Broghill, colonel Howard, and colonel Whetham, were afterwards very instrumental in the restoration) concurred with general Monk in almost every thing he proposed; by which means the government of Scotland still remained chiefly in his hands; which, together with his affable behaviour towards the better sort of all parties, made Cromwell begin to entertain some suspicions of him; and, in order to prevent his influence from growing too powerful, the protector used to make frequent changes in the forces under his command, by recalling such regiments as were most trusted by the general, and sending in their room those who were most violent and refractory at home; who gave him much trouble to bring them into order, and make them submit to that discipline which he obliged all under him strictly to observe. Nor was this distrust entirely without foundation. It is certain that the king entertained good hopes of him, and to that purpose wrote a letter to him from Cologne on the 12th of August, 1655. However, the general made no scruple of discovering every step taken by the Cavaliers which came to his knowledge, even to the sending the protector this letter, and joined in promoting addresses to him from the army in Scotland; and in 1657 he decreed a summons to Oliver's house of lords. From this period to the death of Oliver Cromwell, general Monk maintained Scotland in subjection, and lived free from all disturbance, not intermeddling further with the mad politics of those times, than to put what orders he received from England punctually into execution; in pursuance of which plan he proclaimed Richard Cromwell protector there after his father's death, Richard having

having diſpatched Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Clarges, then commiſſioner of the Scotch and Iriſh forces, (whoſe ſiſter the general had ſome time before owned for his wife) with letters to him; to which he returned a ſuitable and reſpectful anſwer. At the ſame time he joined with the reſt of the officers and army under his command, in an addreſs to the new protector, whoſe power he might eaſily foreſee would have but a ſhort date, it having been his opinion that Oliver, had he lived much longer, would ſcarce have been able to preſerve himſelf in his ſtation.

The general receiving advice of the depoſition of Richard Cromwell, readily abandoned him he had ſo lately proclaimed; and his brother-in-law Clarges being again ſent to him from the rump-parliament, on their reſtoration, he acquieſced in all they had done, as the ſureſt way to preſerve his own command; and, with his officers, ſigned the engagement againſt Charles Stuart, or any other ſingle perſon, being admitted to the government. But, when their committee, conſiſting of ten perſons, began, on the information of two republican colonels in his army, to make conſiderable alterations therein, by caſhiering thoſe officers in whom he moſt confided, he wrote a letter to the houſe, complaining of this treatment in ſo warm a ſtile, at the ſame time engaging for the fidelity of his officers, that they ordered their committee not to proceed further therein till the general himſelf was conſulted. The royaliſts were far from being idle at this juncture; there had been a kind of ſecret committee of that party for managing affairs in behalf of the crown, ever ſince the death of Charles I. among whom was Sir John Greenvile, our general's kinſman, who had lately given a very good living in Cornwall to Mr. Nicholas Monk, his brother; and Sir John receiving at this time two letters from king Charles II. then at Bruſſels, one directed to himſelf, and the other to the general, together with a private commiſſion to treat with the latter, the ſucceſs of that overture ended, as it is well known, in the reſtoration of the king. On the eighth of May, 1660, the general aſſiſted at the proclamation of king Charles II. and being informed by Sir Thomas Clarges, that his majeſty intended to land at Dover, he ſet out for that place. The interview between the king and the general was conformable to every one's expectation, full of duty on one ſide, and favour and eſteem on the other; the king permitting the general to ride in his coach two miles out of the town; when his majeſty took horſe, and, with general Monk on his left hand, and his two brothers on his right, proceeded to Canterbury, where he conferred the order of the garter on his reſtorer, the dukes of York and Glouceſter inveſting him with the honourable enſigns of that dignity. From Canterbury the king removed to Rocheſter, where he lay on Monday the 28th of May; and the next morning, being his birth-day, ſet out for Black-heath to review the army which the general had cauſed to be drawn up there; and from thence proceeded to his capital, into which he made his public entry with great magnificence. General Monk was now ſworn one of the privy council, made maſter of the horſe, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, firſt lord commiſſioner of the Treaſury; and, in about a month afterwards, was created a peer, by the titles of baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tees, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, with a grant of ſeven thouſand pounds a year, beſides other penſions. He received a very peculiar acknowledgment of regard on being thus called to the peerage, almoſt the whole houſe of commons attending him to the very door of the houſe of lords; and we are told, that Sir Edward Nicholas ſaid, that the induſtry and ſervice, which the duke of Albemarle had paid to the crown ſince the king's

reſtoration, without reflecting upon his ſervice before, deſerved all the favour and bounty which his majeſty had been pleaſed to confer upon him.

In October, the duke was made one of the commiſſioners for trying the regicides; and was ſoon after appointed lord-lieutenant of the counties of Devon and Middleſex, and of the borough of Southwark. The parliament voting the diſbanding of the army, the duke joined very heartily with lord chancellor Hyde in promoting that ſtep; and took great pains, by changing of officers, to bring it to be ſubmitted to quietly; in which he ſucceeded, all but his own regiment of foot, and a new-raiſed regiment of horſe for the king's guard, being paid off and diſmiſſed. In January following, while the king was accompanying his mother and ſiſter on their return to France, the duke was employed at London in quelling an inſurrection made by ſome Fifth-monarchy men, under one Venner, a wine-cooper; who were with ſome difficulty reduced by the duke's regiment, after repulſing ſome detachments of the city militia and the new-raiſed horſe. This gave riſe to a propoſal for keeping up ſtanding forces; but the duke was averſe thereto, ſaying, that his endeavouring to continue any part of the army would be liable to ſo much miſinterpretation, that he would by no means appear in it. On the 22d of April, 1661, the duke, as maſter of the horſe, attended the king in his proceſſion, leading the horſe of ſtate, from the Tower to Whitehall; and the next day carried the ſceptre and dove, and was one of the ſupporters of the canopy during the royal unction at the coronation; after which, he and the duke of Buckingham did homage for themſelves and the reſt of their degree. In the latter part of this year he was attacked with a dangerous illneſs, from which he was recovered by the king's phyſician, Sir Robert Fraſer. After this, every thing being in full peace, he enjoyed himſelf for ſome time in retirement, till, on the breaking out of the firſt Dutch war, in 1664, he was, by his royal highneſs the duke of York, who commanded the fleet, intruſted with the care of the admiralty, receiving at the ſame time a very obliging letter from his royal highneſs.

The plague broke out in London the ſame year; and the king removing from thence to Oxford, the duke of Albemarle's vigilance and activity made his majeſty regard him as the fitteſt nobleman to be entruſted with the care of his capital city in that time of imminent danger and diſtreſs; which additional burthen he chearfully underwent, and was greatly aſſiſted therein by the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the earl of Craven. About Michaelmas the king ſent for him to Oxford, whither he immediately repaired, and, on his arrival, found his majeſty had appointed prince Rupert and himſelf joint admirals for the enſuing year; which poſt, though many of his friends diſſuaded him, he readily accepted, and immediately ſet himſelf diligently about his new employment; wherein all the care of finiſhing thoſe new ſhips which were on the ſtocks, repairing the old ones, which had been much damaged in an action with the Dutch that ſummer, victualling and manning the whole fleet, fell chiefly to his lot, and was ſo effectually and expeditiouſly purſued by him, the ſeamen offering in crowds to the ſervice, becauſe they ſaid they were ſure that honeſt George, as they commonly called him, would ſee them well fed and juſtly paid, that on 23d of April, 1666, the prince and he took their leaves of the king, and repaired on board the fleet; where the former hoiſted his flag as admiral of the white, on board the Royal James; and the latter, as admiral of the red, on board the Royal Charles.

The particulars of his bravery againſt the Dutch in this ſtation are properly the ſubject of general hiſtory, to which therefore we refer. He returned home in the beginning

beginning of September, and lay with the fleet at anchor in the bay of St. Helen's, near Spithead. During that interval, broke out the terrible fire in London; which beginning on the ſecond of September, 1666, burned with unparallelled fury for three days, and laid the greateſt part of the city in aſhes. This unexpected accident immediately occaſioned the duke of Albemarle to be recalled from the fleet, to aſſiſt in quieting the minds of the people; who expreſſed their affection and eſteem for him, by crying out publicly, as he paſſed through the ruined ſtreets, that "if his grace had been there, the city had not been burned." About his ſixtieth year he was attacked with a dropſy, which being too much neglected, gained ground upon him pretty faſt, and at length put a period to his life on the third of January, 1669-70. The king, as a mark of his regard to the memory of this valiant commander, cauſed his remains to be depoſited among the monarchs of England in Weſtminſter-abbey.

The duke of Albemarle was an author; a light in which he is but little known, yet in which he did not want merit. While he was a priſoner in the Tower, he compoſed a treatiſe which was afterwards publiſhed, entitled, Obſervations upon military and political affairs. Several of his ſpeeches and letters have been alſo printed.

MONSON (Sir WILLIAM) a famous Engliſh admiral, was the third ſon of Sir John Monſon, of South Carlton in Lincolnſhire, and was born in the year 1569. He ſtudied two years in Baliol-college, Oxford; but being of an active and martial diſpoſition, he grew weary of a contemplative life, and went early to ſea in the condition of a private man. In 1587 he had the command of a ſhip, and in 1589 was vice-admiral to the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azore iſlands; in their return from which enterprize, they ſuffered the moſt dreadful hardſhips. "The extremity we endured (ſays he in his naval tracts) was more terrible than befel any ſhip in the eighteen years war. For ſixteen days together we never taſted a drop of drink, either beer, wine, or water; and though we had plenty of beef and pork of a year's ſalting, yet did we forbear eating it, for fear of making us the drier. Many drank ſalt water, and thoſe that did died ſuddenly, and the laſt words they uſually ſpoke were, Drink, drink, drink! And I dare boldly ſay, that of five hundred men that were in that ſhip ſeven years ago, at this day there is not a man alive but myſelf and one more." He afterwards ſerved a ſecond time under the earl of Cumberland, when they took ſeveral Spaniſh ſhips; and captain Monſon being ſent to convoy one of them to England, was taken, after a long and bloody fight, by ſix Spaniſh gallies, and detained as an hoſtage for the performance of certain covenants; and being carried to Portugal, he was confined in priſon near two years at Caſcais and Liſbon. In 1594 he was created maſter of arts at Oxford.

In 1596 he ſerved in the expedition to Cadiz, under Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex, to whom he was of great ſervice by his wiſe and moderate counſel, and was deſervedly knighted. He was employed in ſeveral other expeditions, and was highly honoured and eſteemed during the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas, in which ſtation he continued till 1616, during which time he ſupported the honour of the Engliſh flag againſt the inſolence of the infant commonwealth of Holland, and protected our trade againſt the encroachments of France.

Notwithſtanding

Notwithſtanding his faithful ſervices, he had the misfortune to fall into diſgrace, and, through the intrigues of ſome powerful courtiers, was, in the year 1616, impriſoned in the Tower; but on his being examined by the lord chief juſtice Coke and ſecretary Winwood, he was diſcharged; and ſoon after he publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, with an account of the inſolence of the Dutch. At length, in 1635, it being found neceſſary to equip a large fleet, in order to break a confederacy that was forming between the French and Dutch, he was appointed vice-admiral of that armament, and performed his duty with great honour and bravery. This was the laſt ſervice in which he was employed; for he ſpent the remainder of his days in peace and privacy at his ſeat at Kinnerſley in Surry, where he digeſted and finiſhed his Naval Tracts, and died there in February 1642-3, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age.

MONTAGUE (EDWARD) earl of Sandwich, an illuſtrious Engliſhman, who united the qualifications of general, admiral, and ſtateſman, was the ſon of Sir Sidney Montague, the youngeſt of ſix ſons of Edward lord Montague of Boughton. He was born on the 27th of July, 1625, and having received the advantages of a liberal education, entered very early into buſineſs. He married, when not much above ſeventeen, the daughter of Mr. Crew, afterwards lord Crew of Stene; and in Auguſt 1643 received a commiſſion to raiſe and command a regiment under the earl of Eſſex. This he performed, though but eighteen years of age, and took the field in ſix weeks. He was preſent at the ſtorming of Lincoln on the 6th of May, 1644, which was one of the warmeſt actions in the civil war. He was likewiſe in the battle of Marſton-moor, fought on the 2d of July the ſame year, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſuch a manner, that when the city of York demanded to capitulate, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for ſettling the articles, though he was then but in his nineteenth year. We find him the next year in the battle of Naſeby, and in July 1645, he ſtormed the town of Bridgwater. In September he commanded a brigade in the ſtorm of Briſtol, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very remarkable manner, and on the 10th of September, 1645, ſubſcribed the articles of the capitulation granted to prince Rupert, on the delivery of that important place to the parliament. But after all this ſervice in the army, at ſo early an age, he ſhewed no inclination to make the ſword the ſupreme power; for when the ſoldiers declared againſt the parliament, and impeached eleven of its members, he forbore going to the houſe, where, though not of age, he ſat as knight for Huntingdonſhire. He had, however, a ſeat at the board of treaſury, and a ſhare in the tranſactions of thoſe times. After the Dutch war was over, he was brought into a command of the fleet, and was made choice of by the protector Cromwell, to be joined with admiral Blake in his expedition into the Mediterranean. He found ſome difficulties to ſtruggle with, at his entrance upon this employment; many of the officers being diſpleaſed with the ſervice in which they were to be engaged, and ſome inſiſting on laying down their commiſſions. He managed this intricate buſineſs with great prudence and dexterity, ſo as to ſhew a due regard to diſcipline, without running into any acts of ſeverity: and this had a very happy effect, ſince, by that time he came to ſail, the fleet was tolerably well ſettled, and the officers diſpoſed to act in obedience to orders. In the ſpring of the year 1656, we find him in the Mediterranean, where himſelf, and his colleague Blake, meditated great things. They once thought of attacking the Spaniſh fleet in the harbour of Cadiz; but after attentively conſidering the port, it was reſolved in a council

council of war, that such an attempt was impracticable. The fleet then stood over to the opposite shore of Barbary, in order to repress the insolence of the Tripoli and Sallee Rovers, which was found no very easy task; and therefore admiral Montague could not forbear intimating his desire, that we should have some good port in Africa, which he believed might answer various ends, and especially conduce to the preservation of our trade in the Levant. The fleet afterwards returned into the road of Cadiz, where they made prize of two Spanish galleons. A full account of their strength, and the money on board them, admiral Montague sent into England as soon as they were taken. On his return home, he was much caressed by the Protector, and received the thanks of the Parliament for his services to the state.

In the year 1657, he was appointed to command the fleet in the Downs, and accordingly went on board it the latter end of July. The design of this fleet was to watch the Dutch, to carry on the war with Spain, and facilitate the taking of Dunkirk; and in all these he did as much as could be expected from him. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the setting up of his son Richard, he accepted the command of a large fleet sent to the north; on board of which he embarked in the spring of the year 1659, and on the 7th of April he wrote to the king of Sweden, the king of Denmark, and the Dutch admiral Opdam, to inform them of the motives that induced the protector to send so great a fleet into the Baltic; and that his instructions were not to respect the private advantage of England by making war, but the public tranquility of Europe, by engaging the powers of the North to enter into an equitable peace. Before he sailed, the parliament enjoined him to act only in conjunction with their commissioners colonel Algernon Sidney, Sir Robert Honeywood, and Mr. Thomas Boon. And it is supposed that his disgust at this, and at their giving away his regiment of horse, occasioned him to leave England in no very warm disposition for their service. However, when he arrived in the Sound, he took his share with the other ministers in the negotiation, and made it sufficiently evident, that his genius was equally capable of shining in the cabinet, or commanding at sea, or on shore. While he was thus employed, king Charles sent a person with two letters, one from himself, and another from lord chancellor Hyde, containing arguments and promises calculated to induce admiral Montague to withdraw himself from the service of the parliament. But, what the king now desired of him was, a speedy return to England, that the fleet might be ready to act in conjunction with Sir George Booth, and other persons, who were disposed to bring about a restoration of their sovereign. These letters had such an effect upon Montague, that he entered heartily into the scheme, and immediately set about putting it in execution.

This defection of the admiral from the interest of the parliament, could not escape the penetration of Algernon Sidney. He presently discerned some change in the conduct of Montague, and pursued his discoveries so closely, that he almost obtained his whole secret. The admiral, observing his suspicions, called a council of war, wherein he made a speech, by which he prevailed on the rest of the officers to concur with him in his design of returning home. After which he weighed anchor immediately, and sailed for

England. But, on his arrival, he found things in a very unexpected ſituation; Sir George Booth in the Tower, the parliament in full poſſeſſion of their authority, and a warm charge againſt himſelf preſented by Algernon Sidney. However, he ſet out for London, and attended the parliament; to whom he gave ſo plauſible an account of his conduct, that though they were diſſatisfied with him, yet not having ſufficient evidence againſt him, they contented themſelves with diſmiſſing him from his command.

Mr. Montague then retired to his own eſtate. But when other and more effectual meaſures were again adopted for reſtoring king Charles, he was replaced in his former poſt in the navy by the influence of general Monk. He ſent the king a liſt of ſuch officers in the fleet as might be confided in, and of ſuch as he apprehended muſt be reduced by force: and he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt in bringing about the reſtoration. He had the honour of convoying king Charles to England; and that prince, two days after his landing at Dover, created him a knight of the garter. Our admiral's ſervices were alſo rewarded ſoon after, by the king's creating him baron Montague of St. Neots in the county of Huntingdon, viſcount Hinchinbrooke in the ſame county, and earl of Sandwich in Kent. He was likewiſe ſworn a member of the privy council, appointed maſter of the king's wardrobe, admiral of the Narrow Seas, and lieutenant-admiral to the duke of York, who was then lord high-admiral of England. At the king's coronation, his lordſhip carried St. Edward's ſtaff, and was now looked upon as one of the principal miniſters of ſtate, as well as the perſon chiefly intruſted with the care of the fleet. In September, 1660, he was ſent with a ſquadron of nine men of war to Helvoetſluys, to bring over the king's ſiſter, the princeſs of Orange; and upon this occaſion he received great honours in Holland. On the 24th of the ſame month the fleet returned, and his majeſty and the duke of York going on board the admiral's ſhip, named the Reſolution, lay there that night, and reviewed and examined the ſquadron the next morning.

A treaty of marriage having been concluded between king Charles II. and the infanta of Portugal, with whom he was to receive a portion of 300,000 l. the iſland of Bombay in the Eaſt Indies, and the city of Tangier in Africa; it became neceſſary to ſend a fleet to bring over the queen, and to ſecure Tangier againſt any attempts of the Moors. For this purpoſe the earl of Sandwich was ſent with a numerous fleet, which ſailed on the 19th of June, 1661, from the Downs, after having been viſited by the duke of York. His lordſhip ſailed firſt to Liſbon, and from thence to Tangier, which place was put into the hands of the Engliſh on the 30th of January, 1662, when the earl of Peterborough marched into it with an Engliſh garriſon, and had the keys delivered to him by the Portugueſe governor. The admiral then returned to Liſbon, where he received the queen's portion, conſiſting in money, jewels, ſugars, and other commodities, and in bills of exchange, and then ſailed with her majeſty for England, and arrived at Spithead the 14th of May, 1662.

At the beginning of the Dutch war in 1665, the duke of York took upon him the command of the fleet as high admiral, and the earl of Sandwich commanded the blue ſquadron; and by his induſtry and care a great number of the enemy's ſhips were taken, and the beſt part of their Bourdeaux

deaux fleet. In the great battle, fought on the 3d of June, 1665, wherein the Dutch loſt their admiral Opdam, and had eighteen men of war taken, and fourteen deſtroyed, a large ſhare of the honour of the victory was juſtly given to the courage and conduct of the earl of Sandwich; who bore with his ſquadron into the centre of the Dutch fleet, and thereby began that confuſion which ended in a total defeat of the enemy. Soon after this, the fleet was put under the command of the earl, as the duke of York had now repaired to court. And on the 4th of September, 1665, his lordſhip took eight Dutch men of war, two of their Eaſt-India ſhips, and twenty ſail of their merchantmen. Alſo, on the 9th of September, a part of the Engliſh fleet fell in with eighteen of the Hollanders, the greateſt part of which they took, with upwards of a thouſand priſoners.

His lordſhip, ſoon after his return to England, was ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Madrid, to mediate a peace between the crowns of Spain and Portugal. He managed this negotiation with great ability, and not only concluded a peace between thoſe two nations to their mutual ſatisfaction, but alſo concluded with the court of Spain, (ſays Dr. Campbell) the moſt beneficial treaty of commerce that ever was made for this nation. On the breaking out of the laſt Dutch war, in 1672, he went to ſea with the duke of York, and had the command of the blue ſquadron. The fleet was at ſea in the beginning of May, and on the 28th of that month came in ſight of the Dutch. An engagement began between the two fleets about eight o'clock in the morning; and on this occaſion the earl of Sandwich, in the Royal James, a ſhip of an hundred guns, gave the moſt ſignal proofs of his valour. He was firſt attacked by a large Dutch ſhip, commanded by captain Brackell, followed by a fire-ſhip; which was ſoon ſeconded by the Dutch rear-admiral Van Ghent, with his whole ſquadron. Brackell, though of much leſs force, depending on the aſſiſtance of his friends, who had the advantage of the wind, grappled the Royal James, and, while the earl was engaged with him, he was attacked by Van Ghent, with ſeveral other men of war and fire-ſhips, againſt all which he defended himſelf with great vigour. Van Ghent was ſoon taken off by a cannon ſhot; three of the Dutch fire-ſhips, and a man of war, which would have laid the earl on board, were ſunk; and, at length, he was diſengaged from Brackell's ſhip, with which he had been grappled an hour and a half, and had reduced her to the ſtate of a wreck, wounded her commander, killed and wounded almoſt all his officers, and above two-thirds of his men. He had now defended himſelf and repulſed the enemy with the utmoſt bravery, for five hours together, and it was believed might have made an honourable retreat too. But he would not be perſuaded to deſiſt from the unequal combat, though not ſeconded as he ought to have been, by his ſquadron. At length, another Dutch fire-ſhip, covered by the ſmoke of the enemy, grappled the Royal James, and ſet her in a flame; and the brave earl periſhed in her with ſeveral other gallant officers. His body being found near a fortnight after, was interred with great funeral pomp in king Henry the ſeventh's chapel in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Such was the end, on the 28th of May, 1672, of Edward earl of Sandwich.

wich. He was a nobleman of great abilities, of extraordinary courage, of uncommon ſkill in all naval affairs, and poſſeſſed of many perſonal accompliſhments. Biſhop Parker ſays, he was "a gentleman adorned with all the virtues of Alcibiades, and untainted by any of his vices; of high birth; capable of any buſineſs; full of wiſdom; a great commander at ſea and land, and alſo learned and eloquent, affable, liberal, and magnificent." Several of his letters and negotiations are in print. Mr. Evelyn informs us, that he ſometimes amuſed himſelf with engraving.

MONTAGUE (EDWARD) baron of Kimbolton, viſcount Mandeville, and earl of Manchester, one of the generals of the parliament forces in the civil war, was the ſon of Henry earl of Manchester, and was born in 1603. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts; and then going to court, he in 1623, attended prince Charles, ſon of king James I. in his journey to Spain, and at his coronation was made knight of the Bath. He was choſen repreſentative for Huntingdonſhire in the firſt parliament of Charles I. and ſerved for the ſame county in three other parliaments, till he was called by writ to the houſe of peers, as baron of Kimbolton, his father being then living. In 1640, he was one of the lords who petitioned the king to ſummon a parliament, by which the grievances of the nation might be redreſſed; and upon the meeting of the long parliament diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in defence of the liberties of the people; and was one of the peers whom his majeſty admitted into his privy-council, as a pledge of his reſolution to reform the government. His lordſhip, however, incurring the king's reſentment by his ſtrenuous oppoſition to the meaſures of the court, was on the 3d of January 1641-2, impeached by his majeſty of high treaſon, together with five members of the houſe of commons; but, the king was ſoon obliged to deſiſt from this imprudent proſecution. In November following, his lordſhip, on the death of his father, ſucceeded to the title of earl of Manchester. On the commencement of the civil war, he engaged in the ſervice of the parliament; had the charge of ſeven of the aſſociated counties, and with his uſual activity and addreſs raiſed an army of horſe, which he commanded in perſon. Soon after he had entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynn to ſurrender to the parliament, and defeated a detachment of the earl of Newcaſtle's army at Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire. In April 1644, he was ordered with four thouſand horſe, and five thouſand foot, to attend prince Rupert's motions, and in the next month took Lincoln by ſtorm. At the battle of Marſton-moor, on the 2d of July following, he commanded the left wing of horſe, and had under him lieutenant-general Cromwell, when he defeated prince Rupert's right wing, and the victory was principally owing to him. After the ſecond battle of Newbury, he was ſuſpected of favouring the king's intereſt; was even accuſed by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the ſelf-denying ordinance deprived of his commiſſion.

His lordſhip was afterwards made ſpeaker of the houſe of peers, and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to heal the breaches of the nation, and procure a peace with the king, upon whoſe death he retired from all public buſineſs. He heartily concurred in the reſtoration of Charles II. who appointed him

him one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and lord chamberlain of the houſhold. Some time after, he was honoured with the order of the garter; and died at Whitehall on the 5th of May, 1671, in the ſixty-ninth year of his age. He was univerſally beloved for his many great and amiable qualities; no man was courted with more application by perſons of all ranks and conditions; and in thoſe times of civil tumult, he was never guilty of rudeneſs to thoſe he was obliged to oppreſs.

MONTAGUE (Charles) earl of Halifax, a celebrated poet and ſtateſman, was the fourth ſon of the honourable George Montague, eſq; of Harton in Northamptonſhire, where he was born on the 16th of April, 1661. He was educated at Weſtminſter School, and at Trinity College in Cambridge, where in 1685, he wrote a poem on the death of Charles II. in which he diſplayed ſuch ſtrength of imagination, and elegance of taſte, as attracted the notice of that great patron of the muſes, the earl of Dorſet, who invited him to London, and introduced him to the acquaintance of ſome of the principal wits of the age. Here he ſoon increaſed his reputation by a piece which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Matthew Prior, entitled, The Hind and Panther tranſverſed to the ſtory of the Country-mouſe and City-Mouſe, in anſwer to Mr. Dryden's Hind and Panther. In 1688, he ſigned, with many others, the invitation to the prince of Orange to come over to England; and upon the abdication of king James II. he was choſen a member of the convention, where he voted for declaring the throne vacant. Not long after, he was recommended to king William by the earl of Dorſet, who, introducing him to that monarch, ſaid, "May it pleaſe your majeſty, I have brought a *mouſe* to have the honour of kiſſing your hand," alluding to the laſt mentioned poem: the king ſmiled, and replied, "Your lordſhip will do well to put me in a way of making a *man* of him;" and immediately ordered him a penſion of five hundred pounds a year out of the privy purſe. In 1691, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury; and in 1694, chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer. The next year he undertook the great work of re-coining all the current money, which, though attended with great difficulties, he completed in leſs than two years. In 1696, he projected the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a general fund, and found a method of raiſing the ſinking credit of the bank of England; and the year following, he provided againſt the miſchiefs proceeding from the ſcarcity of money, by raiſing for the ſervice of the government above two millions in exchequer notes. Before the end of this ſeſſion of parliament it was reſolved by the houſe of commons, that "Charles Montague, eſq; chancellor of the exchequer, for his good ſervices to the government, deſerved his majeſty's favour:" which vote, when we conſider what nice and critical times he lived in, when the exigence of the public affairs called for the utmoſt ſkill of the ableſt ſtateſmen, and that this happy conductor of them was not more than thirty-ſix years of age, muſt neceſſarily ſuggeſt an high idea of his abilities.

In 1698, he was appointed firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and in that and the ſucceeding year one of the lords juſtices of the kingdom during his majeſty's abſence in Holland. In 1699, he reſigned the chancellorſhip

of the exchequer, together with his poſt of firſt lord of the treaſury; but was at the ſame time made auditor of the exchequer, and in the year 1700, created a peer of England, by the title of baron of Halifax. The next year he was attacked by the houſe of commons, who impeached him of high crimes and miſdemeanors: but the articles were diſmiſſed by the houſe of lords; and he continued in king William's favour till the death of that prince. In the beginning of queen Ann's reign, he was again attacked by the commons, but without ſucceſs. In 1706, he was one of the commiſſioners for concluding the treaty of union with Scotland; and on the paſſing of the bill for the naturalization of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, his lordſhip was made choice of to carry that act thither. Upon the deceaſe of queen Anne, in 1714, he was one of the lords of the regency till the arrival of king George I. who appointed him firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, conferred on him the order of the garter, and promoted him to the dignity of earl of Halifax. This ſucceſſion of honours, however, he did not long enjoy; for, while he appeared to be in a vigorous ſtate of health, he was ſuddenly taken ill, and died on the 19th of May, 1715. He wrote ſeveral pieces both in verſe and proſe, which, together with ſome of his ſpeeches, were publiſhed in 1716, in one volume, 8vo. Dr. Smollett, in his Hiſtory of England, draws the following ſketch of his lordſhip's character: "Montague (ſays he) had diſtinguiſhed himſelf early by his poetical genius; but he ſoon converted his attention to the cultivation of more ſolid talents. He rendered himſelf remarkable for his eloquence, diſcernment, and knowledge of the Engliſh conſtitution. To a delicate taſte, he united an eager appetite for political ſtudies. The firſt catered for the enjoyments of fancy; the other was ſubſervient to his ambition. He, at the ſame time, was the diſtinguiſhed encourager of the liberal arts, and the profeſſed patron of projectors. In his private deportment he was liberal, eaſy, and entertaining; as a ſtateſman, bold, dogmatical, and aſpiring."

MORDAUNT (Charles) earl of Peterborough, ſon of John lord Mordaunt, viſcount Avalon, was born about the year 1658, and in June 1675, ſucceeded his father in his honours and eſtate. While young, he ſerved under the admirals Herbert and Narborough in the Mediterranean, againſt the Algerines; and in 1680, embarked for Africa with the earl of Plymouth, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Tangier, when it was beſieged by the Moors. In the reign of king James II. he voted againſt the repeal of the teſt act, and diſliking the meaſures and deſigns of the court, obtained permiſſion to go over to Holland, to accept the command of a Dutch ſquadron in the Weſt Indies. On his arrival, he preſſed the prince of Orange to undertake an expedition into England, which his highneſs at that time declined. He afterwards, in 1688, accompanied that prince into this kingdom; and, upon his advancement to the throne, was ſworn of the privy-council, made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, alſo firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and, on the 9th of April, 1689, was promoted to the rank of earl of Monmouth. He had likewiſe the command of the royal regiment of horſe which the city of London had raiſed for the public ſervice, and of which

which his majesty was colonel. However, in the beginning of November, 1690, he was dismissed from his post in the treasury. Upon the death of his uncle Henry earl of Peterborough, in June 1697, he succeeded to that title; and on the accession of queen Anne, was invested with the commission of captain-general and governor of Jamaica. In March 1705, he was sworn of her majesty's privy-council; and the same year declared general and commander in chief of the forces sent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudesly Shovel. He took the strong city of Barcelona in October following, and afterwards relieved it when greatly distressed by the enemy; he drove out of Spain the duke of Anjou, and the French army, which consisted of twenty-five thousand men, though his own troops never amounted to ten thousand; he gained possession of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and the isle of Majorca, with part of Murcia and Castile, and thereby gave the earl of Galway an opportunity of advancing to Madrid without a blow. All these are astonishing instances of his valour and military skill.

For these important services his lordship was declared general in Spain by Charles III. afterwards emperor of Germany; and that war being looked upon as likely to be concluded, he received her majesty's commission to be ambassador extraordinary, with instructions for treating and adjusting all matters of state and traffic between the two nations. But whatever were the causes of his being recalled from Spain, his conduct there was justified by the house of lords, in January 1711, who resolved that his lordship, during the time he commanded the army in that kingdom, had performed many great and eminent services, and if the opinion which he had given in the council of war at Valencia, had been followed, it might very probably have prevented the misfortunes that had since happened in Spain; and upon this foundation they voted thanks to the earl in the most solemn manner. His lordship was afterwards employed in several embassies to foreign courts, appointed colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards, lord-lieutenant of the county of Northampton, and, on the 4th of August 1713, was installed knight of the garter at Windsor. In March 1714, he was made governor of the island of Minorca; and in the reign of George I. was general of all the marine forces in Great Britain, in which post he was continued by his late majesty George II. He died in his passage to Lisbon, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, on the 25th of October, 1735, at the age of seventy-seven. He was possessed of various shining qualities; for, to the greatest personal courage and resolution, he added all the arts and address of a general, and to the most lively and penetrating genius, a great extent of knowledge upon almost every subject of importance within the compass of ancient and modern literature; and even his familiar letters, inserted among those of his friend Mr. Pope, are an ornament to that excellent collection.

MORE (Sir THOMAS) lord high chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry VIII. was the only son of Sir John More, knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and was born at London in the year 1480.

He

He was educated at the free-ſchool called St. Anthony's, where he made a great progreſs in grammar-learning; and was afterwards admitted into the family of cardinal Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor, who ſent him to the univerſity of Oxford; where having been inſtructed in rhetoric, logic, and philoſophy, he removed to New-Inn, in London, for the ſtudy of the law, and thence to Lincoln's-Inn, where he continued that ſtudy, till he became a barriſter. After this he read for ſome time a public lecture upon St. Auguſtin's treatiſe de civitate Dei in St. Laurence's church in the Old Jewry, to which reſorted the moſt learned men of the city. He was then appointed reader of Furnival's-Inn; which place he held above three years, and afterwards gave himſelf up to devotion and prayer in the Charter-houſe of London, living there religiouſly, though without taking upon him the vow, about four years; at the end of which period, he went to the houſe of John Colt, Eſq: of New-Hall in Eſſex, whoſe eldeſt daughter Jane he married; and ſettling his wife and family in Bucklerſbury in London, proſecuted his ſtudy of the law at Lincoln's-Inn.

At the age of twenty-one, he was elected a burgeſs in parliament, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf remarkably in 1503, by oppoſing a ſubſidy demanded by king Henry VII. with ſuch ſtrength of argument, that it was actually refuſed by the parliament. As ſoon as the vote had paſſed againſt it, Mr. Tyler, one of the privy-council, went immediately to the king, and told him, that a beardleſs boy had diſappointed his purpoſe. A prince, tyrannical and avaricious like Henry, could not fail to be much incenſed; and we are not to wonder that he ſhould be determined to be revenged on the perſon who had preſumed to oppoſe the favourite meaſure of his reign (that of getting money); however, as Mr. More had no ſubſtance himſelf, the king was obliged to pretend a quarrel, without any cauſe, againſt Sir John, his father, whom he ordered to be impriſoned in the Tower, till he had paid a fine of an hundred pounds, and Mr. More was obliged to forego his practice of the law, and live in private, till the death of Henry VII. This retirement, however, was of no real diſadvantage to him, as he employed his time in improving himſelf in hiſtory, mathematics, and the belles lettres; ſo that when he emerged from his obſcurity, he ſhone with double luſtre. He was now made judge of the ſheriff's court in the city of London; by which office, and his practice, he gained above four hundred pounds a year. His reputation as a pleader was become ſo extremely high, that before he was taken into the employ by the government, he was, at the deſire of the Engliſh merchants, twice appointed their agent in ſome cauſes of importance between them and the merchants of the Steel-yard; upon which cardinal Wolſey was very ſolicitous to engage More in his majeſty's ſervice: but he was ſo averſe to change the condition of an independent man for that of a courtier, that the miniſter could not prevail; and the king, for the preſent, was pleaſed to admit of his excuſes. It happened, however, ſome time after, that a great ſhip belonging to the pope, arriving at Southampton, the king claimed it as a forfeiture, upon which the pope's legate demanded a trial, with counſel for his holineſs, learned in the laws of the kingdom; and, as his majeſty was himſelf a great civilian, he alſo deſired

fired it might be heard in ſome public place in the royal preſence. Henry agreed to all this, and Mr. More was choſen counſel on the ſide of the pope; whoſe cauſe he pleaded with ſo much learning and ſucceſs, that the forfeiture which the crown claimed, was immediately reſtored, and the conduct of the lawyer univerſally admired and applauded. Indeed it brought ſo great an addition to his fame, that the king would no longer diſpenſe with his ſervice, and having no better place at that time vacant, he made him maſter of the requeſts, in a month after knighted him, appointed him one of his privy-council, and admitted him into the greateſt familiarity with himſelf.

It was a cuſtom with his majeſty, after he had performed his devotions upon holidays, to ſend for Sir Thomas More into his cloſet, and there confer with him about aſtronomy, geometry, divinity, and other parts of learning, as well as affairs of ſtate. Upon other occaſions the king would take him in the night upon his leads, at the top of the houſe, to be inſtructed by him in the variety, courſe, and motions of the heavenly bodies. But this was not the only uſe the king made of his new ſervant. He ſoon found that he was a man of a chearful diſpoſition, and had a great fund of wit and humour; and therefore, would frequently order him to be ſent for, to make him and the queen merry. When Sir Thomas perceived that they were ſo much entertained with his converſation, that he could not once in a month get leave to ſpend an evening with his wife and children, whom he loved, nor be abſent from court two days together, without being ſent for by the king, he grew very uneaſy at this reſtraint of his liberty; and therefore, beginning by degrees to diſuſe himſelf from his accuſtomed mirth, and ſomewhat to diſſemble his natural temper, he was not ſo ordinarily called for upon theſe occaſions of merriment. The treaſurer of the exchequer dying in 1520, the king, without any ſolicitation, conferred this office on Sir Thomas More; and within three years after, a parliament being ſummoned, in order to raiſe money for a war with France, he was elected ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. In 1528, he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and at the ſame time admitted into ſo high a degree of favour with the king, that his majeſty would ſometimes come, without giving him any notice, to his houſe at Chelſea, in order to enjoy his converſation upon common affairs. He one day made Sir Thomas an unexpected viſit of this ſort to dinner, and afterwards walked with him in his garden for an hour, with his arm about his neck; which was ſuch a demonſtration of kindneſs and familiarity, that the king being gone, Mr. Roper, one of Sir Thomas's ſons-in-law, could not help obſerving to him, "How happy he muſt be, to have his prince diſtinguiſh him in ſo particular a manner." To which Sir Thomas replied, "I thank our lord, ſon Roper, I find his grace to be my very good maſter indeed, and I believe that he does as much favour me at preſent as any ſubject within this realm; but yet I may tell thee, ſon, I have no cauſe to be proud of it; for if my head would win him a caſtle in France (with which kingdom Henry was then at war) it would not fail to be ſtruck off my ſhoulders."

It was obſerved of Sir Thomas More, that the ignorant and the proud,

even in the higheſt ſtations, were thoſe people whom he reſpected the leaſt; but, on the other hand, he was a patron to every man of letters, and held a correſpondence with the principal literati in Europe. Among foreigners, Eraſmus appears to have had the greateſt ſhare in his love and confidence; and after a ſeries of mutual letters, expreſſing their eſteem for each other, that divine made a voyage to England, on purpoſe for the benefit of his converſation. There is a ſtory told of their firſt coming together, which would hardly deſerve to be recorded, if it was not related of two ſuch eminent men: the perſon who conducted Eraſmus to London, it ſeems, had ſo contrived, that Sir Thomas and he ſhould meet, without knowing it, at the lord-mayor's table, in thoſe days open at all times to men of parts and knowledge. A diſpute ariſing at dinner, Eraſmus, in order to diſplay his learning, endeavoured to defend the wrong ſide of the queſtion; but he was ſo ſharply oppoſed by Sir Thomas, that, finding he had to do with an abler man than he ever before had met with, he ſaid, in Latin, with ſome vehemence, "You are either More, or nobody." To which Sir Thomas replied, in the ſame language, with great vivacity, "You are either Eraſmus or the devil." Upon this eclairciſſement, the friends immediately embraced; and afterwards, through the means of Sir Thomas, Eraſmus was much careſſed by the greateſt men in the nation.

In 1527, he attended cardinal Wolſey in his ambaſſy to France, and on the 25th of October, 1530, he had the great ſeal of England delivered to him, and was declared lord high chancellor, the duties of which office he diſcharged with the greateſt integrity and univerſal approbation. It has been aſſerted by many hiſtorians, that king Henry VIII. gave the great ſeal to Sir Thomas, purely with a view of engaging the opinion of ſo eminent a man in favour of his divorce from queen Catherine; for he thought, after beſtowing on him ſuch a poſt, Sir Thomas could not, with decency, refuſe it; but if theſe were really the king's ſentiments, he knew very little of the perſon he had to deal with, and in the end found himſelf miſtaken: Sir Thomas always declared that he thought the marriage lawful in the ſight of God, ſince it had once received the ſanction of the apoſtolic council; for, though he ſtood the foremoſt among thoſe who were for aboliſhing the illegal juriſdiction which the popes exerciſed in England, he was far from wiſhing a total rupture with the ſee of Rome, which he plainly perceived was unavoidable, according to the meaſures king Henry was then purſuing. All theſe things conſidered; Sir Thomas, knowing he muſt be engaged in them, one way or other, on account of his office, by which means he muſt either offend his conſcience, or diſoblige the king, never ceaſed ſoliciting his friend the duke of Norfolk to intercede with his majeſty, that he might deliver up the ſeal, for which, through many infirmities of body, he ſaid he was no longer fit; and being preſſed ſo often by him to this purpoſe, the duke at length applied to the king, and obtained permiſſion that the chancellor might reſign. But when he waited on Henry for that purpoſe, the monarch, notwithſtanding what he called Sir Thomas's obſtinacy with regard to his great affair, expreſſed much unwillingneſs to part

part with ſo uſeful a ſervant; and, giving him many thanks and commendations, for his excellent execution of a moſt important truſt, aſſured him, that, in any requeſt he ſhould have occaſion to make, which concerned either his intereſt or his honour, he ſhould always find the crown ready to aſſiſt him.

As Sir Thomas More had ſuſtained the office of lord high chancellor, for above two years and a half, with the utmoſt wiſdom and integrity, ſo he retired from it with an unparalleled greatneſs of mind; not being able to defray the neceſſary expences of his private family, when he had diveſted himſelf of that employment. About the time of his reſignation, in 1533, died, in a very advanced age, his father, Sir John More, whom he often viſited and comforted during his illneſs, and to whom he expreſſed the moſt filial affection in his laſt moments. This was an event, however, which brought him a very inconſiderable increaſe of fortune, becauſe the greateſt part of his father's eſtate was ſettled upon his ſecond wife, who out-lived Sir Thomas many years. When he had delivered up the great ſeal, he wrote an apology for himſelf, in which he declared to the public, that all the revenues and penſions he had by his father, his wife, or his own purchaſe, except the manors given him by the king, did not amount to the value of fifty pounds a year. The firſt thing he ſet about after the ſurrender of his office, was to provide places for all his gentlemen and ſervants among the nobility and biſhops, that they might not be ſufferers by him. This being done to his ſatisfaction, he next, being no longer able to bear their expences as he uſed to do, diſpoſed of his children in their own houſes, leſſening his family by degrees, till he could get it within the bounds of his ſmall income, making, at the utmoſt, but a little above one hundred pounds a year.

The prepoſſeſſion which Sir Thomas had, for a long time, entertained of the fate that at laſt befel him, is very extraordinary; and indeed, through his knowledge of the cruel, inconſtant temper of the king, this is ſaid to have been ſo ſtrong, that he frequently foretold to his wife and children what would happen; nay, he once hired a purſuivant to come ſuddenly to his houſe, whilſt he was at dinner, and, knocking haſtily at the door, ſummon him to appear before the council the next day, which he did in order to arm his family againſt the calamities which he found approaching. But his firſt troubles began on account of a female impoſtor, called the Holy Maid of Kent. This woman affirmed, that ſhe had revelations from God, to give the king warning of his wicked life, and the abuſe of the authority committed to him. In a journey to the Nuns of Sion, ſhe called on Sir Thomas More, to whom ſhe declared her pretended revelations; in conſequence of which he was brought in, by the king's direction, as an accomplice with her. He juſtified himſelf, however, as to all the intercourſe he had with her, in ſeveral letters to ſecretary Cromwell; in which he ſaid, he was convinced ſhe was the moſt falſe diſſembling hypocrite that had ever been known. But this availed him nothing, the king being highly incenſed againſt him for not approving the divorce, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn; and when Sir Thomas deſired to be admit-

admitted into the houſe of commons to make his own defence againſt the bill of indictment, his majeſty would not conſent to it, but aſſigned a committee of council to hear him. However, the chief point intended was to prevail on him, by fair words or threatenings, to give a public aſſent to the king's meaſure; to which purpoſe the lord chancellor Audley made a great parade of his majeſty's extraordinary love and favour to Sir Thomas: but the worthy knight, after aſſuring the committee of the juſt ſenſe he had of the king's goodneſs to him, told them, "That he had hoped he ſhould never have heard any more of that buſineſs, ſince he had, from the beginning, informed his majeſty of his ſentiments with regard to it; and the king accepted them not ungraciouſly, promiſing, that he ſhould never be moleſted farther about it. But, however, he had found nothing, ſince the firſt agitation of the matter, to perſuade him to change his mind; if he had, it would have given him a great deal of pleaſure." Then the lords proceeded to threaten him, telling him it was his majeſty's command, that they ſhould inform him he was the moſt ungrateful and traiterous ſubject in the world; adding, that he had been the means of his majeſty's publiſhing a book, in which he had put a ſword in the pope's hand to fight againſt himſelf. This was Henry's famous book againſt Luther; but Sir Thomas clearing himſelf of this charge alſo, and proteſting he had always found fault with thoſe parts of the book, which were calculated to raiſe the power of the pope, and that he had objected againſt them to his majeſty, the lords, not being able to make any reply to his vindication, broke up the committee.

As the duke of Norfolk and ſecretary Cromwell had a high eſteem for Sir Thomas, they uſed their utmoſt efforts to diſſuade the king from proceeding on the bill of attainder againſt him; aſſuring him, that they found the upper houſe were fully determined to hear him in his own defence, before they would paſs it; and, if his name was not ſtruck out, it was much to be apprehended, that the bill would be rejected. But the king was too haughty to ſubmit to a ſubject, with whom he had entered the liſts, and too vindictive in his temper to forgive a man who had been his favourite, and yet had dared to offend him: therefore, after talking in a very high ſtrain, he ſaid, that he would be preſent himſelf in the houſe when the bill ſhould paſs; thinking, no doubt, that the parliament ſtood ſo much in awe of him, that they would not then dare to reject it. The committee of council, however, differed from him in that point; and out of the perſonal friendſhip they had for Sir Thomas More, they fell on their knees and beſought his majeſty to forbear; telling him, "That if it ſhould be carried againſt him in his own preſence, as they believed it would be, it would encourage his ſubjects to deſpiſe him, and be a diſhonour to him alſo all over Europe. They did not doubt but they ſhould be able to find out ſomething elſe againſt Sir Thomas, wherein they might ſerve his majeſty with ſome ſucceſs; but in this affair of the Nun he was univerſally accounted ſo innocent, that the world thought him worthier of praiſe, than of reproof." With theſe ſuggeſtions, eſpecially that of finding ſomething elſe againſt him, they at laſt ſubdued the king's obſtinacy; and the name of Sir Thomas

Thomas More was ſtruck out of the bill. But as it was now publicly known, that he was as much out of favour with the king, as he had been in his good graces before, accuſations poured in againſt him from every quarter; and then it was, that he found the peculiar advantage of his innocence and integrity. For, if he had not always acted with the higheſt probity, ſo that in all the offices which he went through, he kept himſelf clear of every ſort of corruption, the moſt trivial matter would have been laid to his charge, in order to cruſh him. Of this we have an inſtance in the caſe of one Parnell, who complained that Sir Thomas had made a decree againſt him in the court of chancery, at the ſuit of Vaughan his adverſary, for which he had received, from the hands of Vaughan's wife, a great gilt cup, as a bribe. Upon this accuſation, he was brought before the council by the king's direction; and being charged by the witneſs with the fact, he readily owned, that as that cup was brought him for a new-year's gift, long after the decree was made, he had not refuſed to take it. The earl of Wiltſhire, father to queen Anne Boleyn, who proſecuted the ſuit againſt him, and who hated him for not conſenting to the king's marriage with her, was tranſported with joy to hear him own it, and cried out haſtily, "Lo! my lords, did not I tell you, that you ſhould find the matter true?" Sir Thomas then deſired, that, as they had with indulgence heard him tell one part of the tale, ſo they would impartially hear the other, and this being granted, he declared, "That though, after much ſolicitation, he had indeed received the cup, and it was long after the decree was made, yet he had ordered his butler to fill it immediately with wine, of which he directly drank to Mrs. Vaughan; and, when ſhe had pledged him in it, then, as freely as her huſband had given it to him, even ſo freely he gave the ſame to her again, to preſent unto her huſband for his new-year's gift, and which ſhe received, and carried back again, though with ſome reluctance." The truth of this, the woman herſelf, and others then preſent, depoſed before the council, to the great confuſion of the earl of Wiltſhire, and to the diſappointment of all Sir Thomas's other enemies. In the parliament that was called in 1534, an act was made, declaring the king's marriage with Catherine againſt the law of God, confirming the ſentence againſt it, notwithſtanding any diſpenſation to the contrary, and eſtabliſhing the ſucceſſion to the crown of England in the iſſue of his majeſty's preſent marriage with queen Anne. There was a clauſe in this act, That if any perſon ſhould divulge any thing to the ſlander of this marriage, or of the iſſue begotten in it, or, being required to ſwear to maintain the contents of this act, refuſe it, that they ſhould be adjudged of miſpriſion of treaſon, and ſuffer accordingly: and, before the two houſes broke up, that they might ſet a good example to the king's other ſubjects, all the members took the oath relating to the ſucceſſion; after which, commiſſioners were ſent all over the kingdom, to adminiſter it to the people of every rank and denomination. In a ſhort time after the breaking up of the parliament, there was a committee of the cabinet-council at Lambeth, conſiſting of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord-chancellor Audley, and ſecretary Cromwell: where ſeveral eccleſiaſtics, but no other layman than Sir Thomas

More, were cited to appear, and take the oath. Sir Thomas being called, and the oath tendered to him under the great ſeal, he deſired to ſee the act of ſucceſſion which enjoined it; and this being alſo ſhewed him, he ſaid, "That he would blame neither thoſe who had made the act, nor thoſe who had taken the oath; but, for his own part, though he was willing to ſwear to the ſucceſſion, in a form of his own drawing, yet the oath which was offered, was ſo worded, that his conſcience revolted againſt it, and he could not take it with ſafety to his ſoul." Mr. ſecretary Cromwell, who tenderly favoured him, and who knew the conſequence of this debate, when he perceived that Sir Thomas could not be prevailed on to take the oath as it was tendered, ſaw that his ruin would become inevitable; and, in his great anxiety, proteſted with an oath, "That he had rather his only ſon ſhould have loſt his head, than that Sir Thomas More ſhould have refuſed to ſwear to the ſucceſſion:" and the conference ending in this manner, Sir Thomas was committed to the cuſtody of the abbot of Weſtminſter for four days; during which, the king and his council deliberated, what courſe would be beſt to take with him. Several methods were propoſed, but Henry would liſten to none of them; and, in the end, Sir Thomas More was committed priſoner to the Tower, and indicted on the ſtatutes.

Sir Thomas had now been a priſoner in the Tower above a year, and the king had tried every expedient to procure his approbation of his divorce, and ſecond marriage, that he might avail himſelf of the example of a man ſo famous for his wiſdom, learning, and piety; but in vain: the knight had eſpouſed the cauſe of queen Catherine, from a principle of conſcience, and therefore he always withſtood Henry upon that point with a firmneſs becoming his character. The affair of the ſupremacy was no leſs a matter of conſcience to him than the other; but as the ſtatute which enacted it, had made it treaſon to write or ſpeak againſt it, he obſerved a ſilence in this reſpect, conformable to the law; but he refuſed to acknowledge it with an oath; wherefore the king being determined to get rid of a man who had given him ſo much trouble, and of whoſe virtues and popularity he ſtood in awe, gave orders, that Sir Thomas More ſhould be brought to his trial. Accordingly, on a day appointed, he was conveyed in a boat from the Tower to Weſtminſter-hall. So long an impriſonment had much impaired his ſtrength; he went, therefore, leaning on his ſtaff from the water-ſide; but though his countenance carried the marks of weakneſs and infirmity, it had the ſame air of chearfulneſs, which had always ſat upon it in the days of his proſperity. He was tried by the lord-chancellor, and a committee of the lords, with ſome of the judges, at the bar of the King's-bench. When the attorney-general had pronounced the charge againſt him in the moſt virulent manner, the lord-chancellor ſaid to him, in which he was ſeconded by the duke of Norfolk, "You ſee now, how grievouſly you have offended his majeſty; nevertheleſs, he is ſo merciful, that, if you will but leave your obſtinacy, and change your opinion, we hope you may yet obtain pardon of his highneſs for what is paſt." To this he replied with great reſolution, "That he had much cauſe to thank theſe noble lords for this courteſy,

courteſy, but he beſought Almighty God, that, through his grace, he might continue in the mind he was then in unto death." After this, he was permitted to ſay what he could for himſelf, in anſwer to the indictment; and began as follows: "There are four principal heads, if I am not deceived, of this my indictment; every one of which, God willing, I propoſe to anſwer in order. To the firſt that is objected againſt me, that I have been an enemy, out of ſtubbornneſs, to the king's ſecond marriage: I confeſs, that I always told his majeſty my opinion in it, as my conſcience dictated to me; but I am ſo far from thinking myſelf guilty of high treaſon upon this account, that, on the contrary, being aſked in a matter of ſuch great importance, had I baſely flattered my prince againſt my conſcience, then, I think, I ſhould have worthily been accounted a wicked ſubject, and a perfidious traitor to God. However, if I offended, I ſuppoſe there has already been puniſhment ſufficient in the loſs of all my goods, and almoſt fifteen months impriſonment. My ſecond accuſation is, that I have tranſgreſſed a ſtatute, in that being a priſoner, and twice examined by the lords of the council, I would not diſcloſe unto them my opinion, out of an obſtinate and traiterous mind, whether the king was ſupreme head of the church, or not: yet I then proteſted, that I had never ſaid or done any thing againſt it, neither can one word or action of mine be produced to make me culpable. By all which I know that I could not tranſgreſs any law or incur any crime of treaſon: for neither this ſtatute, nor any law in the world, can puniſh a man for holding his peace: they only can puniſh either words or deeds, God alone being judge of our ſecret thoughts. I come now to the third capital matter of my indictment, whereby I am accuſed, that I maliciouſly practiſed againſt this ſtatute, becauſe I wrote eight packets of letters, whilſt I was in the Tower, to biſhop Fiſher, by which I exhorted him to break the ſame law. I would have theſe letters produced, and read againſt me, which may either free me, or convict me of a lie. But, becauſe you ſay the biſhop burnt them all, I will here tell the truth of the whole matter: ſome of them were only about our private affairs, as being old friends and acquaintance: one of them was in anſwer to his, whereby he deſired to know how I had anſwered in my examinations to this oath of ſupremacy; touching which, this only I wrote to him again, that I had already ſettled my conſcience, let him ſettle his to his own good liking; and this, I truſt, is no breach of your laws. The laſt objected crime is, that being examined in the Tower, I did ſay, that this law was like a two-edged ſword; for, in conſenting thereto, I ſhould endanger my ſoul; and, in refuſing it, I ſhould loſe my life. From which anſwer, becauſe biſhop Fiſher made the like, it is evidently gathered, as you ſay, that we both conſpired together. To this I reply, that if his anſwer were like mine, it proceeded not from any conſpiracy of ours, but from the likeneſs of our wits and learning. And to conclude, I unfeignedly avouch, that I never ſpoke a word againſt this law to any living man; although, perhaps, his majeſty has been told to the contrary."

To a juſtification ſo full as this, the attorney-general had no reply to make;

make; but the judges proceeded to examine the witneſſes, in order to prove his treaſon to the jury; and Mr. Rich, the ſolicitor-general, being called and ſworn, depoſed, that when he was ſent, ſome time before, to fetch Sir Thomas More's books and papers from the Tower, at the end of a converſation with him upon the king's ſupremacy, on Mr. Rich's owning on a caſe put by him, that no parliament could make a law that God ſhould not be God, Sir Thomas replied, "No more can the parliament make the king ſupreme head of the church." When the ſolicitor-general had given this evidence to the court on oath, the priſoner, under a great ſurpriſe at the malice and falſhood of it, ſaid, "If I was a man, my lords, that did not regard an oath, I needed not, at this time, and in this place, as it is well known to you all, ſtand as an accuſed perſon; and, if this oath, Mr. Rich, which you have taken, be true, then I pray, that I may never ſee God in the face; which I would not ſay, were it otherwiſe, to gain the whole world." Upon which the ſolicitor not being able to prove his teſtimony by witneſſes, though he attempted it, that allegation dropped.

The reader, who has attended to this impartial abſtract of the trial, and who conſiders the characters of the priſoner and the witneſs, will, it is apprehended, acquit Sir Thomas More of the indictment without any heſitation. But, unhappily for him, he lived in the days of Henry VIII. whoſe will was a law to judges, as well as juries: notwithſtanding, therefore, that his innocence was ſo clearly pointed out, and the evidence againſt him ſo ill ſupported, or rather proved ſo evidently to be falſe; yet the jury, to their eternal reproach, found him guilty. They had no ſooner brought in their verdict, than the lord-chancellor Audley, began to pronounce the ſentence; but the priſoner ſtopped him ſhort with this modeſt rebuke, "My lord, when I was towards the law, the manner in ſuch caſes was, to aſk the priſoner, before ſentence, whether he could give any reaſon why judgment ſhould not proceed againſt him?" Upon this, the chancellor aſked Sir Thomas what he had to alledge. But if a jury could not be moved by what he had ſaid in defending himſelf againſt the charge in this indictment, there could be but little hope, that the judges would be influenced to wave their ſentence by what he ſhould ſay againſt the matter of the indictment itſelf. However, whether the exceptions he made were too ſtrong to be anſwered; or whether the chancellor began at this time to feel ſome little compunction; or, whether he had reaſon to be afraid of the popular clamour, if he took the condemnation of the priſoner entirely upon himſelf; after Sir Thomas had done ſpeaking, he turned to the lord-chief-juſtice, and aſked him his opinion openly before the court, as to the validity of the indictment, notwithſtanding the exceptions of the priſoner. The anſwer of the chief juſtice, whoſe name was Fitz-James, is ſomewhat remarkable: "My lords all, by St. Gillian, I muſt needs confeſs, that if the act of parliament be not unlawful, then in my conſcience the indictment is not inſufficient." Upon this equivocal expreſſion, the lord-chancellor ſaid to the reſt, "Lo, my lords; lo, you hear what my lord chief-juſtice ſaith;" and, without waiting for any reply, proceeded to paſs ſentence, "That Sir

Sir Thomas More ſhould be carried back to the Tower of London, and from thence drawn on a hurdle through the city to Tyburn, there to be hanged till he was half dead; after that cut down, yet alive, his private parts cut off, his belly ripped, his bowels burnt, his four quarters ſet up over four gates of the city, and his head upon London-bridge."

This dreadful ſentence filled the eyes of many with tears, and their hearts with horror; then the court telling Sir Thomas, that if he had any thing further to ſay, they were ready to hear him, he ſtood up, and ſaid, "I have nothing to ſay, my lords, but that like as the bleſſed apoſtle St. Paul was preſent, and conſented to the death of Stephen, and kept their cloaths who ſtoned him to death, and yet be they now both twain holy ſaints in heaven, and ſhall continue there friends for ever; ſo I verily truſt, and ſhall therefore right heartily pray, that though your lordſhips have now been judges on earth to my condemnation, we may yet hereafter all meet together in heaven, to our everlaſting ſalvation: and ſo I pray God preſerve you all, and eſpecially my ſovereign lord the king, and ſend him faithful counſellors." Having taken his leave of the court in this noble manner, he was conveyed back to the Tower; and in conſideration of his having borne the higheſt office in the kingdom, his ſentence of being hanged, drawn, and quartered, was changed by the king into decapitation. On the 6th of July 1535, Sir Thomas Pope, his intimate friend, came to him from the king, very early in the morning, to acquaint him that he was to be executed that day at nine o'clock, and therefore that he muſt immediately prepare himſelf for death. The priſoner replied, "I moſt heartily thank you for your good tidings; I have been much bound to the king's highneſs for the benefit of the honours that he hath moſt bountifully beſtowed upon me, yet I am more bound to his grace, I do aſſure you, for putting me here, where I have had convenient time and ſpace to have remembrance of my end; and, ſo help me God, moſt of all I am bound unto him, that it hath pleaſed his majeſty ſo ſhortly to rid me out of the miſeries of this wretched world." As ſoon as Sir Thomas Pope had left him, he dreſſed himſelf in the beſt clothes he had, that his appearance might expreſs his internal eaſe and ſatisfaction: the lieutenant of the Tower objecting to this generoſity to his executioner, who was to have his clothes, Sir Thomas aſſured him, "if it was cloth of gold, he ſhould think it well beſtowed on him who was to do him ſo ſingular a benefit." But the lieutenant, who was his friend, preſſed him very much to change his dreſs; and Sir Thomas, unwilling to deny him ſo ſmall a gratification, put on a gown of friſe; and of the little money that he had left, ſent an angel to the executioner, as a token of his good-will. And now the fatal hour being come, he was brought out of the Tower, carrying a red croſs in his hand, and often lifting up his eyes to heaven. A woman meeting him with a cup of wine, he refuſed it, ſaying, "Chriſt at his paſſion drank no wine, but gall and vinegar." As he was going up the ſcaffold erected on Tower-hill, which ſeemed to him ſo weak that it was ready to fall, he ſaid merrily to the lieutenant, "Pray, Sir, ſee me ſafe up; and as to my

coming down, let me ſhift for myſelf." Then he deſired the people to pray for him, and bear witneſs that he died in the faith of the catholic church, a faithful ſervant both to God and the king. The executioner aſking his forgiveneſs, he kiſſed him, and ſaid, "Pluck up thy ſpirits, man, and be not afraid to do thine office; my neck is very ſhort, take heed therefore thou ſtrike not awry, for thine own credit's ſake." Laying his head upon the block, he bid the executioner ſtay till he had put his beard aſide, obſerving that it had never committed any treaſon; upon which, at one blow of the axe, his head was ſevered from his body.

Sir Thomas More was the author of many and various works, though ſcarce any of them but his Utopia has long been read; which is owing to their having been chiefly of the polemic kind, and written in defence of a cauſe which could not be ſupported, that of the Romiſh church. His Engliſh works were collected and publiſhed at London, by order of queen Mary, in 1557; his Latin at Baſil, in 1563, and at Louvain in 1566. It is univerſally agreed, that he was admirably ſkilled in every branch of polite literature. "More had, (ſays a learned author) if ever man had, what is called *verſatile ingenium*, and was capable of excelling in any way to which he would apply himſelf. He was no bad poet, and might have been a better, if he had paid more aſſiduous court to the Muſes. He compoſed a poem upon the coronation of Henry VIII. which is a genteel compliment to that prince and to his queen, and a moſt ſevere ſatire upon the reign of his avaricious and rapacious father. He concludes the dedication of it with theſe emphatical words: Vale, princeps illuſtriſſime, & (qui novus ac rarus regum titulus) amatiſſime." — "More (ſays biſhop Burnet) was the glory of his age; and his advancement was the king's honour more than his own, who was a true chriſtian philoſopher. He thought the cauſe of the king's divorce was juſt; and, as long as it was proſecuted at the court of Rome, ſo long he favoured it: but when he ſaw that a breach with that court was like to follow, he left the poſt he was in with a ſuperior greatneſs of mind. It was a fall great enough, to retire from that into a private ſtate of life; but the carrying matters ſo far againſt him as the king did, was one of the juſteſt reproaches of that reign. More's ſuperſtition ſeems indeed contemptible; but the conſtancy of his mind was truly wonderful. He received the ſentence of condemnation with that equal temper of mind, which he had ſhewed in both conditions of life, and then ſet himſelf wholly to prepare for death; which was ſo little terrible to him, that his ordinary facetiouſneſs remained with him even upon the ſcaffold. In his youth he had freer thoughts of things, as appears by his Utopia, and his letters to Eraſmus: but afterwards he became ſuperſtitiouſly devoted to the intereſts and paſſions of the popiſh clergy; and as he ſerved them when he was in authority, even to aſſiſt them in all their cruelties, ſo he employed his pen in the ſame cauſe." It does not appear, that any proteſtant was put to death for his opinions during More's chancellorſhip; yet it cannot be denied, that he was very bitter againſt them, and uſed all means to diſcountenance and ſuppreſs them.

We

We ſhall conclude our account of the life of this great man with the following lines of Thomſon:

——————" A ſteady More,
" Who, with a gen'rous though miſtaken zeal,
" Withſtood a brutal tyrant's uſeful rage,
" Like Cato firm, like Ariſtides juſt,
" Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor,
" A dauntleſs ſoul erect, who ſmil'd on death."

N.

NASH (Richard) eſq. maſter of the ceremonies at Bath, was born at Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, on the 18th of October, 1674. His father was a gentleman whoſe principal income aroſe from a partnerſhip in a glaſs-houſe; and who reſolved to ſtraiten himſelf, in order to give his ſon a liberal education. He therefore put him to Carmarthen ſchool, and from thence ſent him to Jeſus College, Oxford, in order to prepare him for the law: but the youth ſoon diſcovered, that though much might be expected from his genius, nothing could be hoped from his induſtry; he went through all the mazes of a college intrigue before he was ſeventeen, and was juſt upon the point of marriage when the whole affair coming to the knowledge of his tutors, it was prevented by his being ſent home to his father. The army now ſeeming the moſt likely profeſſion for diſplaying his inclination for gallantry, he purchaſed a pair of colours: but ſoon finding that the profeſſion of arms required attendance and duty, he became diſguſted with the life of a ſoldier, and quitting it, entered his name as a ſtudent in the Middle Temple, where, though poor, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the ſplendor of his dreſs. King William was at this time raiſed to the throne, and as it had been long cuſtomary for the inns of court to entertain our monarchs on their acceſſion to the crown, or ſome ſuch occaſion, with a pageant, this ceremony was for the laſt time exhibited in honour of that prince, and Mr. Naſh was choſen to conduct the whole with proper decorum. He had here an opportunity of exerting all his abilities, and the king was ſo well pleaſed with his performance, that he made him an offer of knighthood; but this he declined, perhaps from his not being able to pay the fees required upon a man's obtaining that honour. Soon after, he was invited by ſome gentlemen of the navy on board a man of war, that had orders to ſail for the Mediterranean, and while the glaſs paſſed freely round, the ſhip ſet ſail, and he was obliged to make a voyage in the company with whom he had ſpent the night. During this voyage he was preſent at an engagement, in which his particular friend was killed by his ſide, and he himſelf is ſaid to have been wounded in the leg.

At length Mr. Naſh came to Bath, which was then a mean and contemptible city, that had no elegant buildings, no open ſtreets, nor uniform ſquares. The lodgings were meanly furniſhed, and no order or decorum

was

was obſerved by the viſitants; beſides, one of the greateſt phyſicians of that age endeavoured to ruin the city, by writing a pamphlet againſt the efficacy of the waters, in which he ſaid, "He would caſt a toad into the ſpring." Naſh humouroufly aſſured the people, that, if they would give him leave, he would charm away the poiſon of the doctor's toad, as they uſually charmed away the venom of the tarantula, by muſic. He was accordingly empowered to ſet up a band of muſic, on which the company ſenſibly increaſed. Naſh triumphed, and the ſovereignty of the city was decreed him by all ranks, while Tunbridge ſoon became a colony to his kingdom. No perſon could be more fit for this poſt: he had ſome wit, he underſtood rank and precedence with the utmoſt exactneſs, was fond of ſhew and finery, and generally ſet a pattern of it to others. He was alſo extremely charitable, and frequently ſhamed his betters into a ſimilitude of ſentiment, if they were not naturally ſo before. By his means new houſes were built, the roads near the city repaired; the ſtreets inſtantly began to be better paved, cleaned and lighted; and the company, inſtead of aſſembling in a booth to drink tea, or chocolate, or to game, were ſupplied with a handſome aſſembly-houſe; and the greateſt regularity and decorum were eſtabliſhed in the pump-room, the baths, and in the aſſembly-rooms. Thus he rendered the city of Bath the theatre of ſummer amuſements for people of faſhion, and all admired him as a very extraordinary character. His equipage was ſumptuous, and he uſually travelled to Tunbridge in a poſt-chariot and ſix greys, with out-riders, footmen, French horns, and all other appendages of expenſive parade; and to diſtinguiſh himſelf he always wore a white hat. He had no other means of ſupporting this extravagance but the profeſſion of a gameſter, and a ſhare in the profits of keeping the gaming tables. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, he was generous, humane, and a man of ſuch honour, that when he found a novice in the hands of a ſharper, he generally forewarned him of the danger, and when he had won at play a perſon's whole eſtate, he has, after ſeverely chiding him for his folly, returned it to him again, and been content with a comparatively trifling ſum. His generoſity and humanity extended to all the diſtreſſed that fell under his notice, whom he relieved out of his own purſe, and for whom he took the pains to make public collections. But of all the inſtances of his bounty, none does him more honour than his having a principal ſhare in eſtabliſhing the hoſpital at Bath. With reſpect to the ornaments of that city, he erected an obeliſk, thirty feet high, in honour of the prince of Orange, who was recovered by drinking the Bath waters; and another ſeventy feet high, in honour of Frederic prince of Wales. On the other hand the corporation of Bath placed a ſtatue of Naſh, at full length, in the pump-room, between the buſts of Newton and Pope. At length Naſh, as he grew in years, was in want of that bounty he had ſo liberally diſpenſed to others; whereupon the corporation of that city allowed him ten guineas, which he received the firſt Monday in every month; and at his death, which happened at Bath on the 3d of February, 1761, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age, they allowed fifty pounds for his funeral, which was conducted with great ſolemnity, and ſix of the ſenior aldermen ſupported his pall.

NAY-

NAYLOR (James) a remarkable enthuſiaſt, was born of reputable parents at Ardeſley, near Wakefield in Yorkſhire, about the year 1616, and was educated among the independents. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered as a common ſoldier in the parliament army under lord Fairfax, and was afterwards a quarter-maſter in a troop of horſe under general Lambert; but being diſabled for that ſervice by ſickneſs, he left it in 1649, and returned home. In 1652, having heard the doctrine of the Quakers preached by the famous George Fox, he was converted to their principles, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed as an eminent preacher among them. He was zealous in the exerciſe of his function, and well approved by his brethren for a conſiderable time; but being a man of good natural parts, and very eloquent as a preacher, he made ſuch an impreſſion on the minds of a few weak people, principally women, who profeſſed to be of the ſame ſociety, that they began to conſider him as more than human, and to pay him a ſort of adoration; inſomuch that in ſome letters which they wrote to him, they ſtyled him, "the everlaſting ſon of righteouſneſs, the prince of peace, the only begotten ſon of God, the faireſt of ten thouſands, &c." They are alſo reported to have kneeled before him in Exeter priſon, (to which, as the perſecution was hot againſt the Quakers, he was committed in the year 1656,) and to have kiſſed his feet, in acknowledgment of his divinity. Theſe inſtances of fanaticiſm he did not reject, from a deluded imagination, that as, according to his faith, the ſpirit or power of Chriſt dwelled in all men, he had no authority to refuſe any tribute of reverence, which their ſight of a ſuperior degree of that power reſiding in him, induced them to pay to it. This extravagant notion not only procured him the cenſure of his brethren, who declared him no longer a member of their community; but, as he ſoon grew more enthuſiaſtical, in a very ſhort time ſubjected him to ſevere puniſhment; for being diſcharged from Exeter priſon in the courſe of the ſame year, he ſuffered himſelf to be conducted into Briſtol on horſeback in a kind of religious triumph, reſembling the manner of our Saviour's entrance into Jeruſalem: a man went uncovered before him; a woman led his horſe, whilſt ſeveral others ſpreading their handkerchiefs and ſcarfs in his way, exclaimed, "Holy! holy! holy is the Lord God of hoſts!---Hoſannah to the higheſt!---holy! holy! holy is the Lord God of Iſrael!" In conſequence of this frantic conduct, they were immediately committed to priſon, from whence Naylor was ſoon after removed to London, and tried by the parliament for blaſphemy. The trial laſted ſeveral days; for, notwithſtanding the different offences abovementioned were confeſſed by the priſoner, ſeveral of the members could not be brought to believe that any thing he had ſaid or done amounted to blaſphemy: but being at laſt convicted, he was ſentenced to ſtand twice in the pillory; once in Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, and once at the Old Exchange, London, wearing at each place an inſcription of his crimes; to be whipped through the ſtreets, from Weſtminſter to the Old Exchange, by the common hangman; to have his tongue bored through, at the laſt-mentioned place, with a hot iron, and his forehead branded with the letter B; and afterwards to be ſent to Briſtol, and conveyed into, and through that city on a horſe, with

his face backward; to be there publicly whipped on a market-day, and then committed close prisoner to Bridewell, in London, during the pleasure of parliament. Many humane people of different persuasions, who were rather inclined to pity him as an enthusiast than to see him punished as a blasphemer, presented petitions to the parliament for a mitigation of the severity of this sentence; but without success. His punishment was inflicted with the greatest severity, and borne with amazing patience and resignation; occasioned, perhaps, in some measure, by a conviction of his errors; as he soon became very penitent, and during a confinement of two years in Bridewell, wrote several papers in condemnation of his former conduct. And when discharged from thence, he went to Bristol, where, in a meeting of his friends, he made a public recantation, in so affecting a manner, that they were convinced of the sincerity of his repentance, and became reconciled to him. It having been also reported of this extraordinary man, that he was guilty of adultery with those women before-mentioned whilst he was under confinement, we think it incumbent upon us, as impartial biographers, to insert his own declaration, which he gave out in writing concerning it.---"As to that accusation, as if I had committed adultery with some of those women who came with us from Exeter prison, and also those who were with me at Bristol the night before I suffered there, of both which accusations I am clear before God, who kept me at that day, both in thought and deed, as to all women, as a little child." During the short time he lived afterwards, he bore the reproach of his former conduct with becoming patience, evincing to the world, by his seriousness and humility, a rectified judgment and Christian disposition. But being on a journey from London to Wakefield, in 1660, he was taken ill, and died that year at the house of one of his friends, near King's-Rippon in Huntingdonshire, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He wrote several books and papers in vindication of himself from the unjust accusations of his adversaries, and also in support of the principles of the Quakers. *Sewell's Hist. of the Quakers.*

NELSON (Robert) esq. a learned and pious English gentleman, was born at London on the 22d of June 1656, and was the son of John Nelson, esq. a Turkey merchant of that city. His father dying when he was very young, he was left to the care of his mother, and her brother Sir Gabriel Roberts, who was appointed his guardian, and by whom he was extremely beloved, being a most beautiful youth, and of fine natural parts. He studied for some time at St. Paul's school in London; but the principal part of his education was under a private tutor in his mother's house, at Dryfield, in Gloucestershire, from whence he was sent to Trinity-college in Cambridge, where he was entered a fellow-commoner. In 1680, he was chosen a fellow of the royal society; and in December following, set out with his friend and school-fellow, Dr. Edmund Halley, on his travels to foreign parts; and arriving at Rome, he contracted an acquaintance with the lady Theophila Lucy, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, and daughter of the earl of Berkeley, whom he married in 1682. This lady falling into a bad state of health, for the recovery of it he passed over with her into France

S.r Isaac Newton.

France, in the year 1688, and went to Aix in Provence, where he continued ſome time, and afterwards proceeded on his travels through Italy, Germany and Holland. He was greatly careſſed in all the foreign courts which he viſited, as the many letters written to him from princes, miniſters of ſtate, and other perſons of diſtinction, abundantly teſtify. Nor was he leſs eſteemed in England, his acquaintance being generally among ſuch as were moſt remarkable for piety and learning, of whom the worthy Mr. Kettlewell was one; he is here particularly mentioned, becauſe to him we owe Mr. Nelſon's firſt engaging in that excellent, uſeful, and pious work, his Companion for the Feſtivals and Faſts of the church of England; which whoever reads, will find it no ſmall addition to the pleaſure and advantage he ſhall reap by it, to conſider that it is the work of a fine gentleman, and one who never entered into holy orders; becauſe this will ſhow what injuſtice thoſe men do to our moſt holy religion, who repreſent it as a moroſe, narrow-ſpirited inſtitution, fit only to be practiſed by hermits and recluſes. Mr. Nelſon's other qualifications of a comely perſonage, a genteel deportment, and a good fortune, were ſo far from being inconſiſtent with that genuine ſpirit of piety which always ſhewed itſelf in him, that they were no ſmall ornaments to it; thoſe external endowments of nature and fortune ſerved to ſet off, and make his virtue the more amiable and captivating.

He died at Kenſington on the 16th of January, 1714-15, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His corpſe was depoſited in the new burying-ground in Lamb's-conduit-fields, where a monument was erected to his memory, with a long and elegant Latin inſcription, written by Dr. Smalridge, biſhop of Briſtol. He publiſhed ſeveral devotional pieces, and left his whole eſtate to pious and charitable uſes, particularly to charity-ſchools.

NEWTON (Sir Isaac) was deſcended of an antient family, which had its origin at Newton in Lancaſhire; but removing thence, was afterwards ſeated at Weſtby in Lincolnſhire; and at length becoming poſſeſſed of the manor of Woolſtrope, in the ſame county, fixed its reſidence upon that demeſne. Here this prodigy of mathematical learning was born, on Chriſtmas-day, 1642. His father dying, left him lord of that manor while he was yet a child; and a few years after, his mother engaged in a ſecond marriage: however, ſhe did not neglect to take a proper care of her ſon's education; and at twelve years of age, put him to the free-ſchool at Grantham in Lincolnſhire. It was her deſign not to breed him a ſcholar; therefore, after he had been at ſchool ſome years, he was taken home, that (being deprived, as he was, of his father) he might betimes get an inſight into his own affairs, and be able the ſooner to manage them himſelf. But, upon trial, the youth ſhewed ſo little diſpoſition to turn his thoughts that way, and at the ſame time ſtuck ſo cloſe to his books, that his mother concluded it beſt to let him purſue the bent of his own inclinations. For that purpoſe ſhe ſent him back to Grantham; whence, at eighteen years of age, he was removed to Trinity-college in Cambridge.

The ſtudy of the mathematics had been introduced into the univerſity in the beginning of this century. From that period the elements of geometry

metry and algebra became generally one branch of a tutor's lectures to his pupils; and Mr. Newton, at his admiſſion, found Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Barrow, the moſt eminent mathematician of the time, fellow of his college. Mr. Lucas alſo dying ſhortly after, left, by his will, the appointment for founding his mathematical lecture; which was ſettled in 1663, and Mr. Barrow choſen the firſt profeſſor. Our author, therefore, by turning his thoughts to the mathematics, ſeems to have done no more than fall in, as well with his own particular ſituation, as with the general taſte of that time; but then it is univerſally acknowledged, he did it with a genius ſuperior to all that ever went before him, Archimedes only excepted. For a beginning, he took up Euclid's Elements; he run his eye over the book, and at ſight was maſter of every propoſition in it. This done, the youthful vigour of his underſtanding would not ſuffer him to ſtay and ſit down in order to contemplate the ſingular excellence in that author's elegant manner of demonſtrating, whereby the whole ſeries and connection of the truths advanced is continually kept in view up to their firſt principles. This neglect, however, he was ſenſible of in his riper age; but his ingenuity in confeſſing an error, which otherwiſe no body could have ſurmiſed, and that too after he was grown equally full of years and honour, was, in him, only a ſlender inſtance of a moſt amiable ſimplicity of diſpoſition. "He ſpoke, even with regret (ſays Dr. Pemberton) of this miſtake in the beginning of his mathematical ſtudies, in applying himſelf to the works of DesCartes and other algebraical writers, before he had conſidered the Elements of Euclid with that attention which ſo excellent a writer deſerves." After all, if this was a fault in him, it was a fault that actually gave birth to all thoſe vaſt improvements which he afterwards made in theſe ſciences. The truth is, when he came to the college, DesCartes was all the vogue. That eminent mathematician and philoſopher had greatly extended the bounds of algebra, in the way of expreſſing geometrical lines by algebraical equations, and thereby introduced a new method of treating geometry. Our author ſtruck into this new analytical way, and preſently ſaw to the end of the fartheſt advances made by Des Cartes; but having ſounded the depth of that author's underſtanding, without feeling the extenſive power of his own, he proceeded to read thoſe pieces of Dr. Wallis which were then printed, and particularly his Arithmetica Infinitorum. Here he firſt found that matter which ſet his boundleſs invention to work.

In 1664, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of maſter in 1667, in which year he was choſen fellow of his college. He had before this time diſcovered the method of fluxions, and in 1669, he was made profeſſor of mathematics at Cambridge, upon the reſignation of Dr. Barrow. As his thoughts had been for ſome time chiefly employed upon optics, he made his diſcoveries in that ſcience the ſubject of his lectures, for the three firſt years after he was appointed mathematical profeſſor. He had not finiſhed theſe lectures, when he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety, in January, 1671-2; and, having now brought his theory of light and colours to a great degree of perfection, he communicated it to that ſociety firſt, to have their judgment upon it; and it was afterwards publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In 1687, appeared his celebrated work, called Philoſophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathe-

Mathematica. This performance, in which our author had built a new ſyſtem of natural philoſophy upon the moſt ſublime geometry, did not meet at firſt with all the applauſe it deſerved, and was one day to receive. Two reaſons concurred in producing this effect: Des Cartes had then got full poſſeſſion of the world; his philoſophy was, indeed, the creature of a fine imagination, gaily dreſſed in a tempting metaphorical ſtile; he had given her, likewiſe, ſome of nature's true features, and painted the reſt to a ſeeming of nature's likeneſs, with a ſmiling countenance: beſides, whatever ſhe ſaid was eaſily underſtood; and thus ſhe yielded herſelf up, without any great difficulty, to her votaries. Upon theſe accounts, people in general even took unkindly an attempt to awake them out of ſo pleaſing a dream. On the other hand, Mr. Newton had, with an unparalleled penetration, purſued nature up to her moſt ſecret abodes, and was intent to demonſtrate her reſidence to others, rather than anxious to point out the way by which he arrived at it himſelf. He finiſhed his piece in that elegant conciſeneſs, which had juſtly gained the antients an univerſal eſteem. Indeed, the conſequences flow with ſuch rapidity from the principles, that the reader is often left to ſupply a long chain of reaſoning to connect them; therefore it required ſome time before the world could underſtand it; the beſt mathematicians were obliged to ſtudy it with care before they could make themſelves maſters of it, and thoſe of a lower claſs durſt not venture upon it, till encouraged by the teſtimonies of the moſt learned: but at laſt, when its worth came to be ſufficiently known, the approbation which had been ſo ſlowly gained, became univerſal, and nothing was to be heard from all quarters but one general ſhout of admiration. "Does Mr. Newton eat, or drink, or ſleep, like other men?" ſaid the marquis de l'Hôpital, one of the greateſt mathematicians of the age, to the Engliſh who viſited him; "I repreſent him to myſelf as a celeſtial genius, entirely diſengaged from matter."

The general ſubject of the Principia is the doctrine of motion, which is the moſt conſiderable of all others for eſtabliſhing the firſt principles of philoſophy by geometrical demonſtration. The undertaking was begun by Des Cartes; but, taking up with groſs experiments, without examination, he derived his concluſions too haſtily. Mr. Newton both ſaw the miſtake, and, at the ſame time, how extremely difficult it would be to avoid it; but he had the reſolution to make the attempt, and he alone had ſtrength to complete the execution. To this end, by experiments made with the moſt accurate exactneſs, and obſerved with the niceſt circumſpection and ſagacity, he firſt diſcovers what are the real phænomena of motion ariſing from the natural powers of gravity, elaſticity, the reſiſtance of fluids, and the like; whence he riſes, by the help of his own ſublime geometry, to inveſtigate the true forces of theſe powers of nature; and then, from thoſe forces, demonſtrates the other phænomena: particularly, in ſettling the ſyſtem of the heavens, he demonſtrates mathematically, in the firſt book, what are the genuine effects of central forces, in all hypotheſes whatſoever that can be framed concerning the laws of attraction; then, from Kepler's rules, and other aſtronomical and geographical obſervations, he ſhews, what the particular laws of attraction are in nature; and proves that this attraction is every where the ſame as the terreſtrial gravity, by the force of which, all bodies tend to the ſun, and to the ſeveral planets. Then, from other demonſtrations, which are alſo mathematical, he deduces the motion of the planets, the comets, the moon, and the ſea.

In the height of all theſe profound philoſophical reſearches, juſt before his

Principia went to the preſs, the privileges of the univerſity of Cambridge being attacked by king James II. our author appeared among the moſt zealous defenders, and was accordingly nominated one of the delegates to the high-commiſſion court. After this, he was choſen one of the univerſity repreſentatives in the convention parliament in 1688, where he attended till its diſſolution. Mr. Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, ſat likewiſe for the firſt time, in that parliament; and being bred at the ſame college, was well acquainted with our author's abilities; and undertaking the recoinage of the money when he became chancellor of the Exhceqeur, he obtained of the king, for Mr. Newton, in 1696, the office of warden of the Mint. This poſt put him in a capacity of doing ſignal ſervice in that affair, which was of ſo great importance to the nation: and, three years after, he was promoted to be maſter of the Mint; a place, *communibus annis*, worth twelve or fifteen hundred pounds a year; which he held till his death. Upon this promotion, he appointed Mr. William Whiſton his deputy in the mathematical profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, giving him the full profits of the place; and, not long after, he procured him to be his ſucceſſor in that poſt.

The royal academy of ſciences at Paris, having, in 1699, made a new regulation for admitting foreigners into their ſociety, Mr. Newton was immediately elected a member of that academy. In 1703 he was choſen preſident of the royal ſociety; in which chair he continued above twenty-three years, till the day of his death. In 1704 he publiſhed at London, in 4to, his Optics, or a Treatiſe of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections, and Colours of Light. He had now at times employed thirty years in bringing the experiments to that degree of certainty and exactneſs, which alone could ſatisfy himſelf. In reality, this ſeems to have been his moſt favourite invention. In the ſpeculations of infinite ſeries and fluxions, as alſo in the demonſtration of the power of gravity in preſerving the ſyſtem of the world, there had been ſome, though diſtant hints, given by others before him; whereas, in the diſſecting a ray of light into its firſt conſtituent particles, which then admitted of no farther ſeparation; in the diſcovery of the different refrangibility of theſe particles thus ſeparated, and that theſe conſtituent rays had each its own peculiar colour inherent in it; that rays falling in the ſame angle of incidence have alternate fits of reflection and refraction; that bodies are rendered tranſparent by the minuteneſs of their pores, and become opaque by having them large; and that the moſt tranſparent body, by having a great thinneſs, will become leſs pervious to the light: in all theſe, which made up his New Theory of Light and Colours, he was abſolutely and entirely the firſt ſtarter; and, as the ſubject is of the moſt ſubtle and delicate nature, he thought it neceſſary to be himſelf the laſt finiſher of it. The affair that had chiefly employed his reſearches for ſo many years, was far from being confined to the ſubject of light alone: on the contrary, all that we know of natural bodies ſeemed to be comprehended in it; he had found out that there was a mutual action at a diſtance between light and other bodies, by which both the reflections and refractions, as well as inflections, of the former were conſtantly produced. To aſcertain the force and extent of this principle of action, was what had all along engaged his thoughts, and what, after all, by its extreme ſubtilty eſcaped even his moſt penetrating ſpirit. However, though he has not made ſo full a diſcovery of this principle, which directs the courſe of light, as he has in relation to the power by which the planets are kept in their courſes; yet he gave the beſt directions poſſible for ſuch as might

be

be inclined to carry on the work, and furniſhed matter abundantly enough to animate them to the purſuit. He has, indeed, hereby opened a way of paſſing from optics to an entire ſyſtem of phyſics; and, if we look upon his queries, as containing the hiſtory of a great man's firſt thoughts, even in that view they muſt be entertaining and curious.

In 1705 queen Anne, in conſideration of Mr. Newton's extraordinary merit, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; and in 1707 he publiſhed his Arithmetica Univerſalis. This work was another ſpecimen of the vaſt depth of our author's genius. In 1711 his Analyſis per Quantitatum Series, Fluxiones et Differentias, cum Enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis, was publiſhed at London by William Jones, Eſq. F. R. S. In 1715, Mr. Leibnitz, with the view of bringing the world more eaſily into a belief, that Sir Iſaac Newton had taken the method of fluxions from his differential method, attempted to foil his mathematical ſkill by the famous problem of the trajectories, which he therefore propoſed to the Engliſh by way of challenge. But the ſolution of this, though it was the moſt difficult propoſition that his antagoniſt could think of, was hardly more than an amuſement to Sir Iſaac. He received the problem at four o'clock in the afternoon, as he was returning from the Mint, and though he was extremely fatigued with buſineſs, yet he finiſhed the ſolution of it before he went to bed.

When king George I. was raiſed to the Britiſh throne, Sir Iſaac began to be taken particular notice of at court; and it was for the immediate ſatisfaction of that monarch, that he was prevailed with to put the laſt hand to the diſpute about the invention of fluxions. In this court, the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen-conſort to his late majeſty George II. happened to have a curioſity for philoſophical enquiries. No ſooner, therefore, was ſhe informed of our author's attachment to the houſe of Hanover, than ſhe engaged his converſation, which preſently endeared him to her. Here ſhe found, in every difficulty, that full ſatisfaction which ſhe had in vain ſought for elſewhere; and her highneſs was often heard to declare, that ſhe thought herſelf happy in coming into the world at a juncture of time which put it in her power to enjoy the benefit of his converſation. Among other things, Sir Iſaac one day acquainted her highneſs with his thoughts upon ſome points of chronology, and communicated to her what he had formerly written purely for his own amuſement upon that ſubject. But the plan appeared to be ſo new and ingenious, that ſhe could not be ſatisfied till he promiſed her that he would complete a work which ſhe found ſo happily begun. Not long after, about the year 1718, the princeſs begged ſhe might have a copy of theſe papers. Sir Iſaac repreſented to her highneſs that they lay very confuſed; and, beſides, what he had written therein was imperfect; but that in a few days, he could draw up an abſtract thereof, provided it might be kept ſecret. Some time after he had done this, and preſented it, ſhe deſired that Signior Conti, a Venetian nobleman, then in England, might have a copy of it. This was a requeſt which could not be denied, eſpecially as the condition of ſecreſy was readily promiſed. Notwithſtanding this promiſe, the Venetian, who, during his ſtay in England, had always affected to ſhew a particular friendſhip for Sir Iſaac, no ſooner croſſed the water into France, than he diſperſed copies of it, and procured an antiquary to tranſlate it into French, and alſo to write a confutation of it. This was printed at Paris in 1725; after which, a copy of the tranſlation only, without the remarks, was delivered, as a preſent, from the bookſeller that printed it, to our author, in order to obtain his conſent

to

to the publication; which, though expreſsly denied by him, yet the whole was publiſhed in the ſame year. Upon this, Sir Iſaac publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Remarks upon the Obſervations made upon a Chronological Index of Sir Iſaac Newton, &c.

Sir Iſaac, in the eightieth year of his age, had been ſeized with an incontinence of urine, thought to proceed from the ſtone in the bladder, and judged to be incurable: however, by obſervance of a ſtrict regimen, and other precautions, which till then he never had occaſion for, he procured great intervals of eaſe during the five remaining years of his life; yet he was not free from ſome ſevere paroxyſms, which even occaſioned large drops of ſweat to run down his face. In theſe circumſtances, he was never obſerved to utter the leaſt complaint, or expreſs the leaſt impatience; and as ſoon as he had a moment's eaſe, he would ſmile and talk with his uſual chearfulneſs. Till this time he had always read and writ ſeveral hours in a day; but he was now obliged to rely upon Mr. Conduit for the diſcharge of his office in the Mint. On Saturday morning, March 18, 1726-7, he read the news-papers, and diſcourſed a long time with Dr. Mead, his phyſician, having then the perfect uſe of all his ſenſes and his underſtanding; but that night he entirely loſt them all; and not recovering them afterwards, he died on the Monday following, the 20th of March, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His body lay in ſtate in the Jeruſalem-chamber, and, on the 28th of March, was conveyed into Weſtminſter-abbey, the pall being ſupported by the lord-chancellor, the dukes of Montroſe and Roxburgh, and the earls of Pembroke, Suſſex, and Macclesfield. The corpſe was interred juſt at the entrance into the choir, on the left hand, where a noble monument is erected to his memory, with an elegant Latin inſcription.

As to his perſon, he was of a middling ſtature, and ſomewhat inclined to be fat in the latter part of his life. His countenance was pleaſing and at the ſame time venerable. He loſt but one tooth, and never made uſe of ſpectacles during his whole life; which, perhaps, might be the ground for Mr. Fontenelle's ſaying, in a kind of panegyric, that he had a very lively and piercing eye. For biſhop Atterbury, who ſeems to have obſerved it more critically, aſſures us, that, "This did not belong to him, at leaſt not for twenty years paſt, about which time I became acquainted with him. Indeed, in the whole air of his face and make, there was nothing of that penetrating ſagacity which appears in his compoſitions; he had ſomething rather languid in his look and manner, which did not raiſe any great expectation in thoſe who did not know him." In viewing the character of his genius, we muſt turn to the nature of his inventions, and the manner in which he opened his way to them. The mark that ſeems moſt of all to diſtinguiſh it is this, that he himſelf was the trueſt judge, and made the juſteſt eſtimation of it. One day, when one of his friends had ſaid ſome handſome things of his extraordinary talents, Sir Iſaac, in an eaſy and unaffected way, aſſured him, that, for his own part, he was ſenſible, that, whatever he had done worth notice, was owing to a patience of thought, rather than any extraordinary ſagacity which he was endowed with above other men. "I keep the ſubject conſtantly before, and wait till the firſt dawnings open ſlowly, by little and little, into a full and clear light." And hence we are able to give a very natural account of that unuſual kind of horror which he had for all diſputes upon theſe points; a ſteady, unbroken attention was his peculiar felicity; he knew it, and he knew the value of it. In ſuch a ſituation of mind con-

controverſy muſt needs be looked upon as his bane. However, he was far from being ſteeped in philoſophy; on the contrary, he could lay aſide his thoughts, though engaged in the moſt intricate reſearches, when his other affairs required his attendance; and, as ſoon as he had leiſure, reſume the ſubject at the point where he left off. This he ſeems to have done, not ſo much by any extraordinary ſtrength of memory, as by the force of his inventive faculty, to which every thing opened itſelf again with eaſe, if nothing intervened to ruffle him. The readineſs of his invention made him not think of putting his memory much to the trial; but this was the offspring of a vigorous intenſeneſs of thought, out of which he was but a common man. He ſpent, therefore, the prime of his age in theſe abſtruſe reſearches, when his ſituation in a college gave him leiſure, and even while ſtudy was his proper profeſſion: but as ſoon as he was removed to the Mint, he applied himſelf chiefly to the buſineſs of that office; and ſo far quitted mathematics and philoſophy, as not to engage in any new purſuits of either kind afterwards.

Dr. Pemberton tells us, that he found Sir Iſaac had read fewer of the modern mathematicians than one could have expected; but his own prodigious invention readily ſupplied him with what he might have occaſion for in any ſubject he undertook. He often cenſured the handling geometrical ſubjects by algebraic calculations; and frequently praiſed Sluſius, Barrow, and Huygens, for not being influenced by the bad taſte which then began to prevail. He uſed to commend the laudable attempt of Hugo de Omerique, to reſtore the ancient analyſis, and very much eſteemed Apollonius's book De Sectione Rationis, for giving us a clearer notion of that analyſis than we had before. He particularly recommended Huygens's ſtile and manner, as being, he thought, the moſt elegant of any mathematical writer of modern times, and the moſt juſt imitator of the ancients; of whoſe taſte and form of demonſtration Sir Iſaac always profeſſed himſelf a great admirer. Dr. Pemberton likewiſe obſerves, that his memory was much decayed in the laſt years of his life; yet the common diſcourſe, that he did not then underſtand his own works, was entirely groundleſs. This opinion might perhaps ariſe from his not being always ready to ſpeak on theſe ſubjects when it might be expected he ſhould. But this the doctor imputes to an abſence commonly ſeen in great geniuſes. "Inventors," ſays he, "ſeem to treaſure up in their minds what they have found out, after another manner than thoſe do the ſame things who have not this inventive faculty. The former, when they have occaſion to produce their knowledge, are obliged, in ſome meaſure, immediately to inveſtigate part of what they want; for this, as they are not equally fit at all times, ſo it has often happened, that ſuch as retain things chiefly by means of a very ſtrong memory, have appeared off hand more expert than even the diſcoverers themſelves." Add to this, what, in regard to ſtrict truth, muſt not be ſuppreſſed, that the behaviour of Mr. Leibnitz particularly, as well as of the Abbé Conti, not to mention ſome others, had given that caution which was innate to him ſuch a reſerve, as ſeemed to border upon the ſuſpicious. However, this reſerve, no doubt, was at ſome of theſe times the genuine effect of his native modeſty; which, in contemplating the character of his mind, appears to have ſtood foremoſt in his compoſition, and was, in truth, greater than can eaſily be imagined, or will be readily believed; yet it always continued ſo, without any alteration, though the whole world, ſays M. de Fontenelle, conſpired againſt it. In his diſpute

with Mr. Leibnitz, he even ſhewed a great meekneſs of diſpoſition; however, he was very far from being inſenſible, both of the injurious preſumption and mean chicanery of his envious competitor; and undoubtedly took the beſt method of foiling him, by refuſing to feed his vanity with a verbal conteſt, but ſubduing his inſolence with inflexible facts.

He never behaved in ſuch a manner, as to give the moſt malicious cenſurers the leaſt occaſion even to ſuſpect him of vanity. He was candid and affable, and always put himſelf upon a level with his company. He never thought either his merit or reputation ſufficient to excuſe him from any of the common offices of ſocial life. No ſingularities, either natural or affected, diſtinguiſhed him from other men. Though firmly attached to the church of England, he was averſe to the perſecution of the nonconformiſts. He judged of men by their manners; and the true ſchiſmatics, in his opinion, were the vicious and the wicked. Not that he confined his principles to natural religion, for he was thoroughly perſuaded of the truth of revelation; and, amidſt the great variety of books which he had conſtantly before him, that which he ſtudied with the greateſt application was the Bible. He did not neglect the opportunities of doing good, which the revenues of his patrimony, and a profitable employment, improved by a prudent œconomy, put into his power. When decency upon any occaſion required expence and ſhew, he was magnificent without grudging it, and with a very good grace: at all other times, that pomp, which ſeems great to low minds only, was utterly re.renched, and the expence reſerved for better uſes. He never married, and, perhaps, he never had leiſure to think of it. Being immerſed in profound ſtudies during the prime of his age, and afterwards engaged in an employment of great importance, and even quite taken up with the company which his merit drew to him, he was not ſenſible of any vacancy in life, nor of the want of a companion at home. He left two and thirty thouſand pounds at his death, but made no will; which Mr. Fontenelle tells us was, becauſe he thought a legacy was no gift.

After Sir Iſaac's death, there were found among his papers ſeveral diſcourſes upon the ſubjects of antiquity, hiſtory, divinity, chemiſtry, and mathematics; ſome of which have been publiſhed.

O.

OLDCASTLE (Sir JOHN) generally ſtiled the good lord Cobham, was born in the reign of king Edward III. He obtained his peerage by marrying the niece and heireſs of Henry lord Cobham; a nobleman who had with great virtue and patriotiſm oppoſed the tyranny of Richard II. In 1393 he gave a public evidence of his diſlike to the papal ſee. The famous ſtatute againſt proviſors, which had been enacted in the reign of Edward III. was almoſt totally diſregarded during the weak government of Richard: lord Cobham, therefore, and ſome others who were well affected to the ſame cauſe, undertook the revival of it. Cobham exerted himſelf in this affair with great ſpirit; and his arguments made ſuch an impreſſion on the parliament, that he and his friends carried their point. The ſtatute againſt proviſors was confirmed, and the ſtatute of premunire was paſſed againſt all that purchaſed or ſolicited, in the court of Rome, or elſewhere, any tranſlations of biſhops, proceſſes

ceſſes, and ſentences of excommunication, bulls, inſtruments, or any thing elſe, to the prejudice of the king, his crown, or kingdom. And both houſes of parliament declared, that they would ſtand by the king with their lives and fortunes againſt all proceſſes in the court of Rome, about rights of patronage, bulls, and mandates, and all attempts againſt his crown and royalty. About two years after, we find lord Cobham making another effort in the ſame cauſe. A rebellion having ariſen in Ireland, Richard went over thither with an army. During the king's abſence, the lord Cobham, Sir Richard Story, Sir Thomas Latimer, and others of the reforming party, made ſome attempts towards the reformation of the clergy; and having collected their ſtrength, they drew up a number of articles againſt the corruptions which then prevailed among churchmen, and preſented them, in the form of a remonſtrance, to the houſe of commons. This ſtep greatly alarmed the clergy; and accordingly, when Richard had already made one campaign in Ireland, and was preparing to take the field early in the ſpring of the year 1395, the archbiſhop of Canterbury arrived at his camp, and entreated his majeſty to return into England, in order to put a ſtop to the ruin of the church; for that was the light in which the good prelate thought proper to view the intended reformation. The archbiſhop alſo repreſented the Wickliffites as enemies to the ſtate, as well as to the church; and practiſed ſo artfully on the weak and jealous diſpoſition of Richard, that he abandoned the fair proſpect of reducing Ireland, and returned immediately to England, in order to defend the church againſt the deſigns of the heretics. After his arrival, the Wickliffites were threatened with death, if they perſiſted in their errors; and the chancellor of Oxford was ordered to expel all thoſe who were ſuſpected of favouring their opinions.

Beſides theſe inſtances of lord Cobham's attachment to the principles of the reformers, he likewiſe put himſelf to great expence in collecting and tranſcribing the works of Wickliff, which he diſperſed among the people. He alſo maintained a great number of the diſciples of Wickliff, as itinerant preachers in many parts of the country, particularly in the dioceſes of Canterbury, London, Rocheſter, and Hereford. And as he took ſo little pains to conceal his opinions, and acted publicly in this manner, he was conſidered as the head of the reforming party, and conſequently drew upon himſelf the reſentment of the whole body of the clergy, to whom he was more obnoxious than any other man at that time in England.

We find but very few particulars related of lord Cobham during the reign of Henry IV. But he is frequently ſpoken of as having been a very brave and experienced officer; he muſt therefore have been employed in military tranſactions of which we have now no particular account. "In all adventurous acts of worldly manhood (ſays Bale) he was ever fortunate, doughty, noble, and valiant." And it is acknowledged by hiſtorians who are by no means partial in his favour, that by his valour and military talents he acquired the eſteem both of Henry IV. and Henry V. "He was (ſays Mr. Guthrie) one of the braveſt men and beſt officers in England; he had ſerved with great reputation in France; and the opinion of his valour, joined to that of his honeſty and piety, had gained him prodigious popularity."

In the beginning of the reign of Henry V. a convocation of the clergy was held by Thomas Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had obtained an order from the king to appoint commiſſioners at Oxford, to take informations con-

concerning the doctrines of the Lollards, which was the name now generally given to the Wickliffites. Theſe commiſſioners having tranſmitted an account of their proceedings to the archbiſhop, that prelate laid them before the convocation, which, after ſome debates, unanimouſly agreed, that there was no other way of extirpating the hereſy of the Lollards, but by making examples of the principal favourers of their doctrine; that lord Cobham was the moſt conſiderable protector of this pernicious ſect; and that, in order to ſtrike terror into the reſt, a particular proſecution ſhould be immediately commenced againſt him. The archbiſhop, however, would not proceed in this affair, until he had firſt obtained the king's permiſſion; and this he did not obtain, till after his majeſty had expoſtulated with lord Cobham in private, and found him unſhaken in his principles. Henry himſelf was a zealot for the eſtabliſhed religion, and was ſo exaſperated at the inflexibility of Cobham, that he withdrew all the regard he had hitherto profeſſed for that Lollard, and allowed the archbiſhop to proceed againſt him with the utmoſt rigour in the eccleſiaſtical courts. He was accordingly examined before the primate, and being convicted and condemned for hereſy, was delivered over to the ſecular arm; but finding means to eſcape from the Tower, in which he had been confined for ſix months, he retired to Wales, where ſome of the chiefs of that country afforded him their protection.

About this time the king publiſhed a proclamation, forbidding the Lollards to aſſemble in companies, which they had been uſed to do for the purpoſe of devotion. This proclamation had its effect only in part; for they ſtill continued to aſſemble, though in ſmaller companies, and with more privacy, and often in the dead of night. As on this occaſion they generally choſe ſome unfrequented place, a number of them ſometimes rendezvouſed in St. Giles's fields, which were then covered with buſhes. Here they had met one evening, and intended, as uſual, to continue their meeting to a very late hour. Some emiſſaries of the clergy, who had mingled with them under the diſguiſe of friends, gave intelligence of their deſign; and as the king, who was then at Eltham, about ſeven miles from London, was ſitting down to ſupper, advice was brought him that twenty thouſand Lollards, with lord Cobham at their head, had poſted themſelves in St. Giles's fields, breathing revenge, and threatening to murder the king, the princes of the blood, and all the nobility and prelates who ſhould oppoſe them. "Nothing (ſays Rapin) was more improbable, than that twenty thouſand men ſhould aſſemble at the very gates of London, without being obſerved; and it was ſtill more unlikely that Oldcaſtle, a very experienced warrior, ſhould chuſe St. Giles's fields, over-grown as they were with buſhes and ſhrubs, for the rendezvous of his forces. Nevertheleſs, the news was confirmed by ſo many circumſtances, that the king could not but credit the report." Accordingly, Henry immediately armed what men he could readily muſter, and put himſelf at their head, in hopes to ſurprize the enemy before they ſhould have concerted their ſchemes. Soon after midnight he arrived at the place, and finding there about eighty or an hundred perſons, killed ſome of them on the ſpot, and took the reſt priſoners. The king, who ſuppoſed that what he had already met with was only the advanced guard of the enemy, marched on in expectation of meeting with the main body; but no main body was ever found, and this formidable army was diſperſed with as much eaſe as it had been raiſed. Notwithſtanding the manifeſt improbability of this conſpiracy, it was, at leaſt for a time, entirely

entirely credited by the king, and therefore fully anſwered the deſigns of the clergy; as it thoroughly incenſed Henry againſt the Lollards, and gave a ſevere check to the whole party. The hiſtorian we have juſt quoted, ſpeaking of this tranſaction, further ſays, "It is hardly to be conceived, that a prince ſo wiſe as Henry, could ſuffer himſelf to be impoſed upon by ſo groſs a fiction. Had he found, indeed, as he was made to believe, twenty thouſand men in arms, in St. Giles's fields, it might have created ſuſpicion; but that fourſcore, or an hundred men, among whom there was not a ſingle perſon of rank, ſhould have formed ſuch a project, is extremely improbable. Beſides, he himſelf knew Sir John Oldcaſtle to be a man of ſenſe; and yet nothing could be more wild than the project fathered upon him; a project, which it was ſuppoſed he was to execute with an handful of men, and yet he himſelf abſent, and no leader in his room. Beſides, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch made through the kingdom, to diſcover the accomplices of this pretended conſpiracy, not a ſingle perſon could be found, beſides thoſe taken at St. Giles's." As for lord Cobham himſelf, Henry was ſo fully perſuaded of his guilt, that through his influence a bill of attainder againſt him paſſed the commons; and not content with this, the king ſet a price of a thouſand marks upon his head, and promiſed a perpetual exemption from taxes to any town that ſhould ſecure him. This tranſaction happened in the year 1414.

A few months afterwards, a parliament was called at Leiceſter, whither the zeal of the clergy followed the king; and in purſuance of their old ſcheme of rendering the Lollards ſuſpected as enemies to the ſtate, they procured an act to be paſſed, by which hereſy incurred the forfeitures of treaſon; and which likewiſe contained a clauſe, manifeſtly levelled at the lord Cobham, which made thoſe liable to the ſame penalties who had broken priſon, unleſs they ſurrendered themſelves again.

In the mean time, the noble Cobham ſtill continued an exile in Wales, though frequently obliged to ſhift the place of his retreat; and in that mountainous country he was four years ſheltered from the malice of his enemies. They, however, made uſe of all the means in their power to find him out; and, after many fruitleſs attempts, at length engaged the lord Powis in their intereſt, who was very powerful in thoſe parts, and in whoſe hands it was imagined lord Cobham was concealed. Powis, taking proper meaſures to work upon his tenants, had numbers upon the watch, and with a degree of vigilance that lord Cobham could not eſcape. Whilſt, therefore, he imagined himſelf ſecure from his enemies, he was ſuddenly taken, carried to London in triumph, and put into the hands of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The abſence and ſufferings of lord Cobham, had in no degree ſoftened the inveteracy of his enemies: on the contrary, the clergy, who had formerly been under ſome reſtraint, having gained great additional power, by the late enacted law, and the great influence which they now had in parliament, as well as in the ſtate, were diſpoſed to let looſe all their fury againſt him. Things being thus circumſtanced, lord Cobham might eaſily foreſee his fate; which, indeed, did not long remain in ſuſpence. He received ſentence of death, both as an heretic and a traitor. And on the day appointed for his execution, he was brought out of the Tower with his arms bound behind him, and having a very chearful countenance. He was then placed upon a hurdle, and drawn upon it into St. Giles's fields, where they had ſet up a new gallows. When

he had arrived at the place of execution, and was taken from the hurdle, he devoutly fell down upon his knees, and prayed to God to forgive his enemies. He then ſtood up, and addreſſing the multitude, exhorted them to continue in the ſtedfaſt obſervance of the laws of God, as delivered in the Scriptures. Having added to this ſome other exhortations to the people, he ſubmitted himſelf to his fate, with the intrepidity of an hero, and the reſignation of a Chriſtian. He was hung up alive by the middle with iron chains, on the gallows; under which a fire being made, he was burnt to death, in February 1418. Such was the end of the illuſtrious Cobham! and ſuch the treatment which he received, by the contrivances, and at the inſtigation of a ſet of men, who pretended to be miniſters of the goſpel of peace!

"Lord Cobham (ſays Mr. Gilpin) had been much converſant in the world; and had probably been engaged, in the early part of his life, in the licence of it. His religion, however, put a thorough reſtraint upon a diſpoſition, naturally inclined to the allurements of pleaſure. He was a man of a very high ſpirit, and warm temper; neither of which his ſufferings could ſubdue. With very little temporizing, he might have eſcaped the indignities he received from the clergy, who always conſidered him as an object beyond them; but the greatneſs of his ſoul could not brook conceſſion. In all his examinations, and through the whole of his behaviour, we ſee an authority and dignity in his manner, which ſpeak him the great man in all his afflictions.---He was a perſon of uncommon parts, and very extenſive talents; well qualified either for the cabinet or the field. In converſation he was remarkable for his ready and poignant wit.---His acquirements were equal to his parts. No ſpecies of learning, which was at that time in eſteem, had eſcaped his attention. It was his thirſt of knowledge, indeed, which firſt brought him acquainted with the opinions of Wickliff. The novelty of them engaged his curioſity. He examined them as a philoſopher, and in the courſe of his examination became a Chriſtian." The influence and character of lord Cobham, muſt have had a conſiderable effect in advancing the progreſs of the opinions which he eſpouſed; by ſhewing the world, that religion was not calculated only for a cloiſter, but that it would do honour to the higheſt ſtations of human life; and that no temporal honours or grandeurs were too great to be hazarded in its defence.

OLDFIELD (Anne) a celebrated actreſs, and moſt accompliſhed woman, was born in Pall-Mall, London, in 1683. Her father was an officer in the guards, and had been once poſſeſſed of a competent eſtate; but being an extravagant man, ſpent it, and left his family at his death very ill provided. In theſe unhappy circumſtances, the widow was obliged to live with a ſiſter who kept a tavern in St. James's-market; and the daughter was placed with a ſempſtreſs in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. Miſs Oldfield in the mean time conceived an extraordinary fancy for reading plays, and was entertaining her relations at the tavern wi h her talent in this way, when her voice chanced to reach the ear of captain George Farquhar, who, luckily for her, dined there that day. Farquhar immediately perceived ſomething uncommonly ſweet in it; and ſtruck with her agreeable perſon and carriage, preſently pronounced her admirably formed for the ſtage. This concurring with her own inclinations, her mother opened the matter to Sir John Vanbrugh, a friend of the family,

family; who finding the young votary's qualifications every way very promiſing, recommended her to Mr. Rich, then patentee of the king's theatre, who without delay took her into the play-houſe. However, ſhe did not give any hopes of ever being a capital actreſs till the year 1703, when ſhe firſt ſhone out in the part of Leonora in Sir Courtly Nice, and eſtabliſhed her theatrical reputation the following year, in that of Lady Betty Modiſh in the Careleſs Huſband.

It was a little before this time, that ſhe engaged the particular regard and affection of Arthur Maynwaring, eſq; who intereſted himſelf greatly in the figure ſhe made upon the ſtage; and it was in ſome meaſure owing to the pains he took in improving her natural talents, that ſhe became, as ſhe ſoon did, the delight and chief ornament of it. After the death of this gentleman, which happened in November 1712, ſhe engaged in a like correſpondence with brigadier-general Churchill. She had one ſon by Mr. Maynwaring, and another by the brigadier-general, who afterwards married the lady Anna Maria Walpole, natural daughter of the earl of Orford. About the year 1718, Mr. Savage, natural ſon to earl Rivers, being reduced to the extremity of diſtreſs, his very ſingular caſe was ſo much compaſſionated by Mrs. Oldfield, that ſhe allowed him a ſettled penſion of fifty pounds per annum, which was regularly paid till her death. This, with ſeveral other tender, humane, and diſintereſtedly generous actions, added to her diſtinguiſhed taſte in the elegance of dreſs, converſation, and manners, have generally been ſpread as a veil to cover her failings, which indeed could not bear the light; although it does not appear that ſhe had ever any love affairs, except with the two gentlemen above-mentioned, towards whom ſhe is ſaid to have behaved with all the fidelity, duty, and affection of a good wife. However, with all her failings, ſhe was the darling of her time, as long as ſhe lived; and after her death, which happened on the 23d of October 1730, her corpſe was carried from her houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet to the Jeruſalem chamber, to lie in ſtate, whence it was conveyed to Weſtminſter-abbey, the pall being ſupported by the lord Delawarr, lord Hervey, the right hon. George Bubb Dodington, Charles Hedges, eſq; Walter Carey, eſq; and captain Elliot. She was interred towards the weſt end of the ſouth iſle, between the monuments of Mr. Craggs and Mr. Congreve. She left the bulk of her ſubſtance to her ſon, Arthur Maynwaring, eſq; from whoſe father ſhe had received it; without neglecting, however, a proper regard to her other ſon, Charles Churchill, and her own relations.

Mrs. Oldfield, in her perſon, was of a ſtature juſt riſing to that height, where the graceful can only begin to ſhew itſelf; of a lively aſpect, and majeſtic mien. Nature had given her this peculiar happineſs, that ſhe looked and maintained the agreeable at a time of life, when other fine women can only raiſe admirers by their underſtanding. The qualities ſhe had acquired were the genteel and the elegant; the one in her air, the other in her dreſs. The Tatler, taking notice of her dreſs, ſays, that "whatever character ſhe repreſented, ſhe was always well dreſſed. The make of her mind very much contributed to the ornament of her body. This made every thing look native about her; and her clothes were ſo exactly fitted, that they appeared, as it were, part of her perſon, Her moſt elegant deportment was owing to her manner and not to her habit. Her beauty was full of attraction, but more of allurement. There was ſuch a compoſure in her looks, and propriety in her dreſs, that you would think

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it impoſſible ſhe ſhould change the garb you one day ſaw her in, for any thing ſo becoming, till you next day ſaw her in another. There was no other myſtery in this, but that however ſhe was appareled, herſelf was the ſame, for there is an immediate relation between our thoughts and geſtures, that a woman muſt think well to look well."

OLDHAM (JOHN) an eminent Engliſh poet, was the ſon of Mr. John Oldham, a non-conformiſt miniſter, and was born on the 9th of Auguſt 1653, at Shipton in Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at Tedbury ſchool, and in 1670 was entered of Edmund-hall in Oxford. He was ſoon obſerved to be a good Latiniſt; but he chiefly applied himſelf to the ſtudy of poetry, and other branches of polite literature. In 1674 he proceeded bachelor of arts, but left the univerſity before he completed that degree by determination; being compelled to go home, and live for ſome time with his father, very much againſt his inclination. The following year he compoſed a fine Pindaric ode on the death of Mr. Charles Morwent, who had been his intimate friend and companion. Soon after this, he went to Croydon in Surry, and accepted of the place of uſher of the free-ſchool in that town. Here it was that he received a viſit from the earls of Rocheſter and Dorſet, Sir Charles Sedley, and other perſons of diſtinction, merely upon the reputation of ſome of his verſes, which they had ſeen in manuſcript. His ſuperior, or the head-maſter, was not a little ſurprized at ſuch a viſit, and would have taken the honour of it to himſelf; but he was ſoon convinced, that he had neither wit nor learning enough to make a figure in ſuch company. It is ſaid, that Mr. Oldham's converſation with theſe illuſtrious perſonages was the means of bringing him to the acquaintance of ſome other perſons of note. After about three years continuance at Croydon-ſchool, he was recommended to Sir Edward Thurland, a judge, whoſe country reſidence was near Ryegate in Surry; and who appointed him tutor to his two grandſons. He continued in this family till the year 1681; after which he was ſome time tutor to a ſon of Sir William Hickes, who lived near London, and who was intimately acquainted with Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent phyſician, by whoſe peculiar friendſhip and encouragement, Mr. Oldham ſtudied phyſic for about a year, and made ſome progreſs in it; but he was too much addicted to poetry, to apply himſelf ſufficiently to thoſe ſtudies, which would have qualified him for a more gainful profeſſion.

When Mr. Oldham had diſcharged his truſt, in qualifying the ſon of Sir William Hickes for foreign travel, he declined going abroad with that young gentleman, though he was earneſtly preſſed to it. He therefore took leave of the family, and with a ſmall ſum of money that he had ſaved, haſtened to London. There he became, we are told, a perfect votary to the bottle. He was a moſt agreeable companion, and notwithſtanding his taſte for pleaſure and gaiety, is repreſented as more moral and decent in his converſation, than the generality of the licentious wits of that age. He had not long reſided in London, before he was found out by the noblemen and gentlemen who had viſited him at Croydon, by whom he was introduced to the acquaintance of Mr. Dryden, who always had a great eſteem for him. But what turned moſt to his advantage, was his being made known to the earl of Kingſton, who became his patron, and entertained him with great reſpect at his ſeat at Holme-Pierpoint, with a view, it is ſaid, of making him his chaplain, if he would have

have qualified himſelf for it by entering into the prieſthood. But Mr. Oldham appears to have had the utmoſt averſion to the office of chaplain, which he conſidered as a kind of honourable ſervitude: however, he ſtill continued to live with the earl of Kingſton, who treated him not as a dependant, but as a friend and companion. He wrote at different times, a conſiderable number of pieces of poetry, among which are, 1. Four Satires upon the Jeſuits, written in the year 1679. "Theſe ſatires (ſays Mr. Granger) gained him the appellation of *the Engliſh Juvenal*, as they have much of the indignant ſpirit and manner of the Roman poet. They are cenſured for their incorrectneſs; but this ſeems to be the effect of that youthful fire to which they owe their excellence." 2. The Paſſion of Byblis, imitated in Engliſh, from Ovid's Metamorphoſes. 3. The Praiſe of Homer, an Ode. 4. Horace's Art of Poetry, imitated in Engliſh. 5. Elegies out of Ovid's Amours, imitated. 6. The Eighth Satire of Boileau imitated. 7. The Thirteenth Satire of Juvenal imitated. 8. Paraphraſe upon the Hymn of St. Ambroſe, a Pindaric Ode. Theſe, with upwards of forty other ſmall pieces written by our author, have been ſeveral times reprinted in one volume, 8vo. and in two volumes, 12mo.

Mr. Oldham being ſeized with the ſmall-pox, at the earl of Kingſton's ſeat, at Holme-Pierpoint in Nottinghamſhire, that diſorder put an early period to his life, on the 9th of December, 1683, in the 30th year of his age. He was handſomely interred in Holme-Pierpoint church, the earl of Kingſton himſelf attending as chief mourner; and that nobleman ſoon after erected a monument there to his memory. Mr. Oldham was in his perſon tall and thin, long-viſaged, his noſe prominent, and his aſpect unpromiſing; but it is ſaid, that "ſatire was in his eye." He was of a tender conſtitution, and ſomewhat inclined to be conſumptive. He was much celebrated by the wits of his own time: and among many others who lamented his death, Mr. Dryden wrote a copy of verſes on the occaſion, in which are the following lines:

" Farewel! too little and too lately known,
" Whom I began to think and call my own;
" For ſure our ſouls were near ally'd, and thine
" Caſt in the ſame poetic mould with mine.
" One common note on either lyre did ſtrike,
" And knaves and fools were both abhorr'd alike.
" O early ripe! to thy abundant ſtore,
" What could advancing age have added more?
" It might (what nature never gives the young)
" Have taught the ſmoothneſs of thy native tongue.
" But ſatire needs not thoſe, and wit will ſhine
" Thro' the harſh cadence of a rugged line:
" A noble error, and but ſeldom made,
" When poets are by too much force betray'd.
" Thy generous fruits, tho' gather'd ere their prime,
" Still ſhew'd a quickneſs; and maturing time
" But mellows what we write, to the dull ſweets of rhime.

" Once more, hail and farewel; farewel, thou young,
" But ah too ſhort, Marcellus of our tongue!"

OTWAY (THOMAS) an excellent tragic poet, was the ſon of Mr. Humphry Otway, rector of Wolbeding in Suſſex, and was born at Trottin, in that county, on the 3d of March, 1651. He was educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, and became a commoner of Chriſt-Church college, Oxford, in the beginning of the year 1669. He left that univerſity without a degree; and is ſaid to have removed thence to St. John's college, Cambridge, which ſeems very probable, from a copy of verſes of Mr. Richard Duke to him. He then went to London, where he applied himſelf to dramatic poetry, and commenced player. His ſucceſs as an actor was but indifferent; he was more valued for the ſprightlineſs of his converſation, and the acuteneſs of his wit, which gained him the friendſhip of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth, one of the natural ſons of king Charles II. who procured him a cornet's commiſſion in the troops ſent into Flanders. He ſoon after returned from thence in very neceſſitous circumſtances, and applied himſelf again to the buſineſs of writing for the ſtage.

He never could ſufficiently reſtrain his appetite for extravagance and profuſion, ſo as to live one year in a comfortable competence; but was either rioting in luxury, or pining away with want, and expoſed to the inſolence and contempt of the world. He died in a public-houſe on Tower-hill, April 14, 1685, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, and was interred in a vault under the church of St. Clement Danes. He had, doubtleſs, retired to that part of the town, to avoid the perſecution of his creditors; and it has been reported, that delicacy having long deterred him from borrowing ſmall ſums, he was at laſt driven to the grievous neceſſity of venturing out of his lurking-place, when, naked and ſhivering, he went into a coffee-houſe on Tower-hill, where ſeeing a gentleman of whom he had ſome knowledge, he begged of him to lend him a ſhilling. The gentleman was quite ſhocked to ſee the author of Venice Preſerved begging bread, and being moved with compaſſion, put a guinea into his hand. Mr. Otway thanked his benefactor, retired immediately, and changed the guinea to purchaſe a roll; but as his ſtomach was full of wind through exceſs of faſting, the firſt mouthful choaked him, and inſtantly put a period to his life. He tranſlated out of French into Engliſh, " The Hiſtory of the Triumvirates; the firſt part, of Julius Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus; the ſecond part, of Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus: being a faithful collection from the beſt hiſtorians and other authors, concerning that revolution of the Roman government, which happened under their authority;" printed at London in 1686. His dramatic writings are, 1. Alcibiades: 2. Titus and Berenice: 3. Don Carlos, Prince of Spain: 4. The Orphan: 5. Caius Marius: 6. Venice Preſerved: 7. The Soldier's Fortune: 8. The Atheiſt, or the ſecond Part of the Soldier's Fortune: 9. The Cheats of Scapin: 10. Friendſhip in Faſhion. Beſides theſe plays, Mr. Otway wrote ſeveral miſcellaneous poems. All his works are printed in two pocket volumes.

" No poet (ſays Mr. Granger) has touched the paſſions with a more maſterly hand than Otway. He was acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart, and knew and felt all its emotions. He could rouſe us into rage, and melt us into pity and tenderneſs. His language is that of nature, and conſequently the ſimpleſt imaginable.

THOMAS OTWAY.

imaginable. He has equally avoided the rant of Lee, and the pomp of Dryden. Hence it was that his tragedies were received, not with *loud* applauſe, but with tears of approbation."

Mr. Langbaine is of opinion, that Otway's genius in comedy leaned a little too much to libertiniſm; but that in tragedy he made it his buſineſs, for the moſt part, to obſerve the decorum of the ſtage; and that he was a man of excellent parts, who daily improved in writing; though he ſometimes fell into plagiariſm, as well as others of his cotemporaries, and borrowed very freely from Shakeſpeare. "Otway (ſays Mr. Addiſon) has followed nature in the language of his tragedy, and therefore ſhines in the paſſionate parts, more than any of our Engliſh poets. As there is ſomething familiar and domeſtic in the fable of his tragedy, more than in thoſe of any other poet, he has little pomp, but great force in his expreſſions. For which reaſon, though he has admirably ſucceeded in the tender and melting part of his tragedies, he ſometimes falls into too great a familiarity of phraſe in thoſe parts, which, by Ariſtotle's rule, ought to have been raiſed and ſupported by the dignity of expreſſion. It has been obſerved by others, that this poet has founded his tragedy of Venice Preſerved on ſo wrong a plot, that the greateſt characters in it are thoſe of rebels and traitors. Had the hero of his play diſcovered the ſame good qualities in the defence of his country, that he ſhewed for its ruin and ſubverſion, the audience could not enough pity and admire him: but as he is now repreſented, we can only ſay of him what the Roman hiſtorian ſays of Catiline, that his fall would have been glorious, *(ſi pro patriâ ſic concidiſſet)* had he ſo fallen in the ſervice of his country."

Mr. Gildon ſtiles our author "a poet of the firſt magnitude;" and tells us, that he was a perfect maſter of the tragic paſſions, and draws them every where with a juſt and natural ſimplicity; and therefore never fails to raiſe ſtrong emotions in the ſoul: whereas Mr. Dryden, who affects a quite different ſtyle, and ſeldom or never touches the paſſions, for moſt part of his time expreſſed a very mean, if not contemptible, opinion of our poet; though at laſt, eſpecially in his preface to the tranſlation of M. Du Freſnoy, he declared in his favour; and yet even there could not but throw in ſome exceptions againſt his diction. "To expreſs (ſays Mr. Dryden in that paſſage) the paſſions, which are ſeated in the heart, by outward ſigns, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. In poetry, the very ſame paſſions and motions of the mind are to be expreſſed; and in this conſiſts the principal difficulty, as well as the excellency of that art. This (ſays Du Freſnoy) is the gift of Jupiter; and to ſpeak in the ſame heathen language, we call it the gift of our Apollo, not to be obtained by pains or ſtudy, if we are not born to it. For the motions which are ſtudied, are never ſo natural as thoſe which break out in the height of a real paſſion. Mr. Otway poſſeſſed this part as thoroughly as any of the ancients or moderns. I will not defend every thing in his Venice Preſerved; but I muſt bear this teſtimony to his memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in it, though perhaps there is ſomewhat to be deſired both in the grounds of them, and in the height and elegance of expreſſion. But nature is there, which is the greateſt beauty."

OVERBURY (Sir THOMAS) a polite Engliſh writer, memorable chiefly for his

his tragical end, was deſcended of an ancient family, and born in 1581, at Compton-Scorſen in Warwickſhire, the ſeat of Giles Palmer, eſq; whoſe daughter was his mother. At the age of fourteen he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Queen's College in Oxford, where he applied himſelf diligently to his ſtudies; and having acquired a competent ſtock of logic and philoſophy, had the degree of bachelor of arts conferred on him in November 1598. He afterwards went to the Middle Temple, London, his father deſigning him for the profeſſion of the law: but his genius leading him to polite literature, and the ſplendor and elegance of a court preſently engaging his whole attention, it was not long before he reſolved to puſh his fortune in it. Accordingly, about the time of the coronation of James I. he commenced an acquaintance with the famous Robert Car, afterwards earl of Somerſet; and that gentleman, finding Overbury's accompliſhments very ſerviceable to his ambitious views, entered into the moſt intimate connection with him. It is well known that Car was raiſed from a low ſtation, and that his ignorance in literature was one motive for king James's taking him into his favour; who propoſed not only to teach him Latin, but to make him as able a ſtateſman as the beſt of his miniſters; ſo that it is no wonder, that this favourite ſhould be glad to cultivate a familiarity with Overbury, whoſe uncommon parts and learning could not but be of infinite ſervice to him.

Car ſoon growing into high favour with his majeſty, made uſe of it, in 1608, to obtain the honour of knighthood for his friend Overbury, whoſe father he likewiſe procured at the ſame time to be made one of the judges for Wales. The year following, Sir Thomas made a tour through Holland, France, and Flanders, and publiſhed his obſervations upon thoſe travels the ſame year in 4to. In 1612 he aſſiſted his friend, then lord viſcount Rocheſter, in his amour with the young counteſs of Eſſex: but being afterwards diſpleaſed with his lordſhip's deſign of marrying that lady, after having procured a divorce from her huſband, he took the ſame liberty of opening his mind upon this, as he had always done upon other occaſions, and declared with great warmth againſt a match, which he apprehended would prove the ruin of his intereſt with the viſcount. The courtier made no ſcruple of ſacrificing his friend to his love; and diſcloſing all to the object of his affections, it was immediately reſolved between them, that the ſucceſsful iſſue of their intrigue neceſſarily required the removal of Sir Thomas out of the way. Accordingly, after ſome fruitleſs trials to that purpoſe, the method of poiſoning was pitched on, as the ſureſt in the attempt, and the ſafeſt from a diſcovery, if they could get him into their power. With this view, the minion firſt obtained for him the offer of an embaſſy to Ruſſia from his majeſty; and then prevailing on him to refuſe it, eaſily procured his impriſonment for a contempt of the king's commands. He was ſent to the Tower on the 21ſt of April, 1613, and all engines ſet at work to compaſs the villainous deſign. After ſome time, his father came to town, and petitioned the king for his diſcharge. He likewiſe applied to the viſcount Rocheſter, to whom ſeveral preſſing letters were written by Sir Thomas himſelf, but all to no purpoſe. Sir Thomas had no ſuſpicion at firſt, that his impriſonment was his friend's contrivance; but at length diſcovering it, he expoſtulated with him by letter in the ſevereſt terms, and even proceeded to threats of making ſome important diſcoveries relative to Rocheſter's former conduct, which terrified the favourite ſo much, that he charged the lieutenant of the Tower to look

look to Overbury well; "for if ever he came out, it would be his ruin, or one of the two muſt die."

In the mean time, many attempts by poiſon were made upon Overbury; none of which ſucceeded, till an empoiſoned clyſter was given him on the 14th of September, under a pretence of removing thoſe complaints, which, unknown to him, were occaſioned by their former wicked practices on him. He never ceaſed vomiting and purging till he expired; and being of a ſtrong conſtitution, he ſtruggled many hours in the agonies of death, which at length put an end to his extreme torture, about five o'clock the next morning. His corpſe being exceedingly noiſome, was interred about three the ſame day in the Tower-chapel. Immediately after his death, ſome ſuſpicion of the true cauſe of it was rumoured about; but the great perſonages concerned, prevailed ſo far, as to make it believed that he died of the venereal diſeaſe. Nevertheleſs, the whole was diſcovered about two years after, when the under-agents were all apprehended, tried, and executed. The favourite alſo, now earl of Somerſet, as well as his counteſs (for he had married the lady ſome time before) were both tried and condemned; but they at length received his majeſty's pardon. The counteſs, however, underwent a very miſerable fate, dying of a *procidentia vulvæ et uteri*, which hanging down inverted to her knees, and mortifying piece-meal, occaſioned the moſt exquiſite tortures.

Sir Thomas Overbury was the author of ſeveral works in verſe and proſe; all which were reprinted at London, in 1753, in 8vo. His character is repreſented by an hiſtorian of thoſe times, who, having related the occaſion and circumſtances of his death, proceeds in the following terms: "In this manner fell Sir Thomas Overbury, worthy of a longer life and a better fate; and if I may compare private men with princes, like Germanicus Cæſar; both by poiſon procured by the malice of a woman, both about the thirty-third year of their age, and both celebrated for their ſkill and judgment in poetry, their learning, and their wiſdom. Overbury (continues this writer) was a gentleman of an ancient family, but had ſome blemiſhes charged upon his character, either through a too great ambition, or the inſolence of a haughty temper.---After his return from his travels, the viſcount Rocheſter embraced him with ſo entire a friendſhip, that exerciſing by his majeſty's ſpecial favour, the office of ſecretary proviſionally, he not only communicated to Sir Thomas the ſecrets, but many times gave him the packets and letters unopened, before they had been peruſed by the king himſelf; which as it prevailed too much upon his early years, ſo as to make him, in the opinion of ſome, thought high and ambitious, yet he was ſo far from violating his truſt and confidence, that he remains now one example among others who have ſuffered in their perſons or their fortunes, for a freedom of advice, which none but ſincere friends will give, and many are ſuch ill friends to themſelves as not to receive."

P.

PARKER (MATTHEW) the ſecond proteſtant archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born of reputable parents in the city of Norwich, the 6th of Auguſt, 1504, and educated at Corpus-Chriſti or Bennet college in Cambridge, of which he

was afterwards chosen a fellow. He soon rendered himself so conspicuous for his learning, that he was, among other eminent scholars, invited by cardinal Wolsey to Oxford, to furnish and adorn his new magnificent foundation. This invitation he did not think proper to accept; but continued to reside in his own college, where he pursued his studies with the most diligent application. Having taken orders, he became a frequent preacher at court, at St. Paul's Cross, and other public places. In 1533 he was appointed chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, who preferred him to the deanery of Stoke, and who had such a particular regard and esteem for him, and was so well assured of his zeal for the reformation, that, a little before her death, she earnestly recommended her daughter Elizabeth to his pious care and instruction. He was afterwards chaplain to king Henry VIII. and his son Edward VI. He held several livings successively, and through the recommendation of Henry VIII. was chosen master of Corpus-Christi college, Cambridge, to which he proved a very generous benefactor. By Edward VI. he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln; and under these two princes he lived in great reputation and affluence. But in queen Mary's reign he was deprived of all his preferments on account of his being married, as it was pretended, but the real cause was his zeal for the reformed religion. He supported this reverse of fortune with a chearful and contented mind, and during his retirement translated the Psalms into English verse, and wrote a Defence of the Marriage of Priests.

The accession of queen Elizabeth made a great change in his circumstances, for he then not only became free from all danger, but was exalted to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. His great prudence, conduct, experience, and learning, peculiarly qualified him for this important office, and to carry on the work of reformation with vigor to its perfect establishment. He was consecrated in Lambeth-chapel, on the 17th of December, 1559, by William Barlow bishop of Chichester, John Scory bishop of Hereford, Miles Coverdale bishop of Exeter, and John Hodgkin bishop of Bedford. We choose to mention this circumstance so minutely, because the Romanists invented a tale afterwards, that he had been consecrated at the Nag's-head tavern, in Cheapside. But this calumny has been fully refuted by arch-deacon Mason, archbishop * Bramhall, and P. F. Le Courayer, and likewise disproved by many catho-

* JOHN BRAMHALL, archbishop of Armagh, was one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire, about the year 1593, and received his education at Sidney-college, Cambridge. Having finished his studies and entered into holy orders, he was successively presented to several benefices, and in 1630 took the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1633 he resigned all his ecclesiastical preferments in England, and went over to Ireland at the invitation of the lord viscount Wentworth, deputy of that kingdom; by whose interest he obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, and soon after the bishopric of Londonderry. He was a great stickler for the patrimony of the church, and, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland, upwards of thirty thousand pounds a year of her just rights. He had also a considerable hand in bringing the Irish church to a conformity with that of England, by persuading the former to embrace the thirty-nine articles of religion. His zeal, however, in these and other matters, exposed him to the resentment of some factious spirits, who, in March 1641, preferred against him a charge of high treason; and though his conduct seems to have been irreproachable, yet he was unable to escape the threatened danger without the interposition of the royal authority in his behalf; and

catholics, ſo that to believe it now-a-days, requires more than even popiſh credulity.

Dr. Parker being thus conſtituted primate and metropolitan of the Engliſh church, took care to have the ſees filled with learned and worthy men, and acquitted himſelf in his high ſtation with equal prudence and capacity. He died on the 17th of May, 1575, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, and was buried in his own private chapel at Lambeth. He was a man of a grave aſpect, of a mild diſpoſition, and courteous demeanour; pious, ſober, temperate; ſtrict in the diſtribution of juſtice; a great patron and zealous defender of the church of England, againſt the attacks both of puritans and papiſts. He was of a very charitable and generous temper, and his liberality and bounty did not die with him, for many illuſtrious monuments of it ſtill remain. He founded a grammar ſchool at Rochdale in Lancaſhire. To Corpus-Chriſti college, Cambridge, where he was educated, he gave lands for the maintenance of two fellows and thirteen ſcholars, three hundred and ten ounces of plate, the perpetual advowſon of St. Mary Abchurch in London, a hundred pounds to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of a fire in the common hall there, from the 1ſt of November to the laſt day of February. Beſides, he built the inner library of that college, and furniſhed it with a great number of valuable manuſcripts and printed books. He alſo gave to the univerſity library, a hundred choice books, ſome printed and ſome in manuſcript.

This prelate wrote an account of the lives of his predeceſſors in the ſee of Canterbury; and it was chiefly by his means that the great Engliſh Bible, commonly called the Biſhops' Bible, was publiſhed. To him we are likewiſe indebted for the publication of four of the beſt of our ancient Engliſh hiſtorians, namely, Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris, Aſſer, and Thomas Walſingham. He loved and patronized the arts, and employed a painter and two engravers in his palace at Lambeth. "It ſhould alſo be remembered to his honour, (ſays Mr. Granger) that he was the firſt founder of the ſociety of antiquaries in England."

PARR (CATHARINE) queen to Henry VIII. was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal in Weſtmoreland; and, though a widow, (ſhe having before been married to John Nevil, lord Latimer,) attracted the heart of that monarch, to whom ſhe was married in July 1543. She was celebrated for her learning, and was early educated in polite literature, as was the taſte among women of faſhion at that time in England; and, as ſhe advanced in life, ſhe grew fond of ſtudying the Scriptures. Several learned men, who were retained as her chaplains, preached to her every day in her privy-chamber, and frequently touched ſuch abuſes as were common in the church. This practice was approved by the king, who often permitted her to confer with him on religious ſubjects. But

and the king ſent over a letter to Ireland, to ſtop all proceedings againſt him. Not long after, he privately embarked for England, where he exerted himſelf in the ſervice of Charles I. till the affairs of that monarch were reduced to the brink of ruin; and then, in 1644, he withdrew into the Low-Countries. Returning to England at the Reſtoration, he was, on the 18th of January, 1661, appointed archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland. He died of the palſy on the 25th of June, 1663. His works, which are chiefly of the controverſial kind, have been printed together in one volume folio.

But when diſeaſe and confinement had increaſed his natural impatience of contradiction, and when, in preſence of the biſhop of Wincheſter, and others of his party, ſhe had been urging her old topic of perfecting the Reformation, the king, after ſhe had retired, broke out into theſe expreſſions: "A good hearing it is, when women become ſuch clerks! and a thing much to my comfort, to come in my old age to be taught by my wife!" The biſhop of Wincheſter did not fail to improve this opportunity of aggravating the queen's inſolence; and after inſinuating the danger of cheriſhing ſuch a ſerpent in his boſom, accuſed her of treaſon cloaked with hereſy. Upon this the king was prevailed on to give a warrant to draw up articles that would affect her life, and the day and hour were appointed when ſhe was to be ſeized. However, the deſign being accidentally diſcovered to her, ſhe waited upon the king, who received her kindly, and purpoſely began a diſcourſe about religion. She anſwered, "That women by their creation at firſt were made ſubject to men; and they being made after the image of God, as the women were after their image, ought to inſtruct their wives; and that ſhe was much more to be taught by his majeſty, who was a prince of ſuch excellent learning and wiſdom." "Not ſo, by St. Mary," ſaid the king, "you are become a doctor, Kate, able to inſtruct us; and not to be inſtructed by us." To which ſhe replied, "That it ſeemed he had much miſtaken her freedom in arguing with him, ſince ſhe did it to engage him in diſcourſe, in order to amuſe this painful time of his infirmity, and that ſhe might receive profit by his learned converſation; in which laſt point ſhe had not miſſed her aim, always referring herſelf in theſe matters, as ſhe ought, to his majeſty." "And is it even ſo, ſweetheart," ſaid the king, "then we are perfect friends again." The day, which had been appointed for carrying her to the Tower, being fine, the king took a walk in the garden, and ſent for the queen. While they were together, the lord-chancellor, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, came with the guards. The king ſtepped aſide to him; and, after a little diſcourſe, was heard to call him "Knave, aye arrant knave, a fool, and a beaſt," and ordered him to quit his preſence. The queen, not knowing on what errand he came, endeavoured with gentle words to pacify the king's anger; "Ah! poor ſoul," cried the king, "thou little knoweſt how ill he deſerves this at thy hands. On my word, ſweetheart, he has been toward thee an errant knave, and ſo let him go."

By her thus happily conquering the king's reſentment, ſhe ſurvived him; and at his deceaſe, in 1547, he bequeathed her, as a mark of his affection, a legacy of four thouſand pounds, beſides her jointure. She was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord-admiral of England, and uncle to king Edward VI. She, however, lived but a very ſhort time with him; for ſhe died in child-bed in September 1548. In her life-time ſhe publiſhed, "Prayers, or Meditations, wherein the Mind is ſtirred patiently to ſuffer all Afflictions here, and to ſet at nought the vain Proſperity of this World, and always long for the everlaſting Felicity:" and among her papers was found, Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life; which was publiſhed with a preface by the great lord Burleigh.

PATRICK (Simon) biſhop of Ely, one of the moſt learned men, as well as beſt writers, of his time, was the ſon of a mercer at Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire,

ſhire, where he was born on the 8th of September, 1626; and in 1644 was admitted into Queen's college, Cambridge. Taking the degrees in arts at the uſual ſeaſons, he was choſen fellow of his college; and about the ſame time received holy orders from Dr. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Norwich. He was ſoon after taken into the family of Sir Walter St. John, of Batterſea, who gave him that living in 1658. Three years after, he was elected by a majority of fellows maſter of Queen's college, in oppoſition to a royal mandamus, appointing Mr. Anthony Sparrow for that place; but the affair being brought before the king and council, was decided in favor of Mr. Sparrow; and ſome of the fellows, if not all, who had ſided with Mr. Patrick, were ejected. In 1662 the earl of Bedford preſented him to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, where he endeared himſelf to his pariſhioners by his excellent inſtructions and good example, and particularly by continuing among them during the whole time of the plague in 1665.

Having ſufficient reaſons of diſlike to his college at Cambridge, he went to Oxford for his degrees in divinity; and entering himſelf of Chriſt-church college, took his doctor's degree there in 1666. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty about the ſame period. In 1668 he publiſhed his Friendly Debate between a Conformiſt and a Non-conformiſt, which was anſwered by the diſſenters. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough. During the reign of king James II. he was one of thoſe illuſtrious champions, who, by their preaching and writing, defended the proteſtant religion againſt the attacks of the church of Rome. In 1686 he and Dr. William Jane, the two chaplains then in waiting, held a conference with two Romiſh prieſts, in the preſence of his majeſty, who was deſirous of converting Lawrence Hyde earl of Rocheſter to popery; but this conference, inſtead of bringing over the earl, only ſerved to confirm him in his old principles. Biſhop Kennet, who relates this, adds, that the king, going off abruptly, was heard to ſay, "he never ſaw a bad cauſe ſo well, nor a good one ſo ill maintained." The king took great pains to gain Patrick over, ſent for him, treated him very kindly, and deſired him to abate of his zeal againſt his church, and quietly enjoy his own religion; but the dean replied, with a reſolution that never failed him when he thought his duty was concerned, "that he could not give up a religion ſo well proved as that of the proteſtants." Conformably to this principle, he oppoſed the reading of his majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience; and aſſiſted Dr. Thomas Teniſon in ſetting up a ſchool in the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, to confront the popiſh one opened at the Savoy, for ſeducing the youth of the town into popery. At the Revolution he was very active in ſettling the affairs of the church, and was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the review of the liturgy. In 1689 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, from whence, in 1691, he was tranſlated to that of Ely, in the room of the deprived biſhop Turner. Here he continued to perform all the offices of a good prelate, as well as of a good man; and died on the 31ſt of May, 1707, in the eighty-firſt year of his age. He publiſhed ſeveral works of the devotional kind, many ſermons, tracts againſt popery, and paraphraſes and commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures. Theſe laſt are excellent in their way, and perhaps the moſt uſeful of any ever written in the Engliſh language. Biſhop Burnet ranks Dr. Patrick among

thoſe many worthy and eminent clergymen of this nation, who deſerved a high character; and were indeed an honour to the church, and to the age in which they lived.

PATTISON (William) an unfortunate poet, was born at Peasmarſh, near Rye in Suſſex, in 1706. His father, who rented a conſiderable farm belonging to the earl of Thanet, diſcovering his ſtrong propenſity to literature, and not being in circumſtances to give him a proper education, applied to his noble landlord, who took him under his protection, and placed him at Appleby ſchool in Weſtmoreland, where he became acquainted with the reverend Mr. Noble, a clergyman of taſte and learning, who took great pleaſure in improving his mind and his judgment. Mr. Pattiſon, while here, was a great lover of ſolitude, and uſed frequently to retire to a romantic place near Appleby, which, from its reſemblance to ſome deſcriptions in Cowley, he called Cowley's Walk. In this wild ſcene of ragged rocks, ſhady woods, and murmuring ſtreams, he ſpent many agreeable afternoons, and moon-light evenings, indulging the pleaſing melancholy, which the awful ſolemnity of the place naturally inſpired; and here he wrote an elegant philoſophical poem, entitled, The Morning Contemplation. Upon his leaving Appleby, he removed to Sidney college in Cambridge, where he went through both the Latin and Engliſh claſſics with great advantage. He had, however, a particular averſion to public diſputations, and being impatient of reſtraint, could not well brook the diſcipline of the college; and his tutor treating him, as he thought, with too much rigour, he pinned a copy of verſes to his gown, to make his apology, and ſet off for London.

This imprudent ſtep gave his friends very great concern. They preſſed him to return, but the pleaſures of the town, and his romantic expectations of meeting with ſome generous patron, rendered him deaf to all advice. As he had no means of ſubſiſtence but what aroſe from ſubſcriptions to the poems he propoſed to publiſh, and as he wanted the prudence to huſband this precarious income, he was ſoon involved in the deepeſt diſtreſs; inſomuch that in a poem, entitled *Effigies Authoris*, addreſſed to lord Burlington, he deſcribes himſelf as deſtitute of money and friends, hunger preying on his vitals, and being obliged to paſs the night on a bench in St. James's Park; and in a private letter to a gentleman, he thus expreſſed himſelf, "Spare my bluſhes, I have not enjoyed the common neceſſaries of life theſe two days, &c." At length the ſucceſs of ſome of his compoſitions induced Curll, the bookſeller, to take him into his houſe; but, about a month after, he was ſeized with the ſmall-pox, and his heart being, as he ſaid, broke by his afflictions, he died in the twenty-firſt year of his age. He had a ſurpriſing genius, and had raiſed hopes in all that knew him, of his becoming one of the moſt eminent poets of the age. His example may be of uſe to check the ſallies of youth, to make them more attentive to the ſage advice of friendſhip and experience, and to ſhew them the inſignificance of the brighteſt parts without a due mixture of prudence. His poetical works were publiſhed in 1728, in two volumes octavo.

PENN (William) an illuſtrious perſon among the quakers, and the founder and legiſlator of the colony of Pennſylvania, was the ſon of Sir William

William Penn, knight, one of the commanders at the taking of Jamaica, and was born in London on the 14th of October, 1644. In 1660 he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Chriſt-church, in Oxford; and there, having received an impreſſion from the preaching of one Thomas Loe, a quaker, he and ſome other ſtudents withdrew from the national form of worſhip, and held private meetings, where they preached and prayed among themſelves. This giving great offence to the heads of the colleges, Mr. Penn was fined for nonconformity, and ſtill continuing his religious exerciſes, was at length expelled his college. Upon his return home, he was, for the ſame reaſon, treated with great ſeverity by his father, who at laſt turned him out of doors; but his reſentment abating, he ſent him to France in company with ſome perſons of quality, where he remained for ſome time, and returned not only well ſkilled in the French language, but a polite and accompliſhed gentleman. In 1666 his father committed to his care a conſiderable eſtate in Ireland; but being found in one of the quakers meetings in Cork, he, with many others, was confined in priſon, but, on his writing to the earl of Orrery, was ſoon diſcharged. However, his father being informed that he ſtill adhered to his opinions, ſent for him to England, and finding him inflexible to all his arguments, had the cruelty to turn him out of doors a ſecond time. About the year 1668, he became a public preacher among the quakers, and in that year was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, where he wrote ſeveral treatiſes, and being diſcharged after ſeven months impriſonment, went to Ireland, where he alſo preached among the quakers. Returning to England, he was in 1670 committed to Newgate for preaching in Gracechurch-ſtreet meeting-houſe, London; but being tried for that offence at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old-Bailey, he was acquitted. On the 16th of September, the ſame year, his father, who was then perfectly reconciled to him, died, and left him both his paternal bleſſing and a plentiful fortune; but his perſecutions were not yet at an end, for, on the 5th of February, 1671, he was again ſent priſoner to Newgate, for preaching at a meeting in Wheeler-ſtreet, London; and during his impriſonment, which laſted ſix months, he wrote ſeveral treatiſes. After his diſcharge, he went into Holland and Germany; and, in the beginning of the year 1672, married and ſettled with his family at Rickmanſworth, in Hertfordſhire. The ſame year he publiſhed more pieces, and particularly one againſt Reeve and Muggleton. In 1677 he again travelled into Holland and Germany, in order to propagate his opinions, and had frequent converſations with the princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of the queen of Bohemia, and ſiſter to the princeſs Sophia, mother of king George I.

In March 1681, king Charles II. in conſideration of the ſervices of Mr. Penn's father, and ſeveral debts due to him from the crown at the time of his deceaſe, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs the province lying on the weſt ſide of the river Delaware, in North America, formerly belonging to the Dutch, and then called the New Netherlands. The name was now changed to that of Pennſylvania, in honour of Mr. Penn, whom and his heirs his majeſty made abſolute proprietors and governors of that country. On obtaining this grant, Mr. Penn publiſhed a brief account of that province, with the king's patent; and as he propoſed an eaſy purchaſe of lands, and good terms of ſettlement for ſuch as were inclined to remove thither, many families

families went over, when he appointed commiſſioners to purchaſe the land he had received from the king of the native Indians, and concluded a peace with them. The city of Philadelphia was planned and built; and he himſelf drew up the fundamental conſtitutions of Pennſylvania in twenty-four articles. In November 1681 he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and the next year he embarked for Pennſylvania, where he continued about two years, and then returned to England. Upon the acceſſion of king James II. to the throne, he was taken into a great degree of favour with his majeſty, which expoſed him to the imputation of being a papiſt; and Dr. Tillotſon, among others, having entertained a ſuſpicion of him, Mr. Penn fully vindicated himſelf. However, upon the Revolution, being ſuſpected of diſaffection to the government, he was examined before the council, on the 10th of December, 1688, and obliged to give ſecurity for his appearance on the firſt day of the next term, which was afterwards continued. He was ſeveral times diſcharged and examined; and at length warrants being iſſued out againſt him, he was forced to conceal himſelf for two or three years; but being at laſt permitted to appear before the king and council, he repreſented his innocence ſo effectually that he was acquitted. In Auguſt 1699, he embarked with his family for Pennſylvania; whence he returned to England in 1701, in order to vindicate his proprietary right, which had been attacked during his abſence. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion, he enjoyed a great ſhare of her favour, and frequently appeared at court: but in 1707, he was involved in a law-ſuit with the executors of a perſon who had formerly been his ſteward; and though he was generally thought to be aggrieved, the court of chancery did not think proper to relieve him; on which account he was obliged to live within the rules of the Fleet for ſeveral months, till the matter in diſpute was accommodated. He died at his ſeat at Ruſhcomb, near Twyford, in Buckinghamſhire, the 30th of July, 1718, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age. He wrote a great number of works, the moſt eſteemed of which are, 1. Primitive Chriſtianity revived: 2. Defence of a Paper, entitled Goſpel Truths, againſt the exceptions of the biſhop of Cork: 3. A Perſuaſive to Moderation: 4. Good Advice to the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Proteſtant Diſſenter: 5. The ſandy Foundation ſhaken: 6. No Croſs, no Crown: 7. The great Caſe of Liberty of Conſcience debated: 8. The Chriſtian Quaker and his Teſtimony ſtated and vindicated: 9. A Diſcourſe of the general Rule of Faith and Practice, and Judge of Controverſy: 10. England's preſent Intereſt conſidered: 11. An Addreſs to Proteſtants: 12. A Treatiſe on Oaths: 13. Reflections and Maxims: 14. A Brief Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the People called Quakers. All his works were collected and publiſhed in 1726, in two volumes folio. Mr. Penn's mild, generous, and pacific ſpirit, joined to his uncommon abilities, procured him reſpect from the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons, and rendered him beloved, not only by thoſe he ſettled in America, but by the very Indians themſelves.

PETTY (Sir WILLIAM) a ſingular inſtance of an univerſal practical genius, was the eldeſt ſon of Anthony Petty, a clothier, and was born at Rumſey, in Hampſhire, on the 16th of May 1623. Whilſt he was very young, he took great delight in converſing with artificers, and imitating their ſeveral trades,

trades, which he performed very dexterously at twelve years of age. And he tells us himself, that, " at the full age of fifteen years, he had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongue, the whole body of common arithmetic, the practical geometry and astronomy conducing to navigation, dialling, with the knowledge of several mechanical trades. After this he went to the university of Caen in Normandy; and upon his return to England was preferred in the king's navy, where at the age of twenty years he had gotten up about threescore pounds, with as much mathematics as any one of his age was known to have had." With this money, soon after the breaking out of the civil war between king Charles I. and his parliament, he retired into the Netherlands and France for three years; and having vigorously prosecuted his studies, especially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, he returned home to Rumsey, and brought with him his brother Anthony, (whom he had bred up) with about ten pounds more than he had carried out of England. It is supposed, that when he was abroad, he chiefly maintained himself by traffic. While he was at Paris, he studied anatomy, and read Vesalius with Mr. Hobbes, " who (as Mr. Wood says) loved his company exceeding well, and was not wanting on all occasions to forward his pregnant genius."

In 1647, having invented an instrument for double writing, he obtained a patent from the parliament for the sole teaching of that art for seventeen years. The year following he went to Oxford, where he practised physic and chemistry, and assisted Dr. Clayton, the anatomy professor, in his dissections. On the 7th of March, 1649, he was created doctor of physic in that university, and chosen a fellow of Brazen-nose-college; at which time he was one of the society engaged in cultivating natural knowledge and the new philosophy, who often met at his lodgings. On the 25th of June, 1650, he was admitted a candidate of the college of Physicians of London; and in December following was one of the persons chiefly concerned in the recovery of a woman who had been hanged at Oxford, for the supposed murder of her bastard child. And on the first of January, 1650-1, he was made professor of anatomy at Oxford, upon the resignation of Dr. Clayton. In the ensuing month, Dr. Knight having quitted the music professorship in Gresham college, Dr. Petty was chosen to succeed him.

By these preferments, according to his own account, Dr. Petty had improved his stock to four hundred pounds, and having an hundred pounds more advanced him to go to Ireland, he landed at Waterford on the 10th of September, 1652. He was sent thither in the quality of a physician to the army, with an allowance of twenty shillings a day, and was likewise physician to three successive lord-lieutenants, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell, in which post he continued till June, 1659, and gained by his practice about four hundred pounds a year more than his salary. In 1654, perceiving that the admeasurements of the lands, forfeited by the rebellion there in 1641, and intended for a recompence to the soldiers who had suppressed it, were very insufficiently managed, he obtained a contract, dated the 11th of December that year, for making the said admeasurements, by which he gained about nine thousand pounds, and six hundred pounds more for directing an after survey of the adventurers lands. These sums, together with what he had acquired by his other employments, raised him an estate

of thirteen thouſand pounds, at a time when as much land was bought for ten ſhillings in real money, as would yield ten ſhillings a year rent.

On the 14th of July, 1655, Dr. Petty was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians. He was likewiſe one of the commiſſioners for parcelling out the lands in Ireland to the army, after they were ſurveyed, and clerk of the council there; as alſo ſecretary to the lord lieutenant Henry Cromwell, by whoſe intereſt, in 1658, he was elected one of the burgeſſes for Weſtlow in Cornwall, to ſerve in the parliament of Richard Cromwell, which met at Weſtminſter on the 27th of January, 1658-9. In this parliament he was impeached on the 25th of March following by Sir Hierom Sankey, for miſmanagement of the diſtributions and allotments of the Iriſh lands, with other offences relating to that affair. The charge was general, and Dr. Petty being then in Ireland, many gentlemen of the long robe were againſt receiving it, till it was digeſted into particulars; but at laſt it was reſolved, that he ſhould be ſummoned to attend the houſe that day month. However, he came over ſooner, and appearing in the houſe on the 19th of April, anſwered to the charge on the 21ſt, to which Sir Hierom replied. Upon this the matter being adjourned, and that parliament diſſolved the next day, it was not brought to any iſſue. Henry Cromwell had written over a letter in his favour to ſecretary Thurloe, dated the 11th of that month. Soon after Dr. Petty went back to Ireland, where endeavours were uſed to proſecute him, and he was removed from his public employments; though the lord-lieutenant ſtill continued to entertain a good opinion of him.

Dr. Petty returning to England the ſame year, became a member of the *Rota* Club, which uſed to meet at Miles's Coffee-houſe in New-Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, among whom were Mr. James Harrington, Henry Neville, and other ingenious men. This club laſted till about the 21ſt of February, 1659-60. But before they broke up, Dr. Petty went again into Ireland, where he continued till the Reſtoration; and then returning into England, he was introduced to king Charles II. by whom he was graciouſly received, and who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Having now reſigned his profeſſorſhip in Greſham College, he obtained the grant of a patent, by which he was conſtituted ſurveyor-general of Ireland. In 1663 he was continued a fellow of the college of phyſicians by their new charter, and by the charter of the Royal Society appointed one of their firſt council. About this time he was much talked of for his new invention of a double-bottomed ſhip, to ſail againſt wind and tide; which in July, 1663, made one very ſucceſsful voyage from Dublin to Holyhead, and back again, contrary to the expectation of moſt perſons, who thought it an impracticable experiment. But in a ſecond voyage it had the misfortune to be loſt in a violent ſtorm. This invention appeared ſo remarkable to the author of the Hiſtory of the Royal Society, that he has given it the following encomium: "It was (ſays he) the moſt conſiderable experiment that has been made in this age of experiments; if either we regard the great charge of the work, or the wonderful change it was likely to make in navigation, or the great ſucceſs to which this firſt attempt was arrived. Though it was at firſt confronted with the doubts and objections of moſt ſeamen of our nation, yet it ſoon confuted them by experience. It appeared very much to excel all other forms of ſhips in ſailing, in carriage, in ſecurity, and many other ſuch benefits. Its firſt voyage it performed with admirable ſwiftneſs. And though it miſcarried after its

its return, yet it was deſtroyed by a common fate, and by ſuch a dreadful tempeſt, as overwhelmed a great fleet the ſame night; ſo that the ancient fabric of ſhips have no reaſon to triumph over that new model, when of threeſcore and ten ſail, that were in the ſame ſtorm, there was not one eſcaped to bring the news." Sir William preſented a model of this ſhip to the Royal Society, which is yet preſerved in their repoſitory. He afterwards employed himſelf for many years in endeavouring to improve upon his ſcheme, and procured another veſſel to be built, but this did not anſwer the intended purpoſe, and all his labours in this way at length came to nothing. In 1665 he communicated to the Royal Society a diſcourſe concerning the building of ſhips; which lord Brouneker, their preſident, took it into his own poſſeſſion, and kept for many years, ſaying it was too great a ſecret of ſtate to be commonly peruſed. He was the author of many other uſeful inventions, ſeveral of which were laid before the Royal Society, whoſe inſtitution he very diligently promoted, and was frequently choſen one of their council.

In 1666 Sir William drew up a treatiſe, called *Verbum Sapienti*, containing an account of the wealth and expences of England, and the method of raiſing taxes in the moſt equal manner; ſhewing likewiſe that England can bear the charge of four millions per annum, when the occaſions of government require it. The next year he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Hardreſs Waller, and relict of Sir Maurice Fenton; and afterwards ſet up iron works and pilchard fiſhing, opened lead mines and a timber trade, in Kerro, which turned to a very good account. In 1684 he was choſen preſident of the philoſophical ſociety formed at Dublin, in imitation of that at London. In the town of Rumſey there is a houſe that was given by him for the maintenance of a charity-ſchool, the rent of which is ſtill applied to that uſe. He died at his houſe in Piccadilly, on the 16th of December, 1687, in the 65th year of his age, leaving behind him a very large fortune; and was buried in the church of Rumſey.

Sir William Petty was a man of great abilities, extenſive knowledge, and extraordinary induſtry and application. He gave early proofs of that comprehenſive and inquiſitive genius for which he was afterwards ſo eminent; and he made his way in the world under great diſadvantage in point of circumſtances.* The variety of purſuits in which he was engaged, ſhews that he had a genius capable of any thing to which he choſe to apply it. He was an excellent chemiſt and anatomiſt, and a perfect maſter of every other kind of knowledge that was requiſite to the profeſſion of phyſic. He was a very able mathematician, had a fine hand at drawing, was ſkilful in the practical part of mechanics, and a moſt exact ſurveyor. But his chief bias ſeems to have been towards cultivating the common arts of life, and political intereſts of ſtates. Theſe were his favourite ſtudies, and continued with him to the laſt; as he acquaints us himſelf in the following paſſage of his will, which is dated the 2d of May, 1685. "I being now (ſays he) about ſixty-two years old, intend the improvement of my lands in Ireland; and ſo to get in the many debts owing unto me;

* He told Mr. Aubrey, that he was driven to great ſtraits for money, when he was in France; and that he had lived a week upon two or three pennyworth of walnuts. But he, at length, made his way through all difficulties; and, as he expreſſed it to that gentleman, "hewed out his fortune himſelf." *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

and

and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fifh, and timber, whereof my eftate is capable. And as for ftudies and experiments, I think now to confine the fame to the anatomy of the people, and political arithmetic; as alfo to the improvement of fhips, land carriages, guns, and pumps, as of moft ufe to mankind; not blaming the ftudy of other men."

He wrote, 1. Advice to Mr. Samuel Hartlib: 2. A Treatife on Taxes and Contributions: 3. An Eflay in Political Arithmetic, concerning the Growth of the City of London: 4. Obfervations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality in 1681, and the State of that City: 5. The Political Anatomy of Ireland: 6. Political Arithmetic, or a Difcourfe concerning the Extent and Value of Lands, People, Buildings, Hufbandry, Manufactures, Commerce, &c. 7. The Politician Difcovered: 8. Five Eflays in Political Arithmetic: 9. Several Papers in the Philofophical Tranfactions; and other pieces.

PHILIPS (CATHARINE) an Engliſh poeteſs, who ſhone without a rival among the female wits of her time, was the daughter of Mr. John Fowler, a merchant of London, and was born in the pariſh of St. Mary Wool-church, in 1631. At the age of eight years ſhe was removed to a ſchool at Hackney, where ſhe made great improvements. Mr. Aubrey ſays, "that ſhe was very apt to learn, and made verſes when ſhe was at ſchool; that ſhe devoted herſelf to religious duties when ſhe was very young; that ſhe would then pray by herſelf an hour together; that ſhe had read the Bible through before ſhe was full five years old; that ſhe could ſay, by heart, many chapters and paſſages of Scripture; and was a frequent hearer of ſermons, which ſhe would bring away entire in her memory." She became afterwards a perfect miſtreſs of the French tongue, and learned the Italian under the tuition of Sir Charles Cotterel, for whom ſhe had a great friendſhip, and with whom ſhe correſponded when he was at a diſtance from her; though the intimacy between her and this gentleman appears to have been entirely founded on their mutual taſte for polite literature, and not the reſult of any attachment of a different kind. About the year 1647, ſhe was married to James Philips, of the priory of Cardigan, Eſq; to whom ſhe is ſaid to have been an excellent wife: and it is obſerved that ſhe not only performed the conjugal duties with fidelity and affection, but was highly ſerviceable to her huſband in affairs, in which few wives are thought capable of being uſeful: for his fortune being much encumbered, ſhe exerted her intereſt with Sir Charles Cotterel, and other perſons of diſtinction, who admired her underſtanding, in her huſband's favour, who ſoon extricated him from the difficulties under which he laboured. As ſhe was born with a genius for poetry, ſo ſhe began early in life to improve it, and compoſed many poems on various occaſions for her amuſement, in her receſs at Cardigan, and retirement elſewhere. Theſe being diſperſed among her friends and acquaintance, were by an unknown hand collected together, and publiſhed in 8vo. in 1663, without her knowledge or conſent. The reputation of her abilities procured her the eſteem of many perſons of diſtinction; and upon her going into Ireland, in order to accompany her intimate friend the viſcounteſs of Duncannon, and alſo with a view of tranſacting ſome of her huſband's affairs in that kingdom, her great merit ſoon made her known to the duke and dutcheſs of Ormond, the earls of Orrery and Roſcommon, Dr. Jeremy Taylor, biſhop of Down and Connor, and other perſons of rank, who ſhewed her

her ſingular marks of their eſteem. While Mrs. Philips remained in Ireland, ſhe, at the deſire of lord Orrery, tranſlated from the French of Corneille the tragedy of Pompey, which was ſeveral times acted in the now theatre there, with great applauſe, in the years 1663 and 1664, in which laſt year it was publiſhed. She alſo tranſlated Corneille's tragedy of Horace, excepting the fifth act, which was done by Sir John Denham. In 1663, ſhe quitted Ireland, and went to Cardigan, where ſhe ſpent the remaining part of that, and the beginning of the next year, in a ſort of melancholy retirement; for ſhe appears to have been dejected at ſome ill ſucceſs in her huſband's affairs. Her ſituation here was alſo diſagreeable, as ſhe was fond of the ſociety of perſons of an ingenious and literary turn, a pleaſure which it was not eaſy to obtain in this place. However, on her going to London, her ſpirits were recruited by the converſation of her friends there: but ſhe did not enjoy this ſatisfaction long, for ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with the ſmall-pox, and died of it in Fleet-ſtreet, in the thirty-third year of her age, in June 1664.

This ingenious lady, who was much celebrated in her own time, under the title of the MATCHLESS ORINDA, is ſaid to have been in her perſon of a middle ſtature, pretty fat, and of a ruddy complexion. She was not only diſtinguiſhed for her poetical abilities, but for her generous, charitable diſpoſition, and her kindneſs to all in diſtreſs. The famous Cowley expreſſed his reſpect for her memory by an elegant ode upon her death; and Dryden has more than once mentioned her with honour. But it has been obſerved, that her poems are more to be admired for propriety and beauty of thought than for harmony of verſification, in which ſhe was ſomewhat deficient. After her death, her poems and tranſlations were publiſhed in one volume folio, in 1667; and, in 1705, a ſmall volume of her letters to Sir Charles Cotterel was printed, under the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus; the editor of which tells us, that "they were the effect of an happy intimacy between herſelf and the late famous Poliarchus, and are an admirable pattern for the pleaſing correſpondence of a virtuous friendſhip. They will ſufficiently inſtruct us, how an intercourſe of writing between perſons of different ſexes ought to be managed with delight and innocence; and teach the world not to load ſuch a commerce with cenſure and detraction, when it is removed at ſuch a diſtance from even the appearance of guilt." We ſhall ſelect a paſſage from one of theſe letters, as a ſpecimen of Mrs. Philips's epiſtolary ſtile. "I could never govern my paſſions (ſays ſhe) by the leſſons of the Stoics, who at beſt rather tell us what we ſhould be, than teach us how to be ſo: they ſhew the journey's end, but leave us to get thither as we can. I would be eaſy to myſelf in all the viciſſitudes of fortune, and Seneca tells me I ought to be ſo, and that 'tis the only way to be happy; but I know that as well as the Stoic. I would not depend on others for my felicity; and Epictetus ſays, if I do not, nothing ſhall trouble me. I have a great veneration for theſe philoſophers, and allow they give us many inſtructions that I find applicable and true; but as far as I can ſee, the art of contentment is as little to be learned, though it be much boaſted of, in the works of the Heathens, as the doctrine of forgiving our enemies. 'Tis the ſchool of chriſtianity that teaches both us theſe excellent leſſons. And as the theory of our religion gives us reaſon to conform and reſign our will to that

of the Eternal, who is infinitely wiſe, and juſt, and great, and good; ſo the practice of our duty, though in the moſt difficult caſes, gives us a ſecret ſatisfaction, that ſurpaſſes all other earthly pleaſures. And when we have once had the experiment of it, we may truly ſay the poet was in the right to exhort us to ſtudy virtue, becauſe the more we practiſe it, 'twill prove the more pleaſant, more eaſy, and more worthy of love."

PHILIPS (JOHN) an ingenious poet, ſon of Dr. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordſhire, the 30th of December, 1676. He was educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, and at Chriſt-church college, in Oxford, where he applied to his ſtudies with uncommon diligence, and was honoured with the acquaintance of the beſt and politeſt gentlemen of the univerſity, among whom he was particularly intimate with Mr. Edmund Smith, author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus. The firſt poem by which he was diſtinguiſhed, was his Splendid Shilling, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt burleſque poems in the Engliſh language. On his coming to London, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Robert Harley, Eſq. afterwards earl of Oxford, and Henry St. John, Eſq. afterwards lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, at whoſe requeſt he wrote a poem on the famous battle of Blenheim, publiſhed in the year 1705. He alſo wrote a didactic poem, called Cyder, upon the model of Virgil's Georgics; and a Latin ode to Henry St. John, Eſq. which is reckoned a maſter-piece. He was beloved by all who knew him; and though he was ſomewhat reſerved and ſilent among ſtrangers, he behaved among his friends with great freedom, eaſe, and familiarity. He was averſe to diſputes, and thought no time ſo ill ſpent, and no wit ſo ill uſed, as that which is employed in ſuch debates. In ſhort, he was diſtinguiſhed by his innate goodneſs, unaffected piety, univerſal charity, and ſteady adhererence to his principles. He died at Hereford, of a lingering conſumption and aſthma, on the 15th of February, 1708, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age, and was interred in Hereford cathedral. Sir Simon Harcourt erected a monument to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, in which is Mr. Philips's buſt in relief, repreſented as in an arbour, interwoven with vines, laurel-branches, and apple-trees; and over it this motto, HONOS ERIT HUIC QUOQUE POMO, alluding to the high qualities aſcribed to the apple in his excellent poem upon Cyder. The epitaph, which is Latin, was written by Dr. Friend, and contains an account of his virtues and abilities.

PHILIPS (AMBROSE) an eminent Engliſh writer, was deſcended from an ancient family in Leiceſterſhire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his Paſtorals, which were greatly admired by Sir Richard Steele, and which Gildon, in his Art of Poetry, ranks with thoſe of Theocritus and Virgil. On his quitting the univerſity, he repaired to London, where he became acquainted with the wits, and Sir Richard Steele inſerted in the Tatler his poem called a Winter-piece. Sir Richard mentions it with honour; and Mr. Pope, who had a confirmed averſion to Philips, when he affected to deſpiſe his other works, always excepted this out of the number. Mr. Philips afterwards publiſhed The Life of John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Archbiſhop of York, in the reigns of James and Charles I. He was likewiſe concerned with Dr. Boulter and others,

others, in a paper called the Free-Thinker, ſince publiſhed in three vo'umes octavo, and duodecimo. After the acceſſion of king George I. to the throne, Mr. Philips was made a juſtice of the peace. In the mean time he incurred the diſpleaſure of Mr. Pope, who ſatiriſed him with his uſual ſeverity. This is ſaid to have been owing to his mentioning Mr. Pope as an enemy to the government. Philips not being able to uſe the laſh of ſatire againſt ſo expert a maſter of that weapon, had recourſe to another, and ſtuck up a rod at Button's coffee-houſe, with which he threatened to chaſtiſe his antagoniſt, whenever he ſhould meet him there. But Pope prudently declined coming to a place where he muſt have felt the reſentment of an offended author, as much ſuperior to him in bodily ſtrength, as inferior in the art of verſification. Mr. Philips beſides his poems, wrote three tragedies, the Diſtreſſed Mother, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, and the Briton. When his worthy friend Dr. Boulter was made archbiſhop of Armagh, he accompanied him into Ireland, where he obtained conſiderable employments, and was choſen repreſentative in parliament for the county of Armagh. He returned to England in 1748, but died ſoon after at his lodgings near Vauxhall. He was certainly far from being ſo contemptible a poet as Mr. Pope endeavoured to repreſent him.

PILKINGTON (Latitia) a lady diſtinguiſhed by her literary abilities, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a phyſician of Dutch extraction, who ſettled in Dublin, where ſhe was born in the year 1712. She had early a ſtrong inclination to letters, and when ſhe was grown up had ſo ſurpriſing a memory, that ſhe could repeat by heart almoſt all the poems of our moſt celebrated modern poets. She was married, when young, to the Rev. Mr. Matthew Pilkington, a gentleman known in the poetical world by his volume of Miſcellanies, reviſed by dean Swift; but his jealouſy occaſioned continual diſcontents. In the mean time, Mr. Pilkington came to London, to ſerve as chaplain to the lord mayor; and while he continued there, he wrote a very affectionate letter to his wife, in which he praiſed her poetry, and informed her that Mr. Pope, to whom he had ſhewn her verſes, longed to ſee the author, and that he himſelf heartily wiſhed her in London; upon which ſhe accepted the invitation, repaired to that metropolis, and then returned with her huſband to Ireland; but ſoon after, Mr. Pilkington entertaining freſh ſuſpicions of her fidelity, they ſeparated. She afterwards came over to England, and ſettled in London, where becoming known to Colley Cibber, ſhe, by his means, lived upon the contributions of the great; but theſe reſources failing, ſhe was arreſted for debt, and confined in the Marſhalſea priſon. After lying there ſome time, ſhe was releaſed by Mr. Cibber, who ſolicited charities for her. She now took a little ſhop in St. James's ſtreet, where ſhe ſold pamphlets and prints; and here, by the liberality of the great in ſubſcribing to her Memoirs, ſhe enjoyed for ſometime a decent competence. At length ſhe returned to Dublin, where ſhe printed the firſt volume of her Memoirs in octavo, through which are ſcattered many beautiful pieces of poetry. On this occaſion, ſhe received many handſome preſents from the perſons of diſtinction who bought her book; and as ſhe had been very ſevere in drawing characters of thoſe who had not ſhewn themſelves her friends, many others now endeavoured to diſarm her ſatire and conciliate her eſteem, that they might not be mentioned in an unfavourable light in her

ſecond

ſecond and third volumes, which were afterwards publiſhed. In ſhort, after living without the leaſt œconomy, in a continual ſucceſſion of want and plenty, ſhe died at Dublin, the 29th of Auguſt, 1750, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Her Memoirs are written with great ſprightlineſs and wit, and deſcribe the different humours of mankind very naturally. She alſo wrote a comedy called the Turkiſh Court, or London Apprentice, which was acted at Dublin in 1748, but never printed.

PITT (Christopher) an Engliſh poet, juſtly celebrated for his excellent tranſlation of Virgil's Æneid, was born in the year 1699. Having ſtudied four years at New-college in Oxford, and entered into holy orders, he was preſented by his friend and relation, Mr. George Pitt, to the living of Pimperne, Dorſetſhire, which he held during the remainder of his life. He had ſo poetical a turn, that, while he was a ſchool-boy, he wrote two large folios of manuſcript poems; one of which contained an entire tranſlation of Lucan, and the other conſiſted of various detached pieces, ſeveral of which were afterwards publiſhed in his volume of Miſcellaneous Poems. He was much eſteemed while at the univerſity, particularly by the well-known Dr. Young, who ſo much admired the early diſplays of his genius, that he uſed familiarly to call him his ſon. Next to his beautiful tranſlation of Virgil, Mr. Pitt gained the greateſt reputation by an Engliſh verſion of Vida's Art of Poetry, which he has executed with the ſtricteſt attention to the author's ſenſe, the utmoſt elegance of verſification, and with all the noble ſpirit of the original. This amiable poet died in the year 1748, without leaving, it is ſaid, one enemy behind him. On his tomb-ſtone were engraved theſe words: "He lived innocent, and died beloved."

PLOT (Dr. Robert) one of the moſt learned philoſophers and antiquaries of his age, was born at Sutton-Barn, in the pariſh of Borden, in Kent, in 1641. In 1658 he was entered of Magdalen-hall in Oxford; he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1661, that of maſter in 1664, and both the degrees in law in 1671. He afterwards removed to Univerſity-college. Being a very ingenious man, and particularly addicted to natural philoſophy, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1682 elected one of the ſecretaries of that learned body. He publiſhed their Philoſophical Tranſactions from No. 143 to No. 166, incluſive. In 1683, Elias Aſhmole, eſq; appointed him the firſt keeper of his Muſeum; and about the ſame time he was nominated by the vice-chancellor firſt profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Oxford. In 1687 he was made ſecretary to the earl-marſhal, and the following year received the title of hiſtoriographer to king James II. He reſigned his profeſſorſhip of chemiſtry in 1690, and alſo his place of keeper of the Aſhmolean muſeum, to which he preſented a very large collection of natural curioſities. In January 1694-5, he was appointed Mowbray-herald extraordinary, and, two days after, regiſter for the court of honour. He died of the ſtone, on the 30th of April, 1696.

Dr. Plot was author of the Natural Hiſtories of Oxfordſhire and Staffordſhire; the firſt of which was publiſhed in 1677, and the latter in 1686. "Whatever is viſible in the heavens, earth, and waters; whatever is dug out of

of the ground; whatever is natural or unnatural; and whatever is obſervable in art and ſcience; were the objects of his ſpeculation and enquiry. Various and diſſimilar as his matter is, it is in general well connected; and his tranſitions are eaſy. He, in the eagerneſs and rapidity of his various purſuits, took upon truſt, and committed to writing, ſome things, which, upon mature conſideration, he muſt have rejected." Beſides theſe two capital works, he publiſhed *Tentamen Philoſophicum de Origine Fontium*, 1685, 8vo. and nine papers of his are inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He left ſeveral manuſcripts behind him, among which were large materials for the natural hiſtory of the counties of Kent and Middleſex.

POCOCK (Dr. EDWARD) famous for his extraordinary ſkill in the Oriental languages, was the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. Edward Pocock, and was born at Oxford, on the 8th of November, 1604. He was ſent early to the free-ſchool at Tame, in Oxfordſhire, and at fourteen years of age was entered of Magdalen-hall, in Oxford, whence he removed to Corpus-Chriſti college. In 1628 he was admitted fellow of his college, and about the ſame time had prepared an edition of the Second Epiſtle of St. Peter, the Second and Third of St. John, and that of St. Jude, in Syriac and Greek, with a Latin tranſlation and notes. In 1629 he was ordained prieſt, and appointed chaplain to the Engliſh merchants at Aleppo, where he continued five or ſix years, in which time he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fortitude and zeal while the plague raged there. On his return to England, in 1636, he was appointed reader of the Arabic lecture founded at Oxford by archbiſhop Laud. The next year he went to Conſtantinople, where he proſecuted the ſtudy of the Eaſtern languages, and procured many valuable coins and manuſcripts. After three years ſtay in that city, he embarked in 1640 for England, and taking Paris in his way, viſited the famous Hugo Grotius. In 1643 he was preſented to the rectory of Childrey in Berks. About the middle of the year 1647, he obtained the reſtitution of the ſalary of his Arabic lecture, which had been detained from him about three years. In 1648, king Charles I. who was then priſoner in the iſle of Wight, nominated Mr. Pocock to the profeſſorſhip of Hebrew, and the canonry of Chriſt-church, Oxford; but, in 1650, he was ejected from his canonry for refuſing to take the engagement; and, ſoon after, a vote paſſed for depriving him of his Hebrew and Arabic lectures, but ſeveral perſons preſenting a petition in his favour, he was ſuffered to enjoy both thoſe places. He had before this time publiſhed his *Specimen Hiſtoriæ Arabum*, and in 1655 appeared his *Porta Moſis*, and ſoon after the Engliſh Polyglot Edition of the Bible, to which he had largely contributed, and alſo Eutychius's Annals, with a Latin verſion. At the reſtoration of king Charles II. he was reſtored to his canonry of Chriſt-church, and took the degree of doctor of divinity. He then publiſhed his Arabic verſion of Grotius's Treatiſe concerning the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, and an Arabic poem entitled *Lamiato'l Ajam*, with a Latin tranſlation and notes. Soon afterwards he publiſhed Gregory Abul Pharajius's *Hiſtoria Dynaſtiarum*. In 1674 appeared his Arabic verſion of the chief parts of the liturgy of the church of England; and a few years after, his commentary on the Prophecies of Micah, Malachi, Hoſea, and Joel. This great man died on the 10th of September, 1691, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age, after having been for many years confeſſedly the firſt perſon in Europe for eaſtern learning. He was not only a perfect maſter of

Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, but was alſo well acquainted with the Perſic, Samaritan, Æthiopic, Coptic and Turkiſh languages: he underſtood the Italian, and was not ignorant of the Spaniſh. He was no leſs worthy of admiration for his uncommon probity and virtue, than for his intellectual accompliſhments.

POLE (Reginald) cardinal and archbiſhop of Canterbury, was deſcended from royal blood, being a younger ſon of Sir Richard Pole, lord Montague, couſin-german to Henry VII. by Margaret, the daughter of George duke of Clarence, younger brother to king Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton Caſtle in Staffordſhire, in the year 1500; and at ſeven years of age ſent to be inſtructed in grammar by the Carthuſians, in their monaſtery at Shene, near Richmond, in Surry. He afterwards ſtudied at Magdalen college, Oxford; and, in 1517, the year in which Luther began to preach againſt indulgencies, was made prebendary of Saliſbury, to which the deanery of Exeter, and other preferments, were ſoon after added; for his relation, king Henry VII. cauſed him to be bred to the church, with a deſign to raiſe him to the higheſt dignities in it. When nineteen years of age, he travelled into Italy, and having viſited ſeveral univerſities there, fixed at Padua, where he became the delight of that part of the world, for his learning, politeneſs, and piety. From thence he went to Venice, where he continued for ſome time, and then viſited other parts of Italy. After having ſpent five years abroad, he returned to England, and was received by the king, queen, and court, with great affection and honour; but ſoon retired to reſide among the Carthuſians at Shene, where he ſpent two years.

Henry VIII. beginning now to ſtart doubts concerning the lawfulneſs of his marriage with Catherine of Spain, in order to obtain a divorce, Pole, foreſeeing the troubles it would occaſion, obtained leave of his majeſty to go abroad; but afterwards refuſing to concur with the king's agents in proſecuting the affair of the divorce, he fell under his majeſty's diſpleaſure. At length Henry reſolving to throw off the papal yoke, and aſſert his right to the title of ſupreme head of the church, procured a book to be written in defence of his ſupremacy, by Sampſon biſhop of Chicheſter, which he immediately ſent for Pole's approbation. Pole, after having endeavoured in vain to defer his anſwer, drew up his piece *Pro Unitate Eccleſiaſtica*, and ſent it to king Henry. His majeſty now ſent orders for him to return to England; but Pole, being ſenſible that his denial of the king's ſupremacy, which was the principal ſcope of his book, was here high treaſon, and conſidering the fate of Fiſher and More, refuſed to obey him. On which Henry withdrawing the penſion which he had hitherto allowed him, ſtripped him of all his dignities in England, paſſed an act of attainder againſt him, and at length ſet a price on his head.

The pope made him abundant amends for theſe loſſes and mortifications. He was preſented with a cardinal's hat, and employed in ſeveral important negociations and tranſactions; was conſulted by the pope in all affairs relating to ſovereign princes, and was one of his legates at the council of Trent. Pope Paul III. dying in 1549, our cardinal was twice elected to ſucceed him, but refuſed both elections; one as being too haſty, and the other as being done in the night-time. This unexampled ſcrupuloſity diſpleaſed ſeveral of his

his friends in the conclave, who immediately concurred in chuſing Julius III. Upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, in 1553, Pole was appointed legate for England; but he did not think it ſafe to venture hither till he knew the queen's intentions with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of the Romiſh religion, and whether the act of attainder which had been paſſed againſt him was repealed. But having received ſatisfaction on theſe points, he ſet out for England by way of Germany. On his arrival in that kingdom, he abſolved the parliament, and two days after made his public entry into London, with all the ſolemnity of a legate, and preſently ſet about the buſineſs of reforming the church from hereſy. In 1556 he ſucceeded Cranmer in the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. Being naturally humane, and poſſeſſed of great ſweetneſs of temper, he was at firſt backward in the perſecution of the proteſtants, and was therefore ſuſpected of favouring the reformation. To remove theſe ſuſpicions, he concurred in the cruelties then exerciſed againſt thoſe who profeſſed the reformed religion; but this did not ſecure him againſt the attacks of that turbulent pontiff, Paul IV. who ſummoned him to Rome to anſwer the charge of hereſy, and depriving him of his legatine powers, conferred them upon Peyto, a Franciſcan friar, whom he had made a cardinal for that purpoſe. The new legate was upon the road for England, when queen Mary, appriſed of his buſineſs, aſſumed ſome of her father's ſpirit, and forbade him at his peril to ſet foot upon Engliſh ground. Pole, however, was no ſooner informed of his holineſs's pleaſure, than, out of that implicit veneration which he conſtantly preſerved for the apoſtolic ſee, he voluntarily abſtained from all the functions of a legate, and diſpatched one of his attendants to Rome, with letters clearing him in the moſt ſubmiſſive terms; upon which the pope reſtored him to his legatine powers. He died of a quartan ague on the 18th of November, 1558, about ſixteen hours after the death of his royal miſtreſs, queen Mary. He was a learned, eloquent, modeſt, humble, and good-natured man, of exemplary piety and generoſity; and though he was more inclined by nature to ſtudy and contemplation, than to active life, yet he was prudent and dexterous in buſineſs; ſo that he would have been a finiſhed character, had not his ſuperſtitious devotion to the ſee of Rome carried him, againſt his nature, to commit ſeveral cruelties in perſecuting the proteſtants. Biſhop Burnet, who has drawn Pole in very favourable colours, acknowledges this charge, but imputes theſe ſanguinary proceedings to Paul IV. pitying the cardinal's weakneſs, in not having courage enough to contend with ſo haughty and perſecuting a pope.

Cardinal Pole, beſides his book *Pro Unitate Eccleſiaſtica*, wrote many other ſmall pieces, relating to doctrine as well as diſcipline.

POMFRET (John) an Engliſh poet, was the ſon of the reverend Mr. Pomfret, rector of Luton in Bedfordſhire, and was born in the year 1667. He was firſt educated at a grammar-ſchool in the country, and from thence ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, but to what college is uncertain. There he accompliſhed himſelf in polite literature, wrote moſt of his poetical pieces, and took both of the degrees in arts. After that, he entered into orders, and was preferred to the living of Malden in Bedfordſhire. About the year 1703, he came up to London for inſtitution and induction into a larger and very conſiderable living, but was ſtopped ſome time by Dr. Henry Compton, then

then biſhop of London, on account of theſe four lines at the cloſe of his poem called the Choice:

" And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
" Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
" Should take upon him all my worldly care,
" Whilſt I did for a better ſtate prepare."

The parentheſis in the ſecond of theſe lines was ſo maliciouſly repreſented, that the good biſhop was made to believe from it, that Mr. Pomfret preferred a miſtreſs to a wife; though no ſuch meaning can be deduced, unleſs it be aſſerted that an unmarried clergyman cannot live without a miſtreſs. But the biſhop was ſoon convinced that this inſinuation was nothing more than the effect of malice, as Mr. Pomfret at that time was actually married. The oppoſition however which his ſlanderers had given him, was not without effect; for being by this obliged to ſtay in town longer than he intended, he caught the ſmall-pox, of which he died in London, at the age of thirty-ſix years. A volume of his poems was publiſhed by himſelf in 1669, with a modeſt and ſenſible preface. Two pieces of his were publiſhed after his death by his friend Philalethes; one entitled Reaſon, and written in 1700, when the diſputes concerning the Trinity ran high; the other, Dies Noviſſima, or the Laſt Epiphany, a Pindaric ode. His verſification is not unmuſical, but there is not that force in his writings which is neceſſary to conſtitute a poet.

POPE (Alexander) a celebrated poet, and one of the moſt elegant writers that ever appeared in England, was born on the 8th of June, 1688, at London, where his father was then a conſiderable merchant. He was taught to read very early by an aunt, and learned to write without any aſſiſtance, by copying printed books. The family being of the Romiſh perſuaſion, he was put, at eight years of age, under one Taverner, a prieſt, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues together; after which he was ſent to a popiſh ſeminary near Wincheſter, and from thence was removed to a ſchool at Hyde-Park Corner. He diſcovered early an inclination for poetry; and the tranſlations of Ogilby and Sandys from Virgil and Ovid firſt falling in his way they became his favourite authors. At twelve years of age he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windſor-Foreſt; and there became acquainted with the writings of Spencer, Waller, and Dryden. Dryden ſtruck him moſt, probably, becauſe the caſt of that poet was moſt congenial with his own; and therefore he not only ſtudied his works intenſely, but ever after mentioned him with a kind of rapturous veneration. He once obtained a ſight of him at a coffee-houſe, but never was known to him; a misfortune, which he laments in theſe pathetic words, " Virgilium tantum vidi."

Though Pope had been under more tutors than one, yet it ſeems they were ſo inſufficient for the purpoſe of teaching, that he had learned very little from them; ſo that, being obliged afterwards to begin all over again, he may juſtly be conſidered as one of the αυτοδιδακτοι, or ſelf-taught. At fifteen he had acquired a readineſs in the two learned languages, to which he ſoon added

added the French and Italian. He had already ſcribbled a great deal of poetry in various ways; and he now began to write an epic poem, called Alcander. What the poet himſelf obſerves upon theſe early pieces is agreeable enough; and ſhews, that though at firſt he was a little intoxicated with the waters of Helicon, he afterwards arrived at great ſobriety of thinking. "I confeſs, ſays he, there was a time when I was in love with myſelf; and my firſt productions were the children of Self-love begot upon Innocence. I had made an epic poem, and panegyrics on all the princes, and I thought myſelf the greateſt genius that ever was. I cannot but regret theſe delightful viſions of my childhood, which, like the fine colours we ſee when our eyes are ſhut, are vaniſhed for ever."

His paſtorals, written in the year 1704, firſt introduced him to the wits of the time; among whom were Garth, Lanſdown, Wycherly, and Walſh. This laſt gentleman proved a ſincere friend to him; and ſoon diſcerning that his talent lay, not ſo much in ſtriking out new thoughts of his own, as in improving thoſe of other men, and in an eaſy verſification, told him, among other things, that there was one way left open for him, wherein he might excel his predeceſſors, which was correctneſs; obſerving, that though we had ſeveral great poets, yet none of them were correct. Pope took the hint, and turned it to good account; for, without doubt, the harmony of his numbers was in a great meaſure owing to it. The ſame year, 1704, he wrote the firſt part of his Windſor Foreſt, though the whole was not publiſhed till 1710. In 1708, he wrote the Eſſay on Criticiſm; which was juſtly eſteemed a maſterpiece in its kind, and ſhewed not only the peculiar turn of his talents, but that thoſe talents, young as he was, were ripened into perfection. He was then not quite twenty years old; and yet the maturity of judgment, the knowledge of the world, and penetration into human nature, diſplayed in that piece, were ſuch as would have done honour to the greateſt abilities and experience. But whatever may be the merit of the Eſſay on Criticiſm, it was ſtill ſurpaſſed, in a poetical view, by the Rape of the Lock, firſt completely publiſhed in 1712. The former excelled in the didactic way, for which he was peculiarly formed; a clear head, ſtrong ſenſe, and a ſound judgment, being his characteriſtical qualities: but it is the creative power of the imagination that conſtitutes what is properly called a poet; and therefore it is in the Rape of the Lock, that Pope principally appears one, there being more *vis imaginandi* diſplayed in this poem, than perhaps in all his other works put together. In 1713 he diſtributed propoſals for publiſhing a tranſlation of Homer's Iliad, by ſubſcription, in which all parties concurred ſo heartily, that he acquired a conſiderable fortune by it. The ſubſcription amounted to 6000 l. beſides 1200 l. which Lintot, the bookſeller, gave him for the copy.

Mr. Pope's finances being now in a good condition, he purchaſed a houſe at Twickenham, whither he removed with his father and mother in 1715. As he was a papiſt, he could not purchaſe, nor put his money to intereſt on real ſecurity; and as he adhered to the cauſe of king James, he made it a point of conſcience not to lend it to the government: ſo that though he was worth near 20,000 l. when he retired, yet living afterwards upon the quick ſtock, he left but a ſlender ſubſtance to his family. Our poet, however, did not fail to improve it to the utmoſt: he had already acquired much by his pub-

lications, and he ſtill endeavoured to acquire more. In 1717 he publiſhed a collection of all he had printed ſeparately; and proceeded to prepare a new edition of Shakeſpeare's plays, which, being publiſhed in 1721, diſcovered that he had conſulted his fortune, more than his fame, in that undertaking. The Iliad being finiſhed, our author engaged in a tranſlation of Homer's Odyſſey. Mr. Broome and Mr. Fenton did part of it, and received 500l. of Mr. Pope for their labours. This work was completed in 1725; and he was afterwards engaged with Swift and Arbuthnot in printing ſome volumes of Miſcellanies. About this period he narrowly eſcaped loſing his life, as he was returning home in a friend's chariot; which, on paſſing a bridge, was over-turned, and thrown with the horſes into the river. The glaſſes were up, and he was unable to break them; ſo that he muſt have been immediately drowned, if the poſtilion had not broke them, and dragged him out to the bank. A fragment of the glaſs, however, cut him ſo deſperately, that he ever after loſt the uſe of two of his fingers.

In 1727 his Dunciad appeared in Ireland, and the year after in England, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. This edition was preſented to the king and queen by Sir Robert Walpole; who, probably about this time, offered to procure Pope a penſion, which however he refuſed, as he had formerly done a propoſal of the ſame kind made him by lord Halifax. He greatly cultivated the ſpirit of independency; and, "Unplaced, unpenſioned, no man's heir or ſlave," was frequently his boaſt. He ſomewhere obſerves, that the life of an author is a ſtate of warfare: he has ſhewn himſelf a complete general in this way of warring. He bore the inſults and injuries of his enemies long, but at length, in the Dunciad, made an univerſal ſlaughter of them; for even Colley Cibber, who was afterwards advanced to be the hero of it, could not forbear owning, that nothing was ever more perfect and finiſhed in its kind than this poem. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, Mr. Pope turned his pen to ſubjects of morality; and accordingly we find him, with the aſſiſtance of that noble friend, who furniſhed him with the materials, at work this year upon the Eſſay on Man. The following extract of a letter to Swift diſcovers the reaſon of his lordſhip's advice: "Bid him," ſays Bolingbroke, "talk to you of the work he is about, I hope, in good earneſt; it is a fine one, and will be, in his hands, an original. His ſole complaint is, that he finds it too eaſy in the execution. This flatters his lazineſs: it flatters my judgment; who always thought that, univerſal as his talents are, this is eminently and peculiarly his, above all the writers I know, living or dead; I do not except Horace." Pope tells the Dean, in the next letter, that, "the work lord Bolingbroke ſpeaks of with ſuch abundant partiality, is a ſyſtem of ethics in the Horatian way." In purſuing the ſame deſign, he wrote his Ethic Epiſtles; the fourth of which, upon Taſte, giving great offence, as he was ſuppoſed to ridicule the duke of Chandois under the character of Timon, is ſaid to have put him upon writing ſatires, which he continued till 1739. He ventured to attack perſons of the higheſt rank, and ſet no bounds to his ſatirical rage. A genuine collection of his letters was publiſhed in 1737.

The year following, a French tranſlation of the Eſſay on Man, by the Abbé Reſnel, was printed at Paris; and Mr. Crouſaz, a German profeſſor, animadverted upon this ſyſtem of ethics, which he repreſented as nothing elſe but

but a ſyſtem of naturaliſm. Mr. Warburton, now biſhop of Glouceſter, wrote a commentary upon the Eſſay; in which he defends it againſt Crouſaz, whoſe objections he ſuppoſes owing to the faultineſs of the Abbé Reſnel's tranſlation. The poem was republiſhed in 1740, with the commentary. Our author now added a fourth book to the Dunciad, which was firſt printed ſeparately, in 1742; but the year after the whole poem came out together, as a ſpecimen of a more correct edition of his works. He had made ſome progreſs in that deſign, but did not live to complete it. He had all along been ſubject to the head-ach; and this complaint, which he derived from his mother, was now greatly increaſed by a dropſy in his breaſt, under which he expired on the 30th of May, 1744, in the 56th year of his age. In his will, dated December 12, 1743, Miſs Blount, a lady to whom he was always devoted, was made his heir during her life; and among other legacies, he bequeathed to Mr. Warburton the property of all ſuch of his works already printed, as he had written or ſhould write commentaries upon, and had not been otherwiſe diſpoſed of or alienated; with this condition, that they ſhould be publiſhed without future alterations. In diſcharge of this truſt, that gentleman publiſhed a complete edition of all Mr. Pope's works, in 1751, in nine volumes, 8vo.

A work, entitled, An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, by Mr. Warton, will be read with pleaſure by thoſe who deſire to know more of the perſon, character, and writings of this excellent poet. In the mean time, the following account of him by lord Orrery may ſuffice: "If we may judge of him by his works," ſays this noble author, "his chief aim was to be eſteemed a man of virtue. His letters are written in that ſtile; his laſt volumes are all of the moral kind; he has avoided trifles, and conſequently has eſcaped a rock, which has proved very injurious to Dr. Swift's reputation. He has given his imagination full ſcope, and yet has preſerved a perpetual guard upon his conduct. The conſtitution of his body and mind might really incline him to the habits of caution and reſerve. The treatment which he met with from an innumerable tribe of adverſaries, confirmed this habit, and made him ſlower than the dean in pronouncing his judgment upon perſons and things. His proſe writings are little leſs harmonious than his verſe; and his voice, in common converſation, was ſo naturally muſical, that I remember honeſt Tom Southern uſed to call him the Little Nightingale. His manners were delicate, eaſy, and engaging; and he treated his friends with a politeneſs that charmed, and a generoſity that was much to his honour. Every gueſt was made happy within his doors, pleaſure dwelt under his roof, and elegance preſided at his table."

PRIOR (Matthew) an eminent poet and ſtateſman, was the ſon of Mr. George Prior, a citizen and joiner of London, where he was born on the 21ſt of July, 1664. His father dying while he was very young, he was left to the care of an uncle, who was a vintner near Charing-Croſs, and who behaved to him with the tenderneſs of a parent. He had him educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, after which he took him home, intending to bring him up to his own buſineſs. However, he ſtill proſecuted the ſtudy of the claſſics at his leiſure hours, and particularly his favourite Horace; on which account he was ſoon taken notice of by the polite company who reſorted to his uncle's houſe.

One

One day, when the earl of Dorſet and ſeveral other perſons of rank were at this tavern, the diſcourſe turned upon the Odes of Horace, and the company being divided in their ſentiments about a paſſage in that poet, one of the gentlemen ſaid, "I find we are not like to agree in our criticiſms; but if I am not miſtaken, there is a young fellow in the houſe who is able to ſet us all right:" upon which he named Mr. Prior, who was immediately ſent for, and deſired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning in the ode under debate. This he did with great modeſty, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the company, that the earl of Dorſet determined to remove him from the ſtation he was in to one more agreeable to his genius, and accordingly procured him to be ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he at length became fellow of that college. During his reſidence in the univerſity, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax; with whom he joined in writing a very humorous piece, entitled, The Hind and Panther tranſverſed to the Story of the Country Mouſe and the City Mouſe, in anſwer to Mr. Dryden's poem called the Hind and Panther.

Upon the Revolution Mr. Prior was brought to court by his great patron the earl of Dorſet, and in 1690 was made ſecretary to the earl of Berkeley, plenipotentiary for king William and queen Mary in the congreſs at the Hague. He was afterwards appointed ſecretary to the earls of Pembroke and Jerſey, and Sir Joſeph Williamſon, ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697; as he was likewiſe in 1698 to the earl of Portland, ambaſſador to the court of France. While he was in that kingdom, one of the officers of the French king's houſhold, ſhewing him the royal apartments at Verſailles, and particularly the paintings of Le Brun, in which are repreſented the victories of Lewis XIV. aſked him whether king William's actions were alſo to be ſeen in his palace? "No, Sir," anſwered Mr. Prior, "the monuments of my maſter's actions are to be ſeen every where but in his own houſe." In 1697 he was made ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and in 1700 was appointed one of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations, upon the reſignation of Mr. Locke. He was likewiſe choſen member of parliament for Eaſt-Grinſtead in Suſſex. In 1711 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and ſent miniſter plenipotentiary into France, for negotiating a peace with that kingdom: but the year after king George I. came to the throne, he was recalled from France, and, upon his arrival in England, was taken up by a warrant from the houſe of commons, and ſoon after ſtrictly examined by a committee of the privy-council. Robert Walpole, eſq. then moved the houſe of commons for an impeachment againſt him, and he was ordered into cloſe cuſtody: but though he was one of the perſons excepted out of the act of grace, which paſſed in 1717, he was at the cloſe of that year diſcharged from his confinement. He ſpent the remainder of his days in tranquillity and retirement, chiefly at his eſtate at Down-hall in Eſſex; and died at the earl of Oxford's ſeat at Wimpole in Cambridgeſhire, the 18th of September, 1721. He was interred according to his deſire in Weſtminſter-abbey, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory. Upon a raiſed altar is Prior's buſt, on one ſide of which ſtands the figure of the muſe Thalia, with a flute in her hand, and on the other the hiſtoric muſe with her book ſhut. Over the buſt is a handſome pediment, on the aſcending ſides of which are two boys, one holding an hour-glaſs run out, the other a torch reverſed.

reverſed. On the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the baſe is a Latin inſcription, written by Dr. Robert Friend, maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool.

Mr. Prior's poems, which are deſervedly admired, were collected by himſelf, and publiſhed in one volume folio, with an elegant dedication to the late [illegible] of Dorſet; and after his death ſome more of his poetical pieces [illegible] in 12mo.

PRYNNE (William) a voluminous writer in the reigns of Ch[illegible] II. was born at Swainſwick, near Bath, in Somerſetſhire, in the y[illegible] educated at Oriel college in Oxford. Thence he removed to I[illegible] where he ſtudied the law, and was ſucceſſively made barriſter [illegible] der: but publiſhing in 1632 a work entitled *Hiſtrio Maſ[illegible]*, plays, maſques, balls, and other entertainments of that kind, he w[illegible] priſoner to the Tower of London; and being proſecuted in the [illegible] was ſentenced to pay a fine of 5000l. to the king; to be expelled the u[illegible] of Oxford, and the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn; to be degraded from his pro[illegible] of the law; to ſtand twice in the pillory, firſt in Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, a[illegible] three days after in Cheapſide, and in each place to loſe an ear; to have his book called *Hiſtrio-Maſtix* publicly burnt before his face by the hands of the hangman; and to undergo perpetual impriſonment. After this ſentence was executed, which was in May 1634, he was remanded to priſon, and on the 11th of June following wrote a ſevere letter to archbiſhop Laud, on his rigorous proceedings againſt him, and the ſentence in the ſtar-chamber, when that prelate acquainting the king with this proceeding, his majeſty commanded the archbiſhop to refer it to Noy, the attorney-general. Noy ſent for Prynne, and demanding whether he wrote the letter, Prynne deſired to ſee it, and having got it into his poſſeſſion, tore it to pieces, and threw it out of the window, which prevented a farther proſecution. He afterwards publiſhed ſeveral books, particularly one entitled News from Ipſwich, in which he ſeverely reflected on archbiſhop Laud, and ſome other prelates; for which, on the 14th of June, 1637, he was ſentenced in the ſtar-chamber to pay 5000l. to loſe all that remained of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with the letters S. L. for a ſchiſmatical libeller, and to be perpetually impriſoned in Caernarvon-caſtle. On the 30th of the ſame month, the firſt part of this rigorous ſentence was put into execution in Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, and on the 27th of July he began his journey towards Caernarvon-caſtle, whence he was in January following removed to Mount-Orgueil caſtle, in the Iſle of Jerſey. However, an order was at length iſſued out by the houſe of commons, the 7th of November, 1640, for his releaſement from priſon; and on the 28th of the ſame month he entered London in triumph, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people on horſeback and on foot, who welcomed him with all poſſible expreſſions of joy.

After theſe ſufferings Mr. Prynne was elected member of parliament for Newport in Cornwall, when he oppoſed the biſhops, and particularly archbiſhop Laud, both in his ſpeeches and writings, and was one of the chief managers of that prelate's trial. He was alſo one of the parliamentary viſitors of the univerſity of Oxford: he warmly oppoſed the Independents; promoted the king's intereſt, and in a long ſpeech inſiſted upon the ſatisfactorineſs of his majeſty's anſwers to the propoſitions of peace; and in 1648, he, with ſeveral other members of the houſe of commons, was refuſed admittance into the houſe by the

army, and impriſoned, on account of their zeal for a peace, and for an agreement with the king. Upon this, he became a bitter enemy to Cromwell, attacked him with great ſeverity in his writings, and making over his eſtate to his relations, refuſed the payment of taxes, and openly defied Cromwell's authority, for which he was committed cloſe priſoner to Dunſter-caſtle, in Somerſetſhire, on the firſt of July, 1650. The year following he was removed to Taunton caſtle, and afterwards to Pendennis caſtle; after which he wrote a number of books upon various ſubjects. In February 1659-60, he, as a ſecluded member, was reſtored to his ſeat in the houſe of commons, when he became inſtrumental in recalling king Charles II. and was choſen burgeſs for the city of Bath, to ſit in the healing parliament, which met on the 25th of April, 1660. At the Reſtoration he was made chief keeper of his majeſty's records in the Tower of London, and appointed one of the ſix commiſſioners for appeals and regulating the exciſe. In 1661 he was again elected member for Bath. He died at London on the 24th of October, 1669.

"William Prynne (ſays Mr. Granger) a man of ſour and auſtere principles, took upon himſelf the office of cenſor, and boldly ſtepped forth to correct every enormity in church and ſtate. He wrote againſt biſhops, players, long hair, and love locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiouſneſs without invention, and a vehemence without ſpirit. This voluminous rhapſodiſt gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the Athenæ Oxonienſes. The moſt valuable of his performances by far, is his Collection of Records, in four large volumes, which is a very uſeful work." Mr. Wood ſuppoſes that he wrote a ſheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's eſtate.

PULTNEY (William) Eſq; afterwards earl of Bath, was deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in the kingdom, and was born in the year 1682. As he had a plentiful fortune, he early obtained a ſeat in the houſe of commons, and began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by being a warm partizan againſt the miniſtry in the reign of queen Anne. He had ſagacity to detect their errors, and ſpirited eloquence ſufficient to expoſe them. In 1714, king George I. aſcending the throne, raiſed Mr. Pultney to the poſt of ſecretary at war. Not long after, he was appointed cofferer of his majeſty's houſhold; but the intimacy which had ſubſiſted between him and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime miniſter, was ſoon interrupted, by its being ſuſpected that Sir Robert was deſirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and promoting the intereſt of Hanover, at the expence of his country. Accordingly in the year 1725, the king, by the advice of this miniſter, deſiring that a ſum of money ſhould be voted him by the commons, in order to diſcharge the debts contracted in his civil government, Mr. Pultney moved, that an account ſhould be laid before the houſe, of all money paid for ſecret ſervices during the laſt twenty-five years to the then preſent time. This cauſed an irreconcileable breach between the two miniſters, which in two years after broke out into open invective. When the houſe of commons were deliberating upon the loan of the bank, which Sir Robert warmly eſpouſed, Mr. Pultney obſerved, that ſhifting the funds was but perpetuating taxes, and putting off the evil day; and ſome warm altercation paſſed between him and the prime miniſter,

niſter; however, Sir Robert carried it in the houſe for this time. Nor did Mr. Pultney confine his diſpleaſure at the miniſter to his perſon only, but to all his meaſures; ſo that ſome have been of opinion, that he often oppoſed Sir Robert when the meaſures he purſued were beneficial to the public. However, it would be tedious to our readers, as well as unentertaining, to go through the courſe of the oppoſition between them; ſince to do this to any purpoſe, would be to analyſe their ſpeeches, which the nature of the preſent abſtract will not admit of. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that this courſe of ſteady oppoſition at laſt became ſo obnoxious to the crown, that the king, on the firſt day of July, 1731, called for the council book, and with his own hand ſtruck the name of William Pultney, Eſq; out of the liſt of privy counſellors: his majeſty further ordered him to be put out of all commiſſions for the peace; the ſeveral lords lieutenants, from whom he had received deputations, were commanded to revoke them, and the lord chancellor and ſecretaries of ſtate were directed to give the neceſſary orders for that purpoſe. A proceeding ſo violent in the miniſtry, only ſerved to inflame this gentleman's reſentment, and increaſe his popularity. It was ſome time after this that he made that celebrated ſpeech, in which he compared the miniſtry to an empiric, and the conſtitution of England to his patient. "This pretender in phyſic, ſaid he, being conſulted, tells the diſtempered perſon, there were but two or three ways of treating his diſeaſe, and he was afraid that none of them would ſucceed. A vomit might throw him into convulſions that would occaſion immediate death, a purge might bring on a diarrhœa that would carry him off in a ſhort time; and he had already bled ſo much, and ſo often, that he could bear it no longer. The unfortunate patient, ſhocked at this declaration, replies, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular doctor, but I now find you are an errant quack; I had an excellent conſtitution when I firſt fell into your hands, but you have quite deſtroyed it; and now I find I have no other chance for ſaving my life but by calling for the help of ſome regular phyſician." In this manner he continued inflexibly ſevere, attacking the meaſures of the miniſter with a degree of eloquence and ſarcaſm that worſted every antagoniſt; and Sir Robert was often heard to ſay, that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's ſword. In the year 1738, when oppoſition ran ſo high that ſeveral members openly left the houſe, as finding that party and not reaſon carried it in every motion, Mr. Pultney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary ſtep which they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing Sir Robert Walpole, he warmly ſupported it.

What a ſingle ſeſſion could not effect, was at length brought about by time; and in the year 1741, when Sir Robert found his place of prime miniſter no longer tenable, he wiſely reſigned all his employments, and was created earl of Orford. His oppoſers, among whom Mr. Pultney had long been foremoſt, were aſſured of being provided for, and among ſeveral other promotions, Mr. Pultney was ſworn of the privy council, and ſoon afterwards created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the very focus of popular obſervation, and was reſpected as the chief bulwark againſt the encroachments of the crown. But from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the reſt of his life was ſpent in contemning that applauſe which he no longer could ſecure. Dying without iſſue on the 8th of June, 1764, his title became extinct; and his only ſon having died ſome time before in Portugal, the paternal eſtate devolved to his brother lieutenant-general Pultney. In his will he left four hundred

hundred pounds to his couſin, Mrs. Johnſon; five hundred pounds, with his library, to the reverend Dr. Douglas; and an annuity of ſix hundred pounds to the ingenious Mr. Colman, whom, it is ſaid by ſome, he aſſiſted in writing the Connoiſſeur.

PURCELL (HENRY) a juſtly celebrated maſter of muſic, was the ſon of Henry Purcell, one of the gentlemen of the chapel at the reſtoration of Charles II. His father dying when he was but ſix years old, he was made one of the children of the chapel-royal, and received his education under Cook, Humphreys, and Blow. Being very diligent and attentive to the inſtructions of his teachers, he became an early proficient in the ſcience of muſical compoſition, and was able to write correct harmony, at an age when to be qualified for the performance of choral ſervice is all that can be expected. Upon the deceaſe of Dr. Chriſtopher Gibbons, in 1676, Purcell, being then but eighteen years of age, was appointed organiſt of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter; and in 1682, upon the death of Mr. Edward Low, he ſucceeded him as one of the organiſts of the chapel-royal.

As Purcell had been educated in the ſchool of a choir, the natural bent of his ſtudies was towards church muſic; and he applied himſelf to the compoſition of anthems, a kind of muſic which, in his time, the church ſtood greatly in need of. The anthem, "They that go down to the ſea in ſhips," gained him great applauſe. The reſt of Purcell's compoſitions in print are chiefly poſthumous publications by his widow, and conſiſt of a Collection of Airs compoſed for the Theatre, and upon other occaſions; ten Sonatas; Leſſons for the Harpſichord; Orpheus Britannicus, in two books, a work not more known than admired; ſundry hymns and anthems in the Harmonia Sacra, and part of the ſolemn burial ſervice, which was completed by Dr. Croft, and is printed at the end of his book of anthems. Theſe compoſitions, as alſo a great number of ſongs, rounds, and catches, and even dance-tunes ſet by Purcell, are a proof of his extenſive genius; but neither the allurements of the ſtage, nor his love of mirth and good fellowſhip, were ſtrong enough to divert his attention from the ſervice of the church. The Te Deum and Jubilate of Purcell, are well known to all perſons converſant in cathedral muſic. The general opinion has long been that he compoſed theſe offices for the muſical performance at St. Paul's for the benefit of the ſons of the clergy, grounded perhaps on the uniform practice of performing them on that occaſion, till about the year 1713, when they gave way to the compoſitions of Handel.

Purcell died on the 21ſt of November, 1695. There is a tradition that his death was occaſioned by a cold which he caught in the night, while he was waiting for admittance into his own houſe. It is ſaid that he uſed to keep late hours, and that his wife had given orders to the ſervants not to let him in after midnight; unfortunately he came home heated with wine from the tavern at an hour later than that which was preſcribed him, and through the inclemency of the air contracted a diſorder, of which he died. He was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey; and on a tablet fixed to a pillar, placed there by his patroneſs the lady Elizabeth Howard, is the following inſcription, which has been admired for its elegance:

Here

Here lyes
HENRY PURCELL, Eſq;
Who left this life,
And is gone to that bleſſed place,
Where only his harmony
can be exceeded.
Obiit 21mo die Novembris,
Anno Ætatis ſuæ 37mo,
Annoq; Domini 1695.

Q.

QUIN (JAMES) a celebrated comedian, was born in the pariſh of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden in 1693, and his father ſoon after ſettling in Ireland, he was firſt placed at a grammar-ſchool, and afterwards at the univerſity of Dublin, where he remained till he was near twenty years of age. As his father deſigned him for the bar, he then came over to England, and took chambers in the Temple; but he ſoon diſcovered a much ſtronger inclination to ſtudy Shakeſpeare than Coke upon Littleton. About this time his father died, who having been poſſeſſed of a ſmall fortune, which his natural generoſity had greatly incumbered, Mr. Quin found his patrimony ſo ſmall, as to be inſufficient for his ſupport; and having made but a ſmall progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, he reſolved to quit his preſent purſuit, and apply to the ſtage. He had many requiſites to form a good actor; an expreſſive countenance, a marking eye, a clear, full, and melodious voice, an extenſive memory, founded upon a long application to our beſt claſſic authors, an enthuſiaſtic admiration of Shakeſpeare, a happy and articulate pronunciation, and a majeſtic figure. He had been frequently in company with Booth and Wilks, the capital actors of this period; and had formed a very ſtrict intimacy with Ryan, to whom he now opened his mind with reſpect to his coming upon the ſtage, and who, in 1717, introduced him to the managers of the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, who engaged him to appear the ſucceeding winter. He accordingly made his firſt appearance in 1718, but had not an opportunity of diſplaying his great theatrical powers till 1720, when the Merry Wives of Windſor being revived at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields theatre, he performed the part of Falſtaff; and on the firſt night of his appearance in that character, he ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the whole audience.

Notwithſtanding the rough fantaſtic manner which ſo much characteriſed Mr. Quin, no one was of a more humane diſpoſition, or leſs addicted to revenge. But there was at that time, upon Drury-Lane theatre, one Williams, a ſubaltern player, who performing the part of the meſſenger in the tragedy of Cato, in ſaying, "Cæſar ſends health to Cato," pronounced the laſt word *Keeto*, which ſo ſtruck Quin, that he replied with his uſual coolneſs, "Would he had ſent a better meſſenger!" Williams was ſo exaſperated at this anſwer, that he vowed revenge; and following Quin into the green-room, repreſented the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and inſiſted upon ſatisfaction. Quin endeavoured to rally his paſſion, but this only added fuel to his antagoniſt's

rage, who retiring, waited for Quin under the Piazza, upon his return from the tavern to his lodging: Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter enſued, in which Williams fell. For this affair Quin was tried at the Old-Bailey, when it was brought in manſlaughter, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and of all who were acquainted with the origin and progreſs of this quarrel.

Upon Booth's quitting the ſtage, Quin ſhone forth in all his ſplendour; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the firſt night of his appearance in Cato, to inſert in the bills, that the part of Cato would be *attempted* by Mr. Quin. The modeſty of this invitation produced a full houſe, and a favourable audience; and when he came to that part of the play, where Cato's dead ſon is brought in upon the bier, Quin, in ſpeaking theſe words, "Thanks to the gods!---my boy has done his duty!" ſo affected the whole houſe, that they cried out with continued acclamation, "Booth outdone!" and when he came to the ſoliloquy, he was encored to ſuch a degree, that, though it was ſubmitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

Quin was now arrived at the ſummit of his profeſſion, where he remained without a rival full ten years; and when Cibber had thrown himſelf out of Fleetwood's confidence, Quin ſupplied his place, in preſiding over rehearſals, and the peruſal of ſuch new plays as were offered. At the end of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired, in a fit of ſpleen and reſentment, to Bath, but came from thence in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill, and afterwards continued many ſucceſſive years to come conſtantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falſtaff, for his old friend Ryan; but in 1754, having loſt two of his front teeth, he declined the taſk, by writing to his friend, "that there was no perſon on earth he would ſooner ſerve, but that he would whiſtle Falſtaff for no man."

While Mr. Quin continued upon the ſtage, he conſtantly kept company with the greateſt geniuſes of the age. He was well known to Pope and Swift; and the earl of Cheſterfield frequently invited him to his table; but there was none for whom he entertained a higher eſteem, than for the ingenious Mr. Thomſon, to whom he made himſelf known by an act of generoſity, that does the greateſt honour to his character. Mr. Quin's judgment in the Engliſh language recommended him to his royal highneſs Frederic prince of Wales, who appointed him to inſtruct his children in ſpeaking and reading with a graceful propriety; and Quin being informed of the elegant manner in which his preſent majeſty delivered his firſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extaſy, "Ay---I taught the boy to ſpeak!" Nor did his majeſty forget his old tutor; for, ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel penſion ſhould be paid to Mr. Quin during his life. Mr. Quin, indeed, was not in abſolute need of this royal benefaction; for, as he never married, and had none but diſtant relations, he ſunk 2000 l. which was half his fortune, in an annuity, for which he obtained 200 l. a year; and with about 2000 l. more in the funds, lived in a decent manner during the latter part of his life at Bath, from whence he carried on a regular correſpondence with Mr. Garrick, and generally paid a viſit to his

his friends in the metropolis once a-year, when he conſtantly paſſed a week or two at Mr. Garrick's villa at Hampton. He died of a fever on the 21ſt of January, 1766, in the 73d year of his age.

R.

RADCLIFFE (Dr. JOHN) a very eminent phyſician, was born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire, in the year 1650. As his father had but a ſmall eſtate, and was encumbered with a numerous family, he did not intend to give any of his children a learned education; but ſome of the neighbouring gentry and clergy obſerving his ſon John to have a very promiſing genius, perſuaded him to breed him a ſcholar. Accordingly he was firſt ſent to the grammar-ſchool at Wakefield, from whence he was removed to Univerſity-college, Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of arts, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Lincoln-college. He was now enabled by the income of his fellowſhip, and ſome further allowance from his mother, who was become a widow, to proſecute the ſtudy of phyſic, and to go through the neceſſary courſes of botany, chemiſtry, and anatomy; in all which he quickly made a great progreſs. In 1672 he took the degree of maſter of arts, having performed the preparatory exerciſes with uncommon applauſe. After this, he enrolled his name upon the phyſic line. It appears that he did not much ſtudy the antient medical authors, but preferred the more judicious of modern writers, and particularly Dr. Willis, whoſe works he held in very high eſtimation. In 1675 Mr. Radcliffe proceeded bachelor of phyſic; and as this degree gave him a right to practiſe in the univerſity, he did not neglect to make uſe of that privilege. He ſoon acquired a conſiderable degree of reputation as a ſucceſsful practitioner, though his method of treating his patients was very different from what was generally approved by the faculty. Two of the moſt eminent apothecaries in Oxford, therefore, did all they could to decry his mode of practice; and Dr. Luff and Dr. Gibbons endeavoured to depreciate him in his medical character; the firſt ſaying, "the cures he performed were only gueſs-work;" and the laſt, who is ſaid to have been an excellent Grecian, obſerving of Radcliffe, by way of ſarcaſm, "That it was a great pity his friends had not made a ſcholar of him." But Radcliffe made ſuch returns to theſe reflexions on him, that his opponents were no gainers by their attacks.

It appears, indeed, that Radcliffe never was a hard ſtudent; but recommended himſelf more to his friends by his wit and vivacity, than by any diligent application to his books. He had little turn to a contemplative life; but his ſociable talents made him the delight of his companions; and the moſt eminent ſcholars in the univerſity were pleaſed with his converſation. He had very few books of any kind; ſo few, indeed, that the learned Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, preſident of Trinity-college, when he one day viſited him at his chambers, aſked him in a kind of ſurpriſe, "Where was his ſtudy?" Upon which Radcliffe, pointing to a few phials, a ſkeleton, and an herbal, anſwered, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's library."

The reflexions thrown out with a view to injure his reputation, did not prevent his having a very great practice, which was attended with extraordinary ſucceſs.

ſucceſs. The ſmall-pox happened then to rage in and about Oxford, and proved fatal to great numbers; but of thoſe who applied to Radcliffe, he recovered ſo many by a judicious uſe of the cool regimen, which was not then the faſhionable practice, that it greatly extended his fame. But the remarkable cure of the lady of Sir Thomas Spencer, who lived about four miles from Oxford, ſet Radcliffe above the reach of all his competitors. That lady had been under the hands of the moſt eminent medical practitioners at Oxford for ſome time, without receiving any benefit from their advice, and without hopes of recovery, from a complication of diſtempers; 'till Mr. Dormer, who had married her ladyſhip's daughter, obtained her conſent to ſend for Mr. Radcliffe; which being accordingly done, his preſcriptions very happily ſet her upon her legs again, in three weeks time, after ſhe had been in a languiſhing condition more than ſo many years; and reſtored a decayed conſtitution in ſuch a manner to its wonted vigour, that ſhe lived to a very great age.

Radcliffe ſtill continued to have ſome enemies in the univerſity, and, among others, Dr. Marſhall, rector of Lincoln-college, who could not forgive him for ſome ſatirical remarks he had made on his parts and conduct; he therefore ſhewed his enmity to him, by oppoſing Radcliffe's application for a faculty place in the college; which would have been a diſpenſation from taking holy orders, which the ſtatutes required him to do, if he kept his fellowſhip. This was inconſiſtent with all his views, as he had no deſign to be a clergyman: he therefore quitted his fellowſhip in 1677. However, after his reſignation, he was deſirous of keeping his old chambers, and reſiding in them as a commoner; but meeting with ſome ungenteel uſage on that account from Dr. Marſhall, he thought proper to quit Lincoln-college, and to reſide elſewhere in the univerſity. In the mean time, he continued to exerciſe his profeſſion with a high degree of reputation; and his extenſive practice neceſſarily increaſed his experience, which was aided by great natural ſagacity, reſpecting the cauſes of diſeaſes, and the means of cure. It was not unuſual with him to expreſs himſelf with a kind of ſarcaſtic ſeverity concerning thoſe whom he diſliked; but he was, notwithſtanding, a fair and honourable practitioner, and had a thorough contempt for all low and mean artifices to acquire buſineſs. In 1682 he went out doctor in phyſic, and grand compounder. Among other ſpecies of quackery which were prevalent at this period, one was, that of the urinal-caſters, who pretended that they could as well cure people at a diſtance, as by perſonal attendance, of all kind of human maladies, by a ſight of the water of the diſeaſed perſon; and that from this alone they could derive a ſufficient knowledge of the diſorder laboured under. A poor woman who ſuppoſed this to be a proper method of applying for relief for her ſick huſband, came to Dr. Radcliffe, with an urinal in her hand. She dropt a courteſy, and told him ſhe had heard of his great fame at Stanton, and that ſhe made bold to bring him a fee, by which ſhe hoped his worſhip would be prevailed with, to tell her what diſtemper her huſband lay ſick of, and to preſcribe proper remedies for his relief. "Where is he?" cries the doctor: "Sick in bed four miles off," replies the woman. "And that's his water, no doubt," ſays the doctor. "Yes, and it pleaſe your worſhip," anſwers the woman. Being then aſked of what trade her huſband was, ſhe replied that he was a ſhoe-maker. "Very well, miſtreſs," ſays Radcliffe, and taking the urinal, empties it into a chamber-pot, and then filling it with his own water, diſmiſſes her with the following words:

words: "Take this with you home to your husband, and if he will undertake to fit me with a pair of boots, by the sight of my water, I'll make no question of prescribing for his distemper, by a sight of his."

In 1684, having by his practice in Oxford, and the counties adjacent, acquired a very considerable sum of money, he removed to London, and settled in Bow-Street, Covent-garden, where he was extremely followed for his advice, his fame having reached the capital before he came thither himself; and he came into such general repute, that there was scarcely any case held worthy of a consultation, to which Dr. Radcliffe was not called. So that he had not been a year in town, before he got by his practice above twenty guineas *per diem*, as his apothecary, Mr. Dandridge, who himself died worth 50,000l. by his means, has often declared. And he was not only in high esteem for his medical abilities, but was also much admired for his wit and humour, and readiness at repartee, which made his company much sought after by persons of the highest rank.

In 1686, the princess Anne of Denmark appointed Dr. Radcliffe her principal physician. In 1688, when matters were carrying on towards the introduction of popery, and all the court-influence was employed to gain new converts, Father Saunders, one of his majesty's chaplains, and another Dominican, were commanded by king James II. to use their endeavours to bring Dr. Radcliffe over to their communion. They accordingly waited on him, and earnestly pressed him to save his soul, by embracing the catholic religion, without which, they told him, he was to expect no less than eternal damnation in the world to come. Radcliffe heard what they had to say for some time, and then told them, "That he held himself obliged to his majesty, for his charitable dispositions to him, in sending them to him on so good an account as the saving his soul, which he would endeavour to shew his acknowledgments of, by his duty and loyalty: but if the king would be graciously pleased to let him jog on in the ways he had been bred up in, during this life, he would run the risque of incurring the penalties they threatened him with in that which was to come."

At the revolution, the famous Dr. Bidloo came over with king William as his chief physician; and it was thought, that this would have occasioned Dr. Radcliffe to lose much of his practice among the great. But this was not the case; for his patients encreased upon his hands, by the means of that very rival, who it was supposed would engross them. For Dr. Bidloo, though otherwise an expert practitioner, is said not to have been so happy in his conjectures concerning diseases as Dr. Radcliffe; and often, by mistaking the nature of an English constitution, subjected those who advised with him to the greatest hazards: by which the reputation of Radcliffe daily increased. And he got the start of all his competitors to such a degree, that even his majesty's foreign attendants, Mr. Bentinck, afterwards earl of Portland, and Mr. Zulestein, afterwards earl of Rochford, applied to him in cases of necessity, wherein he always displayed his skill to the greatest degree; the first being cured by him of a violent diarrhœa, that had brought that great favourite almost to the point of death; and the last, who was very corpulent, of a lethargy, which had been attempted by other hands in vain. The recovery of two persons so dear to the king, could not but excite his majesty's attention; and accordingly he not only ordered Dr. Radcliffe five hundred guineas out of the privy purse, but made him an offer of being one of his physicians, with a salary of 200l. *per annum* more than

any other. He accepted the preſent, but declined the poſt; one reaſon for which ſeems to have been, that Radcliffe in his political principles favoured the Jacobites, and conſidered the government as in an unſettled ſtate. He is ſaid alſo to have been of opinion, that he ſhould get more by being occaſionally employed by his majeſty, than by a fixed ſalary as his regular phyſician. And in this he appears not to have been miſtaken; for as king William had but an infirm conſtitution, and was ſubject to diſorders from a flux of rheum and an aſthma, Dr. Radcliffe, who was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in the laſt mentioned diſtemper, was very often called upon for his aſſiſtance; ſo that we are aſſured, he was more than once heard to declare, "That one year with another, for the firſt eleven years of king William's reign, he cleared more than ſix hundred guineas, for his bare attendance on his majeſty's perſon, excluſive of his great officers."

In 1691, William duke of Glouceſter being taken ſo exceedingly ill that the phyſicians deſpaired of his life, Dr. Radcliffe, who was then at Epſom, being ſent for by an expreſs, came up to town and attended his highneſs, whom he ſo perfectly reſtored, that queen Mary ordered her chamberlain on that account to make him a preſent of one thouſand guineas. In 1692 our phyſician met with a very conſiderable loſs. Among others, he had contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Betterton; and this eminent tragedian, by the ſolicitation of a friend, had depoſited two thouſand pounds, or, as others ſay, eight thouſand, as a venture in an interloper that was bound for the Eaſt-Indies; and having a proſpect of a large return, he communicated the affair to Dr. Radcliffe, who readily laid down five thouſand pounds. The ſhip was ſucceſsful in the outward-bound paſſage; but having, to avoid the French privateers in her return home, firſt put into Ireland, and then, finding no convoy ready, ſet out for England without one, ſhe was taken by the marquis de Neſmond, with all her rich cargo, which amounted to above 120,000l. This loſs, though an irreparable one to Betterton, was not much regarded by Radcliffe: for when the news of it was brought him to the Bull-head tavern, in Clare-market, where he was drinking with ſeveral perſons of rank, who condoled with him on the occaſion, he, with a ſmiling countenance, deſired them to go on with their toaſting and merriment, ſaying, "he had nothing to do but go up ſo many pair of ſtairs to make himſelf whole again." In 1694 queen Mary was ſeized with the ſmall-pox, which the court phyſicians not being able to raiſe, Dr. Radcliffe was ſent for by the council; upon peruſing the recipes, he told them, without ſeeing her majeſty, that "ſhe was a dead woman, for it was impoſſible to do any good in her caſe, where remedies had been given that were ſo contrary to the nature of the diſtemper; yet he would endeavour to do all that lay in him, to give her ſome eaſe." Accordingly the puſtules began to fill by a cordial julep he preſcribed for her majeſty, which gave ſome faint hopes of her recovery; but theſe ſoon vaniſhed, for ſhe died on the 28th of December, 1694.

Some time after this, Dr. Radcliffe, who till then had kept himſelf in the good graces of the princeſs Anne of Denmark, afterwards queen Anne, loſt her favour by the uncourtlineſs of his behaviour, and his too great attachment to the bottle. Her highneſs, being indiſpoſed, had given orders that he ſhould be ſent for; in anſwer to which, he made a promiſe of coming to St. James's ſoon after; but as he did not make his appearance there, that meſſage was ſucceeded by another, importing, that ſhe was extremely ill, and deſcribing after what

what manner ſhe was ſeized. At which Radcliffe ſwore by his Maker, "That her highneſs's diſtemper was nothing but the vapours, and that ſhe was in as good a ſtate of health as any woman breathing, could ſhe but give into the belief of it." But on his going to wait on the princeſs not long after, he found that his freedom with her highneſs had been highly reſented; for offering to go into her preſence, he was ſtopt by an officer in the anti-chamber, and told, "That the princeſs had no further occaſion for the ſervices of a phyſician who would not obey her orders, and that ſhe had made choice of Dr. Gibbons to ſucceed him in the care of her health." But though Dr. Radcliffe thus loſt the favour of the princeſs Anne, he ſtill continued to be in great eſteem with king William, who had a more than ordinary occaſion to ſhew it, in the campaign of 1695, which was cloſed by the taking of Namur. The earl of Albemarle, who then had a command in the army, was taken ill of a fever in the camp; upon which the king, who intereſted himſelf very much in that nobleman's life, having but little confidence in the phyſicians that attended his perſon in the field, ſent to Dr. Radcliffe from England. He came accordingly, and reſtored the earl in a week's time to his former health, after he had been reduced to the laſt extremity. The king was ſo well pleaſed with his ſucceſs, that he gave him twelve hundred pounds for his ſervice on this occaſion; and lord Albemarle alſo preſented him with a diamond ring, and four hundred guineas. His majeſty likewiſe made him an offer of a baronet's patent, which he declined, as likely to be of no uſe to him, having no direct deſcendants, and no thoughts of marrying.

At the cloſe of the year 1701, king William, on his return from Holland, finding himſelf much out of order, ſent for Dr. Radcliffe to attend him at Kenſington. After the neceſſary queſtions had been put by the phyſician to the royal patient, the king, ſhewing his legs, which were much ſwelled, while the reſt of his body was greatly emaciated; "Doctor, (ſaid he) what think you of theſe?" "Why truly, (replied Radcliffe) I would not have your majeſty's two legs for your three kingdoms." This blunt anſwer, though the king ſeemed to take no notice of it, is ſaid to have given him ſo much offence, that he never ſent for Radcliffe afterwards, though he continued to make uſe of his diet drinks till within three days before his death. And it is obſerved by the writer of Radcliffe's life, that the king's death happened much about the time which the doctor had calculated; and which the king had frequently ſaid to the earl of Albemarle would come to paſs in verification of Radcliffe's prediction. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the throne, the earl of Godolphin, who had a great regard for Radcliffe, endeavoured to get him appointed principal phyſician to the queen; but her majeſty would not conſent to this, ſaying, "That Radcliffe would ſend her word again, that her ailment was nothing but the vapours." However, in all caſes of emergency, he was continually adviſed with; and was paid large ſums for his private preſcriptions for the queen.

In the year 1713 Dr. Radcliffe was elected member of parliament for the town of Buckingham. He continued in full buſineſs till his death, which happened on the 1ſt of November, 1714; and his body was interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford. He was the moſt celebrated phyſician of his time, and was generally conſidered as ſuperior to all others as a ſucceſsful practitioner. His greateſt excellence ſeems to have been a happy ſagacity in finding out the cauſes of diſeaſes, which the better enabled him to apply the proper remedies. As

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he was apt to ſpeak contemptuouſly of other phyſicians, and of their modes of practice, ſo the gentlemen of the faculty in his own time, as well as ſince, have ſpoken very ſlightingly of him in their turn. It is probable, that people in general entertained too high an opinion of him, to the prejudice of other phyſicians of real merit; but on the other hand, there ſeems reaſon to believe, that thoſe of the ſame profeſſion have not done juſtice to the medical abilities of Radcliffe. Sir Hans Sloane had a high opinion of Radcliffe's merit; and in order to expreſs more emphatically his contempt of ſuch perſons, as ſpent the greateſt part of their time in niceties of language, and verbal criticiſms, he obſerves, in the introduction to the ſecond volume of his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, that one of this turn would needs perſuade him that Dr. Radcliffe could not cure a diſeaſe, becauſe he had ſeen a recipe of his, wherein the word *pilula* was ſpelt with *ll*. Radcliffe, as already obſerved, was not a hard ſtudent, but he certainly had a liberal education, and was unqueſtionably a man of wit, and ſtrong natural underſtanding; and the uncommon extenſiveneſs of his practice muſt have greatly contributed towards increaſing his ſkill and abilities as a phyſician.

By his will Dr. Radcliffe left one thouſand pounds *per annum* to his ſiſter, Mrs. Hannah Redſhaw, for her life; to his ſiſter, Mrs. Millicent Radcliffe, five hundred pounds *per annum* for life, and to two of his nephews, to one five hundred pounds *per annum* for life, and to the other two hundred. He alſo gave the ſum of five hundred pounds *per annum* for ever to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, towards mending the diet of the patients; and alſo one hundred pounds for ever, for buying linen for the ſaid hoſpital. He likewiſe gave annuities for their lives to five of his ſervants; and to his four executors five hundred pounds each for their trouble. But the principal part of his eſtate he bequeathed to the univerſity of Oxford, to which he was a very munificent benefactor. He left all his eſtates in Yorkſhire in truſt, to pay thereout 600l. *per annum*, to two perſons to be choſen out of the univerſity of Oxford, when they are maſters of arts, and entered on the phyſic line. They are to receive this ſum for their maintenance for the ſpace of ten years, and no longer; the half of which time, at leaſt, they are to travel in parts beyond ſea, for their better improvement. And the yearly overplus of his Yorkſhire eſtates he left to Univerſity-college in Oxford, for the buying perpetual advowſons for the members of that college. He alſo left five thouſand pounds for building the front of Univerſity-college, down to Logic-lane, anſwerable to the front that was already built; and for building the maſter's lodgings therein, and chambers for his two travelling fellows. He likewiſe left forty thouſand pounds for building a library in Oxford, and purchaſing the lands on which it was to be built; and gave one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum* for ever, as a ſalary for the librarian, and one hundred pounds *per annum* for ever, for purchaſing books for the ſaid library; and one hundred pounds *per annum* for keeping it in repair.

The Radcliffian Library was finiſhed in the year 1745, and is a great ornament to the univerſity of Oxford. James Gibbs was the architect by whom it was erected. It ſtands in the middle of a magnificent ſquare, formed by St. Mary's church, the public ſchools, and Brazen-noſe and All-Souls colleges. It is a ſumptuous pile of building, ſtanding upon arcades, which, circularly diſpoſed, incloſe a ſpacious dome, in the center of which is the library itſelf, into which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſpiral ſteps. The library, which has been

S.r WALTER RALEIGH.

been ſtiled a compleat pattern of elegance and majeſty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of ſtucco. It is encloſed by a circular ſeries of arches, beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order; behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries above and below, where the books are diſpoſed in elegant cabinets: the compartments of the cieling in the upper gallery are finely ſtuccoed: the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone brought from Germany; and over the door is a ſtatue of Dr. Radcliffe, well executed by Ryſbrack. The finiſhing and decorations of this Attic edifice, are all in the higheſt taſte imaginable; and the beautiful area in which this noble library ſtands, is adorned with a conſiderable number of obeliſks and lamps.

RALEIGH (Sir WALTER) a truly illuſtrious perſon, celebrated for his valour, genius, and learning, was deſcended from an antient family in Devonſhire, and was the ſon of Walter Raleigh, Eſq; of Fardel in that county. He was born in the year 1552, at a farm called Hayes, ſituate in that part of Devonſhire which borders on the ſea; and after laying the foundation of literature in his own county, he was ſent to Oriel college, Oxford, when very young, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf there by a proficiency in learning far beyond his age. But though he was fond of letters, his ambition prompted him to purſue the road to fame in an active life; he therefore made but a ſhort ſtay at Oxford. In 1569, queen Elizabeth ſending forces to aſſiſt the perſecuted Proteſtants of France, Mr. Raleigh, then only ſeventeen years of age, went over with them as a gentleman-volunteer. He ſerved in France above five years, and acquired both ſkill and reputation: but having ſtill an earneſt deſire to increaſe his military knowledge, and an eager thirſt for glory, he paſſed next into the Netherlands, where he ſerved for ſome time againſt the Spaniards.

In 1576, we find Mr. Raleigh in London, and exerciſing his poetical talents; for we have of his a commendatory poem, prefixed among others to a ſatire called the Steel Glaſs, publiſhed this year by George Gaſcoigne, a poet of ſome eminence in thoſe times. In 1578, when his brother-in-law, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had obtained a patent from the queen, to plant and inhabit ſome northern parts of America, Mr. Raleigh engaged in that adventure; but returned ſoon after, the attempt proving unſucceſsful. Shortly afterwards, he entertained thoughts of ſerving his queen and country in Ireland, whither the pope and the king of Spain had ſent men, money, and bleſſings, to comfort and aſſiſt ſuch as in breach of their oaths would take arms againſt their ſovereign, and cut the throats of the Engliſh. It is not clear at what time Mr. Raleigh paſſed the ſeas; but it appears that in 1580 he had a captain's commiſſion under the earl of Ormond, governor of Munſter, and performed many ſignal ſervices. The Spaniſh ſuccours, under the command of an officer of their own, and aſſiſted by a choice body of their Iriſh confederates, had raiſed and fortified a caſtle, which they called Del Ore, and which they intended ſhould ſerve them for a place of retreat, whenever they found themſelves diſtreſſed, and ſhould alſo prove a key to admit freſh ſuccours from abroad, which they daily expected. The lord-deputy of Ireland reſolved at all hazards to diſpoſſeſs them of this fort, which he beſieged with his ſmall army for ſome time. In this dangerous enterprize captain Raleigh had a principal ſhare, commanding often in the trenches, and contributing greatly to the reduction of the place, which was

at length compelled to ſurrender at diſcretion; and the lord deputy ordered the greateſt part of the garriſon to be put to the ſword. This was accordingly executed, though with great regret, by the captains Raleigh and Mackworth. Many other conſiderable ſervices were performed by Raleigh, in Ireland; which ſo recommended him to the notice of the government, that in 1581 he was honoured with a joint commiſſion to be governor of Munſter. Raleigh at his return to England, is ſaid to have drawn on himſelf the attention of the queen, by the following incident. Her majeſty taking the air in a walk, ſtopped at a plaſhy place, in doubt whether to go on; when Raleigh, dreſſed in a gay and genteel habit of thoſe times, immediately caſt off and ſpread his new pluſh cloak on the ground; on which the queen gently treading, was conducted over clean and dry. Indeed, Raleigh, beſides the advantages of wit and eloquence, was a handſome man, and always made a very elegant appearance, as well in the ſplendor of attire, as the politeneſs of addreſs; qualifications well ſuited to recommend him to a female ſovereign. He went to court ſoon after this adventure, and met with ſuch a reception, as gave him reaſon to entertain hopes of the queen's favour; in which he made ſo quick a progreſs, that ſhe frequently conſulted him on the moſt important occaſions, and was greatly pleaſed with the vigour and prudence of his counſels. He was one of thoſe who were appointed by the queen to accompany the duke of Anjou into the Netherlands; and on his return, in 1582, he brought over the prince of Orange's letters to her majeſty. In 1583 he was concerned in Sir Humphry Gilbert's expedition to Newfoundland; and though he did not go in perſon, yet he built a new ſhip called the Bark Raleigh, and furniſhed it completely for the voyage; the unſucceſsful end of which it ſeemed to predict, by its untimely return in leſs than a week to Plymouth, through a contagious diſtemper which ſeized on the ſhip's crew. Yet neither this accident, nor the unfortunate loſs of his brother Sir Humphrey, could drive from Raleigh's thoughts a ſcheme ſo beneficial to his country, as theſe northern diſcoveries ſeemed to be. He, therefore, digeſted into writing an account of the advantages which he imagined might attend the proſecution of ſuch a deſign; and having laid his paper before the council, obtained her majeſty's letters patent in favour of his project, dated the 25th of March, 1584. Upon this grant, he fitted out two veſſels, which reached the gulph of Florida on the 2d of July: they ſailed along the ſhore about one hundred and twenty miles, and at laſt debarked on a low land, which proved to be an iſland called Wokoken. After taking a formal poſſeſſion of this country in the name of queen Elizabeth, he carried on a friendly correſpondence with the natives, who ſupplied the ſailors with proviſions, and gave them furs and deer-ſkins in exchange for trifles. Thus encouraged, eight of the crew went twenty miles up the river Occam, and arrived at an iſland called Roanok, the reſidence of the Indian chief, whoſe houſe was built of cedar, and fortified round with ſharp pieces of timber. His wife came out to them, and ordered her people to carry them from the boat on their backs, and ſhewed them many civilities to expreſs her friendly intentions towards them, in the abſence of her huſband. After having gained the beſt information they could of the ſtrength of the Indian nations, and of their connections, alliances, and conteſts with each other, they returned to England, and made ſuch an advantageous report of the fertility of the ſoil, and healthfulneſs of the climate, that the queen favoured the deſign of ſettling a colony in that country, to which ſhe gave the name

name of Virginia. Soon after captain Raleigh's return, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Devon, and received the honour of knighthood, a diſtinction the more honourable to him, as the queen was extremely cautious and frugal in beſtowing honours: ſhe at the ſame time granted him a patent to licence the vending of wines throughout the kingdom, which was, in all probability, a very lucrative one.

Sir Walter was ſo intent upon planting his new colony in Virginia, that, in 1585, he ſent out a fleet of ſeven ſail, under the command of his couſin Sir Richard Greenvile, general of the expedition, who came to an anchor at Wokoken, from whence he ſent his compliments to king Wingina, at Roanok; after which the general, and a ſelect company, viſited many Indian towns, at one of which the Indians having ſtolen a ſilver cup, the Engliſh burnt the town, and deſtroyed the corn fields. Sir Richard at laſt returning to his fleet, thought fit to weigh anchor, and ſet ſail for England; when he took in his paſſage a Spaniſh prize worth fifty thouſand pounds, with which he arrived at Plymouth; having left behind, in Virginia, one hundred and ſeven perſons.

The Spaniſh prize above-mentioned was not the only circumſtance of good fortune which happened to Sir Walter this year; the rebellion in Ireland being now totally ſuppreſſed, her majeſty granted him twelve thouſand acres of the forfeited lands; and this great eſtate he planted at his own expence. Sir Walter, encouraged by this noble grant, fitted out a third fleet for Virginia; where the colony, having ſuffered great diſtreſſes, had prevailed on Sir Francis Drake to take them with him to England. Raleigh had, in the ſpring of that year, ſent a ſhip of one hundred tons for the ſuccour of his colony; but not arriving before the people had left that country, ſhe returned with all her lading to England. In 1586 her majeſty made Sir Walter ſeneſchal of Cornwall and Exeter, and lord-warden of the ſtannaries in Devonſhire and Cornwall. The next year he prepared a new colony of one hundred and fifty men for Virginia; appointing Mr. John White governor, and with him twelve aſſiſtants; and incorporated them by the name of the governor and aſſiſtants of the city of Raleigh in Virginia. On their arrival at Hattaraſs, the governor diſpatched a ſtrong party to Roanok, expecting to find fifteen men that had been left there; but they ſought them in vain. They afterwards found that ſome of them had been murdered by the ſavages, and the reſt driven to a remote part of the country. This new colony having entered into an alliance with the natives, conſidered that they ſhould want freſh ſupplies of proviſions; and, wanting an agent to go to England, prevailed on their governor to undertake that office, who returned with his ſhips in the latter end of the year. Sir Walter, ſolicitous for the ſafety of the colony, prepared a fleet to aſſiſt them; but the apprehenſions of an invaſion from Spain, in 1588, prevented its ſailing; ſo that governor White could only obtain two ſmall pinnaces, which had the misfortune to be ſo thoroughly rifled by the enemy, that they were obliged to return back without performing the voyage, to the diſtreſs of the planters abroad, and the regret of their patron at home.

About this time, Sir Walter was advanced to the poſt of captain of her majeſty's guard, and was one of the council of war appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual methods for the ſecurity of the nation; upon which occaſion he drew up a ſcheme which is a proof of his judgment and abilities. But he did not confine himſelf to the office of giving advice; he raiſed and diſciplined the militia

militia of Cornwall; and, having performed all poſſible ſervices at land, joined the fleet with a ſquadron of volunteers, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the defeat of the Spaniſh armada; when his merit, on ſo important a criſis, juſtly raiſed him ſtill higher in the queen's favour, who now made him gentleman of her privy-chamber, and granted him ſome additional advantages in his wine patent.

Don Antonio, king of Portugal, being expelled from his dominions by Philip II. of Spain, in 1589, queen Elizabeth contributed ſix men of war, and threeſcore thouſand pounds, in order to reinſtate him, and encouraged her ſubjects to concur in that deſign. Sir Walter Raleigh, with Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Norris, accompanied that prince to Portugal; and, in this expedition, they took a great number of hulks belonging to the Hans-towns, laden with Spaniſh goods, proviſions, and ammunition. Soon after, Raleigh formed a deſign againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies, of intercepting the plate-fleet, and fitted out a maritime force for that purpoſe, conſiſting of thirteen ſhips of his own and fellow-adventurers; to which the queen added two men of war, the Garland and Foreſight, giving him a commiſſion as general of the fleet, the poſt of lieutenant-general being conferred on Sir John Burgh. He ſet ſail in February, 1591-2; but the winds proved ſo contrary, that he could not leave the coaſt of England till the 6th of May; and the next day Sir Martin Frobiſher followed and overtook him with the queen's letters to recall him; but, imagining his honour engaged in the undertaking, he purſued his courſe, though he was informed that the king of Spain had ordered that no ſhips ſhould ſail that year, nor any treaſure be brought from the Weſt-Indies. But, on the 11th of May, meeting with a ſtorm off Cape Finiſterre, he divided his fleet into two ſquadrons, committing one to Sir John Burgh, and the other to Sir Martin Frobiſher; with orders to the latter to lie off the ſouth cape, to keep in and terrify the Spaniards on their coaſts, while the former lay at the Azores for the caracs from the Eaſt-Indies. The ſucceſs of theſe directions was anſwerable to the excellent judgment that formed them; for the Spaniſh admiral, collecting his whole naval force to watch Frobiſher, left the caracs unguarded, and the Madre de Dios, then eſteemed the richeſt prize ever brought to England, was ſeized by Sir John Burgh.

In the height of Sir Walter Raleigh's favour with the queen, he fell under her majeſty's diſpleaſure for debauching the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of the queen's maids of honour; and the conſequence of the amour diſcovering the intrigue, her majeſty ordered him to be confined for ſeveral months, and diſmiſſed the lady from her attendance; to whom Sir Walter afterwards made the moſt honourable reparation he could by marriage; in which they were both examples of conjugal affection and fidelity. Whilſt Raleigh lay under this diſgrace at court, he projected the diſcovery of the extenſive empire of Guiana, in South-America, which the Spaniards had then only viſited. Sir Walter having provided a ſquadron of ſhips, at a great expence, the lord high-admiral Howard, and Sir Robert Cecil, conceived ſo good an opinion of the deſign, that they both concurred in it. He ſet ſail from Plymouth in February, 1595, and arrived at the iſle of Trinidad on the 22d of March; when he made himſelf maſter of St. Joſeph, a ſmall city, and took the Spaniſh governor priſoner. He then, leaving his ſhips at Curiapan, with an hundred men, in ſeveral little barks, ſailed four hundred miles

miles up the river Oronoque, in ſearch of Guiana; but the heat of the weather, and the torrents, obliged him to return the ſame year. In 1596 he was engaged in the expedition to Cadiz; wherein the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high-admiral Howard, were joint commanders. On the 20th of June they arrived before Cadiz. The lord high-admiral was of opinion that the land forces ſhould attack the town firſt, that the fleet might not be expoſed to the fire of the ſhips, of the city, and forts adjacent; and the council of war concurred in this opinion; but, as the earl of Eſſex was putting his men into boats, in order to land them, Sir Walter, not happening to have been preſent at the council of war, went directly to the earl, and offered ſuch convincing reaſons againſt it, and for their firſt falling upon the galleons and ſhips in the harbours, that the earl ſaw the neceſſity of altering his ſcheme, and deſired Sir Walter to diſſuade the admiral from that of landing. He did ſo; the admiral was convinced; and, by Sir Walter's advice, deferred the attack till the next day. This attack was attended with wonderful ſucceſs; the city was taken and plundered; many of the principal ſhips belonging to the Spaniards were run aſhore; and the galleons, with all their treaſure, burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Engliſh.

Sir Walter was reſtored to the queen's favour in 1597, and performed ſeveral other ſignal ſervices. The death of queen Elizabeth proved a great misfortune to him; for her ſucceſſor king James I. had been greatly prejudiced againſt him by the earl of Eſſex; yet he did not diſcover his diſlike for ſome time, but treated him with apparent kindneſs: however, his majeſty's pacific genius could not reliſh a man of ſo martial a ſpirit. He had not been long upon the throne before Sir Walter was diſmiſſed from his poſt of captain of the guards; and, ſoon after, was charged with being engaged in a plot againſt his majeſty, and with carrying on a ſecret correſpondence with the king of Spain; but no clear evidence has yet been produced of his having had any concern in it, though he was brought in guilty, and ſentenced to die. Sir Walter had good reaſon to conclude, from the unjuſt manner in which the proſecution had been carried on againſt him, that now he was condemned he ſhould meet with no favour. His affairs, however, began to wear a more favourable aſpect: for after having been kept about a month at Wincheſter, in daily expectation of death, he was removed to the Tower of London; ſoon after which, his lady petitioned the king, that ſhe might be a priſoner with her huſband, and live with him in his confinement; and her requeſt was granted. By degrees Sir Walter obtained ſtill greater favours: for the king was pleaſed to grant all the goods and chattels, forfeited to him by Raleigh's conviction, to truſtees of his appointing, for the benefit of his creditors, and of his lady and children. Some time after his eſtate followed his goods; and now he began to conceive himſelf in a fair way of being reſtored to that ſtate from which he had fallen. In this, however, he was greatly miſtaken: for a new court favourite ariſing, Robert Car, a Scotſman, who had no fortune of his own, it was contrived by thoſe who had gaped in vain for Raleigh's eſtate themſelves, to lay the foundation of this favourite's future greatneſs upon the ruin of Sir Walter and his family. For being thus fruſtrated of the effects of Sir Walter's conviction, they pretended to find a flaw in his laſt conveyance of the fee and inheritance of Sherborne unto his ſon; which being prior to Raleigh's conviction, gave the crown a title paramount to that which was underſtood to be therein, when the forfeiture was

granted back to Raleigh. Upon an information in the court of Exchequer, judgment was given for the crown, and the effect of that judgment was turned to the benefit of the favourite, who in 1609 had a complete grant of all that Raleigh had forfeited.

Raleigh ſpent a great part of his confinement in writing that noble and immortal monument of his parts and learning, The Hiſtory of the World. He likewiſe devoted a part of his time to chemiſtry, wherein he was no leſs ſucceſsful, diſcovering an excellent medicine in malignant fevers, which bears the name of his Cordial, though it has been doubted whether the true recipe of it be ſtill preſerved. Beſides theſe, he turned his thoughts on various other ſubjects, all beneficial to mankind, and in that light worthy of Sir Walter Raleigh. The patron of his ſtudies was Henry, prince of Wales, the glory of the houſe of Stuart, the darling of the Britiſh nation while he lived, and the object of its ſincere and univerſal lamentation, by his untimely death. We are told, that prince Henry once ſaid, ſpeaking of Raleigh, "That no king but his father would keep ſuch a bird in a cage." As king James himſelf affected to be a man of learning, and a patron of men of letters, it might have been expected, that Raleigh's literary labours would have recommended him to his majeſty. But this was not the caſe; for we are aſſured by Francis Oſborne, "that though his majeſty had been intemperately praiſed by flatterers for ſome of the weakeſt of his own compoſitions, yet he could not forbear, out of an impertinent emulation, to affect Sir Walter Raleigh the leſs, becauſe of the great repute which followed him for his excellent pen." And we are elſewhere told, that Sir Walter's Hiſtory of the World gave James ſo much diſpleaſure, "that at its firſt publication it was forbid; and particularly, for ſome paſſages in it which affected the Spaniards; as alſo for being too plain with the faults of princes in his preface.*"

When Sir Walter had been a priſoner in the Tower above twelve years, he at length obtained his enlargement. And now he could not content himſelf with leading an indolent life in retirement; but was deſirous of ſpending the latter part of his days, as he had ſpent the former, in the purſuit of honour, and in the ſervice of his country; or, as he himſelf with great dignity expreſſed it, in a letter to ſecretary Winwood, "To die for the king, and not by the king, is all the ambition I have in the world." The ſcheme he had now at heart was his old one, of ſettling Guiana; and his majeſty granted him a patent for that purpoſe, at leaſt under the privy-ſeal, if not under the great ſeal of England; which Sir Francis Bacon, on being applied to, aſſured him was a ſufficient pardon for all that was paſt, as the king had made him admiral of his fleet, and given him the power of martial law over his officers and ſoldiers. The whole expence of this expedition was defrayed by Sir Walter Raleigh and his friends. In their paſſage they met with various diſappointments; however, in November, 1617, they came in ſight of Guiana, and anchored five degrees off the river Caliana. Here Sir Walter was received with the utmoſt joy by the Indians, who offered him the ſovereignty of the country, which he declined. His extreme ſickneſs preventing his attempting the diſcovery of the gold mine in perſon, he deputed captain Keymis to that ſervice, ordering him to ſail with five ſhips into the river Oronoque; but, three weeks after, he and his men landing by

* Oldys's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, p. 189.

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night nearer a Spaniſh town than they expected, they were ſet upon by the Spaniſh troops, who were prepared for their coming. This unexpected attack ſoon threw them into confuſion; and, had not ſome of the leaders animated the reſt, they had all been cut to pieces: but the others, by their example, ſoon rallying, they made ſuch a vigorous oppoſition, that they forced the Spaniards to retreat. In the warmth of the purſuit, the Engliſh found themſelves at the Spaniſh town before they knew where they were. Here the battle was renewed, and they were aſſaulted by the governor himſelf, and four or five captains, at the head of their companies, when captain Raleigh, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Walter, hurried on by the heat and impatience of youth, not waiting for the muſketeers, ruſhed forward, at the head of a company of pikes, and, having killed one of the Spaniſh captains, was ſhot by another; but, preſſing ſtill forward with his ſword, upon the captain who had ſhot him, the Spaniard, with the butt-end of his muſket, felled him to the ground, and put an end to his life; when his ſerjeant immediately thruſt the Spaniſh captain through the body with his halbert. Two other captains, and the governor himſelf, fell in this engagement. The Spaniſh leaders being thus diſpatched, the reſt fled; ſome took ſhelter about the market-place, from whence they killed and wounded the Engliſh at pleaſure; ſo that there was no way left for ſafety but by firing the town, and driving the enemy to the woods and mountains. Captain Keymis had now an opportunity of viſiting the mine, which he attempted with captain Thornhurſt, Mr. W. Herbert, Sir John Hamden, and others; but, upon their falling into an ambuſcade, in which they loſt many of their men, they returned to Sir Walter, without diſcovering the mine. As ſome mitigation of their ill ſucceſs, and as an inducement to further hopes, Keymis produced two ingots of gold, which they had found in the town, together with a large quantity of papers found in the governor's ſtudy. Among theſe were four letters, which diſcovered not only Raleigh's whole enterprize to have been betrayed, but his life hereby put into the power of the Spaniards. Theſe letters alſo diſcovered the preparations made by the Spaniards to receive Raleigh. To the juſt indignation which Sir Walter conceived upon this occaſion, was added the mortification of finding that Keymis had made no trial of the mine. He reproached that captain with having undone him, and wounded his credit with the king paſt recovery. This affected Keymis ſo ſenſibly, that he retired to his cabbin, where he ſhot himſelf; but, finding the wound was not mortal, he diſpatched himſelf with a knife, which he thruſt into his heart. The ill ſtate of Sir Walter's health would not ſuffer him to repair Keymis's neglect. He was incapable of ſuch a voyage, and, at the ſame time, was in continual apprehenſion of being attacked by the Spaniſh fleet, ſent out on purpoſe to lay wait for and deſtroy him; but the enemy miſſed him, by ſtaying in the wrong place. On his return home, he found that king James had publiſhed a proclamation declaring his deteſtation of his conduct, aſſerting that his majeſty had, by expreſs limitation, reſtrained and forbid Raleigh from attempting any act of hoſtility againſt his brother of Spain; yet it is evident, that the commiſſion contained no ſuch limitation. This proclamation, however, did not deter Sir Walter from landing, who reſolved to ſurrender himſelf into the king's hands, to whom he wrote a letter in defence of his conduct. He was ſeized on the road to London, and returned with the officers to Plymouth. When he arrived at London he was permitted the confinement of his own houſe; but having good reaſon not to truſt himſelf to

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the mercy of the court, he formed a deſign to eſcape into France; which being diſcovered, he was ſeized in a boat below Woolwich, and on the tenth of Auguſt, 1618, was committed to the Tower. His death was now abſolutely determined, yet it was not eaſy to find a method to compaſs it, ſince his conduct in his late expedition could not be ſtretched in law to ſuch a ſentence; it was reſolved therefore to ſacrifice him to Spain, in a manner that has juſtly expoſed the court to the abhorrence of all ſucceeding ages, by calling him down to judgment on his former ſentence paſſed fifteen years before. In conſequence of this reſolution, he, having the day before received notice to prepare himſelf for death, was, on the 28th of October, taken out of his bed, in the hot fit of an ague, and carried to the King's Bench bar at Weſtminſter, where the chief-juſtice ordered the record of his conviction and judgment in 1603, to be read, and then demanded, What he had to offer why execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him? To this Sir Walter pleaded his commiſſion for his laſt voyage, which implied a reſtoring life to him, by giving him power, as marſhal, on the life and death of others. He then began to juſtify his conduct in that voyage; but the court refuſed to hear him, and he was ordered for execution the next day. He deſired he might not be cut off ſo ſuddenly, calling upon God to be his judge, before whom he ſhould ſhortly appear, That he was never diſloyal to his majeſty, "which I will juſtify," ſaid he, "where I ſhall not fear the face of any king upon earth."

The very next day, being Thurſday the 29th of October, 1618, Sir Walter was conducted by the ſheriffs of Middleſex to the ſcaffold which was erected in Old-Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter. He had eat his breakfaſt, and ſmoked his pipe that morning, with great chearfulneſs; and made no more of death, than if he had been to take a journey. The dean of Weſtminſter attended him in his laſt moments; and being ſurprized at our hero's contempt of death, expoſtulated with him upon it. But Sir Walter told him plainly, that he never feared death, and much leſs then, for which he bleſſed God; and as to the manner of it, though to others it might ſeem grievous, yet for himſelf he had rather die ſo than in a burning fever. He converſed freely on the ſcaffold with the earl of Arundel, and others of the nobility, and vindicated himſelf from ſeveral aſperſions; particularly the charge of having entered into a correſpondence with France, and ſpoken of the king in diſloyal terms. He endeavoured likewiſe to clear himſelf from the ſuſpicion of having perſecuted the earl of Eſſex, and inſulted him at his death. "I will borrow (ſaid he) but a little time more of Mr. Sheriff, that I may not detain him too long; and herein I ſhall ſpeak of the imputation laid upon me, through the jealouſy of the people, that I had been a perſecutor of my lord of Eſſex; that I rejoiced in his death, and ſtood in a window over-againſt him, when he ſuffered, and puffed out tobacco in defiance of him; whereas God is my witneſs, that I ſhed tears for him when he died; and as I hope to look God in the face hereafter, my lord of Eſſex did not ſee my face at the time of his death; for I was far off, in the armoury, where I ſaw him, but he ſaw not me. 'Tis true, I was of a contrary faction; but I take the ſame God to witneſs, that I had no hand in his death, nor bore him any ill affection, but always believed that it would be better for me that his life had been preſerved. For after his fall, I got the hatred of thoſe who wiſhed me well before; and, thoſe who ſet me againſt him, ſet themſelves afterwards againſt me, and were my greateſt enemies. And my

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ſoul hath many times been grieved, that I was not nearer to him when he died; becauſe, as I underſtood afterwards, he aſked for me at his death, and deſired to have been reconciled to me."

Sir Walter concluded with deſiring the ſpectators to join with him in prayer to God, "whom (ſaid he) I have grievouſly offended, being a man full of vanity, who has lived a ſinful life, in ſuch callings as have been moſt inducing to it. For I have been a ſoldier, a ſailor, and a courtier; which are all courſes of wickedneſs and vice." Proclamation being then made, that all men ſhould depart the ſcaffold, he prepared himſelf for death, giving away his hat and cap, and money, to ſome attendants who ſtood near him. When he took leave of the lords, and other gentlemen who were on the ſcaffold, he entreated the earl of Arundel to uſe his endeavours with the king, that no ſcandalous writings to defame him ſhould be publiſhed after his death; concluding, "I have a long journey to go, and therefore will take my leave." Then having put off his gown and doublet, he called to the executioner to ſhew him the axe; which not being preſently done, he ſaid, "I pray thee let me ſee it; doſt thou think I am afraid of it?" And having it in his hands, he felt along the edge of it and ſmiling ſaid to the ſheriff, "This is a ſharp medicine, but it is a ſound cure for all diſeaſes." The executioner kneeling down and aſking his forgiveneſs, Sir Walter, laying his hand upon his ſhoulder, granted it; and being aſked which way he would lay himſelf upon the block, he anſwered, "So the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lies." His head was ſtruck off at two blows, his body never ſhrinking nor moving.

Thus fell Sir Walter Raleigh, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age. His death was greatly lamented by the Engliſh nation, though it gave the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the Spaniſh court. He was undoubtedly a man of very great abilities, and of uncommon courage. It has been obſerved, that his character was a combination of almoſt every eminent quality; he was the ſoldier, ſtateſman, and ſcholar united; and had he lived with the heroes of antiquity, he would have made a juſt parallel to Cæſar and Xenophon, being, like them, equally maſter of the ſword and the pen. Both at ſea and land, he was remarkably indefatigable and induſtrious. It is ſaid, that whether he was engaged in important and arduous expeditions, buſy in court tranſactions, or purſuing ſchemes of pleaſure, he never failed to dedicate at leaſt four hours every day to ſtudy, by which he became maſter of ſo great an extent of knowledge, and was enabled, as Thomſon* expreſſes it, to enrich the world with his priſon-hours. When

* This elegant and pleaſing poet has celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in the following lines:

——"Who can ſpeak
"The numerous worthies of the Maiden Reign?
"In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
"Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breaſt with all
"The ſage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd.
"Nor ſunk his vigour, when a coward-reign
"The warrior fetter'd, and at laſt reſign'd,
"To glut the vengeance of a vanquiſh'd foe.
"Then, active ſtill and unreſtrain'd, his mind
"Explor'd the vaſt extent of ages paſt,
"And with his priſon-hours enrich'd the world;
"Yet found no times, in all the long reſearch,
"So glorious, or ſo baſe, as thoſe he prov'd,
"In which he conquer'd, and in which he bled."

engaged in the public ſervice, he underwent all the labours that attend a ſoldier, and fared as the meaneſt; and no common mariner took more pains, or hazarded more in the moſt difficult attempts. Indeed, king James himſelf bore teſtimony to the great worth of Sir Walter Raleigh, though in a manner that reflects everlaſting diſhonour on himſelf. For this puſillanimous prince, ſoon after Sir Walter's execution, beginning to ſee how he was like to be deluded by the Spaniſh miniſtry, made one of his own miniſters write to his agent in Spain, to let that court know, they ſhould be looked upon as the moſt unworthy people in the world, if they did not now act with ſincerity, ſince his majeſty had given ſo many teſtimonies of his; and now of late, "by cauſing Sir Walter Raleigh to be put to death, chiefly for the giving them ſatisfaction. Further to let them ſee how, in many actions of late, his majeſty had ſtrained upon the affections of his people, and eſpecially in this laſt concerning Sir Walter Raleigh, who died with a great deal of courage and conſtancy. Laſtly, that he ſhould let them know, how able a man Sir Walter Raleigh was, to have done his majeſty ſervice. Yet, to give them content, he hath not ſpared him; when, by preſerving him, he might have given great ſatisfaction to his ſubjects, and had at command, upon all occaſions, as uſeful a man as ſerved any prince in Chriſtendom."

Sir Walter's principal literary performance is his Hiſtory of the World; which was firſt publiſhed in 1614, in folio. It has been many times re-printed; but the beſt edition is that publiſhed by Mr. Oldys, in 1736, in two volumes, folio. Great encomiums have been paſſed upon this elaborate work; and, among others, Felton, in his Diſſertation on the Claſſics, gives the following character of it: "Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World is a work of ſo vaſt a compaſs, ſuch endleſs variety, that no genius, but one adventurous as his own, durſt have undertaken that grand deſign. I do not apprehend any great difficulty in collecting and common-placing an univerſal hiſtory from the whole body of hiſtorians; that is nothing but mechanic labour: but to digeſt the ſeveral authors in his mind, to take in all their majeſty, ſtrength, and beauty, to raiſe the ſpirit of meaner hiſtorians, and to equal all the excellencies of the beſt, is Sir Walter's peculiar praiſe. His ſtile is the moſt perfect, the happieſt, and moſt beautiful of the age he wrote in, majeſtic, clear, and manly; and he appears every where ſo ſuperior, rather than unequal, to his ſubject, that the ſpirit of Rome and Athens ſeems to be breathed into his work.-----To conclude, his admirable performance in ſuch a prodigious undertaking, ſheweth, that had he attempted the hiſtory of his own country, or his own times, he would have equalled even Livy and Thucydides; and the annals of queen Elizabeth by his pen had been the brighteſt glory of her reign, and would have tranſmitted his hiſtory as the ſtandard of our language even to the preſent age."

Sir Walter alſo wrote many ſmall tracts, and ſeveral poems, which were collected and publiſhed in two volumes, 8vo. in 1748. Among theſe pieces are the following, viz. 1. A Diſcourſe on the Invention of Shipping; 2. Obſervations concerning the Cauſes of the Magnificence and Opulence of Cities: 3. The Prince; or Maxims of State: 4. A Dialogue between a Counſellor of State, and a Juſtice of Peace, concerning the Prerogative of Parliaments: 5. Obſervations concerning the Royal Navy and Sea-ſervice: 6. Inſtructions to his Son, and Poſterity.

RAY (JOHN) a celebrated Engliſh naturaliſt, was the ſon of a blackſmith, and was born at Black Notley, in Eſſex, the 29th of November, 1628. He received the firſt rudiments of learning at a ſchool in Braintree, and in 1644 was admitted of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity-college in the ſame univerſity. He took the degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow of his college; and the learned Duport, famous for his ſkill in Greek, who had been his tutor, uſed to ſay, that the chief of all his pupils, and to whom he eſteemed none of the reſt comparable, were Mr. Ray and Dr. Barrow, who were of the ſame ſtanding. In 1651 he was appointed Greek lecturer in his college; in 1653, mathematical lecturer; and, in 1655, humanity reader; which three appointments ſhew the reputation he had acquired in this early period of his life, for his ſkill in languages, polite literature, and the ſciences. Having injured his health by too cloſe an application to his ſtudies, he was obliged at his leiſure hours to exerciſe himſelf by riding or walking in the fields; and this led him to the ſtudy of botany. In 1660 he publiſhed a Catalogue of the Cambridge Plants, which met with a good reception; and the ſame year he was ordained deacon and prieſt. The year following he made a tour through ſeveral parts of Scotland as well as England, in ſearch of plants and other natural curioſities, accompanied by Francis Willoughby, Eſq. and other gentlemen. In 1662 he reſigned his fellowſhip of Trinity-college, becauſe he could not comply with all the conditions required by the act of uniformity. He afterwards travelled, in company with Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Skippon, and others, through Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c. took ſeveral tours in England, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1672, Mr. Willoughby dying, appointed him one of his executors, and guardian to his children, and left him an annuity of 60l. for his life; the latter part of which was attended with much pain, occaſioned by ſeveral ulcers in his legs. He died at Black-Notley, on the 17th of January, 1705-6, and was buried in the church-yard of that place, where a monument, with a long Latin inſcription, was erected to his memory. He was modeſt, affable, and communicative, and was diſtinguiſhed by his probity, charity, ſobriety, and piety. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which beſides that already mentioned are, 1. *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ:* 2. Obſervations Topographical, Moral, &c. 3. *Hiſtoria Plantarum, Species hactenus editas, aliaſque inſuper multas noviter inventas & deſcriptas complectens,* 3 vols. 4. *Methodus Plantarum:* 5. *Synopſis Methodica Animalium quadrupedum et ſerpentini Generis:* 6. *Synopſis Methodica Avium et Piſcium:* 7. *Hiſtoria Inſectorum, Opus poſthumum:* 8. *Methodus Inſectorum:* 9. The Wiſdom of God, manifeſted in the Works of the Creation: 10. Phyſico-Theological Diſcourſes concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and the Diſſolution of the World: 11. Philoſophical Letters, &c.

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) an eminent Engliſh writer, was born in the year of the Revolution, 1688, and bred to the buſineſs of a printer, which he exerciſed all his life with diſtinguiſhed eminence. Though he underſtood no language but his own, he acquired a conſiderable degree of reputation, as an author in the romance-way. His Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon, have been univerſally read; and they ſhew a wonderful power over the paſſions, in which his ſtrength chiefly lay. His purpoſe was to promote virtue and moral perfection: and hence, like many other writers, who have been animated with this

this noble zeal, he was led to deſcribe human nature, rather as he wiſhed her to be, than as ſhe really is; not as ſhe appears in her preſent depraved ſtate, but as ſhe would appear when reformed and purified; and we may venture to ſay, that whoever ſhall form their judgment of the human kind from Mr. Richardſon, and affix to it all thoſe effeminate and fantaſtic ideas of ſentiment, delicacy, and refinement, which his deſcriptions are too apt to ſuggeſt, will find themſelves little qualified for commerce with the world. The truth is, this ingenious writer, with a view of exalting the nature of man, has adopted Shafteſbury's ſyſtem of it, as the foundation of his works; while others have adopted that of Hobbes, with a view of degrading it. But have either of them philoſophiſed rightly? is human nature either ſo good as Shafteſbury, or ſo bad as Hobbes, hath deſcribed it? perhaps not. Perhaps it is more of the mixed kind; and has in it much good and much evil, which prevail in different perſons according to the temperament and conſtitution of each; and this being in reality the caſe, it ſhould ſeem that thoſe writers, who, like Fielding, have repreſented it thus, have repreſented it the moſt truly, and the moſt like itſelf.

Mr. Richardſon died of the palſy, after a few days illneſs, on the 4th of July, 1761, in the ſeventy-third year of his age. He was a man of excellent parts, and a lover of virtue; which he ſhewed in his life and converſation, as well as in his writings. Beſides the works above-mentioned, he publiſhed a Tour through Britain, in four vols. and a volume of letters upon various ſubjects. He is ſaid to have delighted in letter-writing from his childhood, and therefore was the more eaſily induced to throw his romances into that form; which, if it enlivens the hiſtory in ſome reſpects, yet lengthens it with unintereſting prate, and formalities that mean nothing; and on that account is ſometimes found rather tedious and fatiguing.

RIDLEY (Nicholas) one of the principal inſtruments of the reformation, and who ſuffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, was born of an ancient family in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders, in Northumberland. His ſchool education he received at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, whence he was removed to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, at the charge of his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, about the year 1518. Here he acquired a competent ſkill in the Latin and Greek tongues, as well as in the philoſophy and theology of the ſchools. His reputation was ſuch as to procure him the eſteem of the other univerſity, as well as of his own; for in the beginning of the year 1524, the maſter and fellows of Univerſity-College in Oxford, invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley biſhop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took the degree of maſter of arts. His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments, the advantages of travel, and the improvement of foreign univerſities; and as his ſtudies were directed to divinity, he ſent him to ſpend ſome time among the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris (which was then the moſt celebrated univerſity in Europe) and afterwards among the profeſſors of Louvain. Having ſtaid three years abroad, he returned to Cambridge, and there purſued his theological ſtudies. He was ſenior proctor of the univerſity, when the important point of the pope's ſupremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of ſcripture; and their reſolution after mature deliberation, "That the biſhop of Rome had no more authority or juriſdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign biſhop,"

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was ſigned in the name of the univerſity by Simon Heynes, vice-chancellor, Nicholas Ridley and Richard Wilkes, proctors. He loſt his uncle in 1536; but the education he had received, and the improvements he had made, ſoon recommended him to another patron, viz. Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who appointed him his domeſtic chaplain, and collated him to the vicarage of Herne in Kent. He bore his teſtimony in the pulpit here againſt the act of the ſix articles, and inſtructed his charge in the pure doctrines of the goſpel, as far as they were yet diſcovered to him; but tranſubſtantiation was at this time an article of his creed. During his retirement at this place, he read a little treatiſe written ſeven hundred years before by a monk named Bertram. This firſt opened his eyes, and determined him more accurately to ſearch the ſcriptures in this article, and the doctrines of the primitive fathers. His diſcoveries he communicated to his patron, and the event was the conviction of them both, that this doctrine was novel and erroneous.

After he had continued about two years at Herne, he was choſen maſter of Pembroke-Hall, and appointed chaplain to king Henry VIII. and the cathedral church of Canterbury being made collegiate, he obtained the fifth prebendal ſtall in it; and ſuch was his courage and zeal for the reformation, that, next to the archbiſhop, he was thought to be its greateſt ſupport among the clergy. In the ſucceeding reign of Edward VI. when a royal viſitation was reſolved on throughout the kingdom, he attended the viſitors of the northern circuit as their preacher, to inſtruct that part of the nation in the principles of religion. In 1547 he was appointed biſhop of Rocheſter, and was conſecrated in the uſual form of popiſh biſhops, as the new ordinal had not yet taken place. When Bonner was deprived of the biſhopric of London, Ridley was pitched upon as a proper perſon to fill that important ſee, being eſteemed, ſays Burnet, both the moſt learned, and moſt thoroughly zealous for the reformation. A little before the death of king Edward, he was named to ſucceed to the biſhopric of Durham; but great as the honours were which he received or were intended him, the higheſt were reſerved for him under queen Mary; which were, to be a priſoner for the goſpel, a confeſſor of Chriſt in bonds, and a martyr for his truth. He was burnt at Oxford with biſhop Latimer, on the 16th of October, 1555.

Some of the writings of this pious and learned prelate are now loſt, ſome may be ſeen in Fox's Book of Martyrs, and ſome are exhibited in his life written by Gloceſter Ridley, to which we muſt refer the reader, if he is deſirous of a ſatisfactory account of this excellent perſon's life, learning, and ſufferings; or of the plan and progreſs of the reformation, which is there delineated with great candour, accuracy, and judgment.

RILEY (JOHN) one of the beſt native painters that have flouriſhed in England, was born in the year 1646, and received inſtructions from Fuller and Zouſt, but his talents were obſcured by the fame, rather than by the merit of Kneller; and he was little noticed till after the death of Lely, when one Chiffinch being perſuaded to ſit to him, the picture was ſhewn, and recommended him to Charles II. who ſat to him, but almoſt diſcouraged the baſhful artiſt from purſuing his profeſſion; for, looking at the picture, he cried, "Is this like me? Then, od's-fiſh, I am an ugly fellow;" which diſcouraged Riley ſo much, that he could not bear the picture, though he ſold it for a large price. James and his queen ſat to him, as did alſo their ſucceſſors, William and Mary,

who appointed him their painter. Graham ſpeaks of him with little juſtice, ſaying, he had no excellence beyond a head; but there are draperies and hands painted by Riley, that would do honour to either Lely or Kneller. The portrait of the lord-keeper North at Wroxton, is capital throughout. Riley, who was humble, modeſt, and of an amiable character, had the greateſt diffidence of himſelf, and was eaſily diſguſted by his own works, which was probably the ſource of the objections made to him; for, with a quarter of Sir Godfrey's vanity, he might have perſuaded the world he was a great maſter. But the gout put an early end to his progreſs, for he died in 1691, at forty-five years of age, and was buried in Biſhopſgate church, in which pariſh he was born. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.*

ROBINS (Benjamin) an excellent Engliſh mathematician and polite writer, was born at Bath in Somerſetſhire, in 1707. His parents were in a low ſtation, and quakers; yet he made an early and ſurprizing progreſs in various branches of ſcience, and particularly in the mathematics, which he at length taught in London; but this way of life, which required confinement, not ſuiting his active diſpoſition, he gradually declined it, and engaged in buſineſs that required more exerciſe. Hence he tried many laborious experiments in gunnery, from the perſuaſion that the reſiſtance of the air has a much greater influence on ſwift projectiles than is generally imagined. Hence alſo he was led to conſider the mechanic arts that depend on mathematical principles; as the conſtruction of mills, the building of bridges, the draining of fens, the rendering rivers navigable, and the making of harbours. Among other arts, fortification much engaged his attention, and he met with opportunities of perfecting himſelf by viewing the principal ſtrong places of Flanders, in ſome tours he made abroad with perſons of diſtinction.

Upon his return from one of theſe excurſions, he found the learned amuſed with Dr. Berkeley's work, entitled The Analyſt, in which an attempt was made to explode the method of fluxions. Mr. Robins was adviſed to clear up this affair by giving a diſtinct account of Sir Iſaac Newton's doctrines, in ſuch a manner as to obviate all the objections that had been made without naming them: and accordingly he publiſhed, in 1735, A Diſcourſe concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Iſaac Newton's Method of Fluxions; and ſome exceptions being made to his manner of defending Sir Iſaac Newton, he afterwards wrote two or three additional diſcourſes. In 1738 he defended the ſame great philoſopher againſt an objection contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called *Matho, ſive Coſmotheoria Puerilis*; and the following year printed Remarks on M. Euler's Treatiſe of Motion, on Dr. Smith's Syſtem of Optics, and on Dr. Jurin's Diſcourſe of diſtinct and indiſtinct Viſion. Mean-while Mr. Robins did not confine himſelf to mathematical ſubjects, for in 1739 he publiſhed three pamphlets on political affairs, without his name; two of which relating to the convention and negociations with Spain, were ſo univerſally eſteemed, as to occaſion his being employed in a very honourable poſt; for on a committee being appointed to examine into the paſt conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, he was choſen their ſecretary. In 1742 he publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe entitled New Principles of Gunnery, containing the reſult of many experiments; when a diſcourſe being publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in order to invalidate ſome of his opinions, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the ſame Tranſactions, to take notice

tice of thoſe experiments; in conſequence of which ſeveral of his diſſertations on the reſiſtance of the air were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal Society, for which he was preſented by that learned body with a gold medal.

In 1748 appeared lord Anſon's Voyage round the World, which, though Mr. Walter's name is in the title, was in reality written by Mr. Robins. Mr. Walter, chaplain on board the Centurion, had indeed brought it down to his departure from Macao for England, when he propoſed to print the work by ſubſcription. It was however thought proper that an able judge ſhould review and correct it, and Mr. Robins was appointed; when, upon examination, it was reſolved that the whole ſhould be written by Mr. Robins, and that what Mr. Walter had done ſhould only ſerve as materials. Hence the introduction entire, and many diſſertations in the body of the work, were compoſed by him, without receiving the leaſt aſſiſtance from Mr. Walter's manuſcript, which chiefly related to the wind and the weather, the currents, courſes, bearings, diſtances, the qualities of the ground on which they anchored, and ſuch particulars as generally fill up a ſailor's account. No production of this kind ever met with a more favourable reception, four large impreſſions being ſold within a twelvemonth.

Having thus rendered himſelf famous for his ability in writing, he was deſired to compoſe an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preſton-Pans in Scotland, which was prefixed as a preface to The Report of the Proceedings of the Board of General Officers, on their Examination into the Conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope; and this preface was eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind. He afterwards contributed to the improvements made in the royal obſervatory at Greenwich. His reputation being now at its full height, he was offered the choice of two very conſiderable employments: the firſt was to go to Paris as one of the commiſſaries for adjuſting the limits in Acadia; the other, to be engineer-general to the Eaſt India company, whoſe forts being in a ruinous condition, wanted a perſon capable of putting them into a poſture of defence. He accepted the latter, and having provided a complete ſet of aſtronomical and other inſtruments for making obſervations, departed from England in Chriſtmas 1749, and, after a voyage in which the ſhip was near being caſt away, arrived at the Indies in July, 1750. There with unwearied diligence he formed complete plans for Fort St. David and Madraſs, but did not live to put them in execution; for the climate diſagreeing with his conſtitution, he was attacked by a fever, from which he recovered; about eight months after, he fell into a decline, that continued till his death, which happened on the 29th of July, 1751. He left by his laſt will the publiſhing of his mathematical works to his intimate friend Martin Folkes, eſq. preſident of the Royal Society, and to James Wilſon, M. D. and accordingly they were publiſhed by the latter in two vols. octavo, in 1761.

ROOKE (Sir GEORGE) a brave and experienced admiral, was the ſon of Sir William Rooke, knight, of an ancient family in the county of Kent, where he was born in the year 1650. His father gave him the education of a gentleman, and had great hopes that he would have diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an honourable profeſſion for which he was intended. But as it frequently happens, that genius gives a bias too ſtrong for the views even of a parent to conquer, ſo Sir William

liam Rooke, after a fruitleſs ſtruggle with his ſon's bent to naval employment, at laſt gave way to his inclinations, and ſuffered him to go to ſea. His firſt ſtation in the navy was that of a reformade, in which he ſignalized himſelf by his undaunted courage, and indefatigable application. This quickly acquired him the poſt of a lieutenant, from whence he roſe to that of a captain before he was thirty. Theſe preferments he enjoyed under the reign of Charles II. and, in that of his ſucceſſor king James, he was raiſed to the command of the Deptford, a fourth-rate man of war. But being too honeſt to favour the unlawful deſigns of that prince, he early and heartily concurred in promoting the happy revolution that enſued. In 1689 admiral Herbert, afterwards earl of Torrington, ſent him as commodore with a ſquadron to the coaſt of Ireland, to aſſiſt in the reduction of that kingdom, wherein king James had landed with a French army. In this ſtation he was particularly inſtrumental in the relief of Londonderry; which was of the higheſt importance to the preſervation of the Proteſtant intereſt in Ireland, and to the preventing king James from being wholly maſter of that kingdom. Soon after, he was employed in convoying the duke of Schomberg's army; and landing them ſafely near Carrickfergus, facilitated the ſiege of that place. After it was taken, he ſailed with his ſquadron to Corke, and, notwithſtanding all the fire from the batteries at the harbour's mouth, he entered, and took poſſeſſion of the Great Iſland, though this was looked upon as the beſt fortified port in Ireland. And he might have done more, but his ſhips were ſo foul, and his proviſions grown ſo ſhort, that he was obliged to return to the Downs, where he arrived in the middle of October, having acquired great reputation by his activity and good ſervice.

In the beginning of the year 1690, he was, upon the recommendation of the earl of Torrington, appointed rear-admiral of the red; and in that ſtation ſerved in the fight off Beachy-Head, which happened on the 30th of June, the ſame year. He was ſoon after appointed to command the ſquadron that convoyed king William to Holland. The admiral ſailed out of the Downs, January 16, 1690-1, and, having carefully diſcharged his truſt, returned on the 25th, with his ſquadron, to Margate Road. He ſailed again to the eaſtward on the 15th of March, but returned the 21ſt of the ſame month from the coaſt of Holland; the king not being ready to embark, and taking the opportunity of coming back, about the middle of April, with part of the Dutch ſquadron. However, his majeſty making but a ſhort ſtay in England, rear-admiral Rooke had the honour to convoy him over the ſecond time, and on the 2d of May landed him in Holland. The rear-admiral, after this, joined the grand fleet, under the command of admiral Ruſſel. In March, 1692, he again convoyed king William to Holland, and was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; in which capacity he ſerved in the famous battle of La Hogue, on the 22d of May. He behaved in this engagement with great courage and conduct; and it was principally owing to his vigorous efforts, that the laſt ſtroke was given on that important day, which threw the French entirely into confuſion, and forced them to run great hazards, in order to ſhelter themſelves from their victorious enemies. But the next day, which was Monday the 23d of May, was for him ſtill more glorious; for he received orders to go into La Hogue, and burn the enemies ſhips as they lay. There were thirteen large men of war, drawn up as cloſe to the ſhore as poſſible, beſides tranſports, tenders, and ſhips with ammunition, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that it was thought impoſſible to burn them. Beſides, the French camp

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was in ſight, with all the French and Iriſh troops that were to have been employed in the invaſion of England, and ſeveral batteries upon the coaſt, well provided with heavy artillery. Vice-admiral Rooke, however, made the neceſſary preparations for obeying his orders; but finding it impoſſible to carry in the ſhips of his ſquadron, he ordered his light frigates to ply in cloſe to the ſhore; and having manned out all his boats, went himſelf to give directions for the attack. He burned that very night ſix three-deck ſhips; and the next day, being the 24th, burned ſix more, from 76 to 60 guns, and over-ſet and deſtroyed the thirteenth, which was a ſhip of fifty-ſix guns, together with moſt of the tranſports and ammunition veſſels; and this under the fire of all the batteries before-mentioned, in ſight of the French and Iriſh troops; and yet, through his prudent conduct, this bold action coſt the lives of no more than ten men. For his good ſervices in this affair, king William ſettled a penſion of a thouſand pounds a year on him for life.

About the middle of February, 1692-3, his majeſty went to Portſmouth; and, having firſt viewed the fortifications, and the dock-yard, he afterwards went to ſee the fleet at Spithead; and going on board Mr. Rooke's ſhip, dined with him, and then conferred on him the honour of knighthood, having a little before appointed him vice-admiral of the red. The chief command of the fleet being now put in commiſſion, Sir George Rooke was entruſted with the ſquadron that was to eſcort the Smyrna fleet, and the joint admirals received orders to accompany him as far to ſea as they ſhould think proper. Upon this occaſion Sir George ſhewed great reluctance to part with the grand fleet, imagining that as the French ſquadron was not at Breſt, it muſt be gone to Toulon, and the event proved as he expected. The French waited for him with all their force, which he no ſooner found, than he ſent orders to the merchant ſhips to get along ſhore in the night, and ſave themſelves in the Spaniſh ports. His whole ſquadron conſiſted of twenty-three ſhips of war; of theſe thirteen only were Engliſh, eight were Dutch, and two Hamburghers. The fleet of merchantmen under his convoy was compoſed of four hundred ſail of all nations, though the greater part were Engliſh. The fleet under Tourville, the French admiral, conſiſted of one hundred and twenty ſail, of which ſixty four were of the line, and eighteen three-deck ſhips; yet Sir George ſaved all the men of war, and brought back with him ſixty merchantmen, beſides thoſe which eſcaped into the Spaniſh ports. On his return home the merchants gave him their thanks; the king made him one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and before the cloſe of the year 1694, raiſed him to the rank of admiral of the Blue. The next year he was made admiral of the white, and was alſo appointed admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean. Early in the year 169- admiral Ruſſel being declared earl of Orford, and placed at the head of the admiralty, Sir George Rooke was appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, which put to ſea in a very indifferent condition, it being but half manned and half victualled; when cruizing off the French coaſt, he met with a large fleet of Swediſh merchant-men; and having obliged them to bring to, and ſubmit to be ſearched, he found juſt grounds to believe, that moſt of their cargoes belonged to French merchants, upon which he ſent them to Plymouth. The affair being brought to a trial, it appeared that they were freighted by French merchants, partly with French goods, but chiefly with Indian merchandize w-

had been taken out of Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, and the whole of this rich fleet was adjudged to be a good prize.

During the reign of king William, Sir George was twice elected member for Portſmouth, and on the acceſſion of queen Anne, in 1702, he was conſtituted vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, as alſo lieutenant of the fleets and ſeas of this kingdom. Upon the declaration of war againſt France, Sir George Rooke was ordered to command a fleet ſent againſt Cadiz, the duke of Ormond having the command of the land forces. This fleet conſiſted of thirty Engliſh, and twenty Dutch ſhips of the line, excluſive of frigates, fire-ſhips, and other ſmall veſſels; and the number of ſoldiers embarked was not far ſhort of fourteen thouſand. On the 19th of June, the fleet weighed from Spithead, and on the 12th of Auguſt anchored at the diſtance of two leagues from Cadiz. But the attempt to take that city proving ineffectual, they ſailed from thence on the 19th of September; and on the 21ſt, Sir George Rooke ſent the Pembroke man of war, captain Hardy, with two others, and ſome tranſports, to water in Lagos-Bay. There Mr. Beauvoir, chaplain of the Pembroke, and ſome of the officers, went on ſhore, and got intelligence that the Spaniſh galleons, under the convoy of a ſtrong French ſquadron, had put into Vigo the 16th of September. As captain Hardy's ſhip was the beſt ſailer, and he was maſter of the intelligence, he was pitched upon to ſail a-head to find out the fleet, which he met with on the 6th of October, and informed the admiral of what he had heard. Upon receiving this information, Sir George reſolved to attack the enemy; and having declared this reſolution the next day in a council of officers, they concurred with him, and it was unanimouſly reſolved to put it in execution: accordingly the fleet ſailed for Vigo, and on the 11th of October came before the harbour of Rodondello, where the French admiral had taken all precautions imaginable to ſecure his fleet. The paſſage into the harbour was not above three quarters of a mile over, with a battery of eight braſs, and twelve iron guns on the north ſide, and on the ſouth was a platform of twenty braſs guns, and twenty iron guns; alſo a ſtone fort, with a trench before it, ten guns mounted, and five hundred men in it. There was, from one ſide of the harbour to the other, a ſtrong boom of ſhips yards and top-maſts, faſtened together with three inch rope, very thick, and underneath with hawſers and cables. Within the boom were moored five ſhips, of between ſixty and ſeventy guns each, with their broadſides fronting the entrance of the paſſage; ſo that they might fire at any ſhip that came near the boom, forts, and platform. As ſoon as the confederate fleet came to an anchor, the admiral called a general council of land and ſea officers, in which it was reſolved to attempt the forcing of the harbour the next morning. It was determined that a detachment of fifteen Engliſh and ten Dutch men of war, with all the fire-ſhips, frigates, and bomb-veſſels, ſhould go upon this ſervice; that the great ſhips ſhould move after them, and go in, if there ſhould be occaſion; that the army at the ſame time, ſhould land and attack the fort on the ſouth ſide of Rodondello, and from thence proceed where they might moſt effectually annoy the enemy. For the better execution of theſe reſolutions, the admiral ſpent a great part of the night in going from ſhip to ſhip, in his own boat, to give the neceſſary orders, and to encourage both officers and ſeamen to perform their duty. On the 12th of October, in the morning, the duke of Ormond landed at the diſtance of about ſix

ſix miles from Vigo, with between two and three thouſand men; and meeting with no oppoſition in landing, he ordered the grenadiers to march directly to the fort, which guarded the entrance into the harbour, where the boom lay, which they executed with much alacrity and courage; and having ſoon made themſelves maſters of the lower platform of forty pieces of cannon, the French governor ordered the gates of the place to be thrown open, with a reſolution to have forced his way through the Engliſh troops. But his orders were no ſooner obeyed, than the grenadiers entered the place ſword in hand, and compelled the garriſon to ſurrender priſoners of war. As ſoon as our flag was ſeen flying at the top of this fort, the ſhips advanced, and vice-admiral Hopſon in the Torbay, being next to the enemy, crowded all the ſail he could, and bearing directly againſt the boom, broke it; and ſoon after the reſt of the ſquadron entered the harbour. The enemy made a prodigious fire upon them, both from their ſhips, and batteries on ſhore, till the latter were poſſeſſed by our grenadiers. At this time one of the enemy's fire-ſhips laid the Torbay on board, and had certainly burnt her, but that the fire-ſhip had a great quantity of ſnuff on board, which extinguiſhed the flames when ſhe came to blow up: yet the vice-admiral's ſhip received conſiderable damage, and an hundred and fifteen men were killed and drowned; of whom about ſixty jumped overboard as ſoon as ſhe was grappled by the fire-ſhip. Mean while, the Aſſociation, a ſhip of ninety guns, lay with her broadſide to the battery on the left of the harbour, and captain Wyvell, in the Barfleur, was ſent to batter the fort on the other ſide, from which ſeveral ſhot were fired, which penetrated through the ſhip; and for ſome time he durſt not fire a gun, becauſe our troops were between him and the fort; but they ſoon drove the enemy from their poſt; and then the ſtruggle was between the French ſetting fire to, and our men endeavouring to ſave their ſhips and the galleons. The whole ſervice was performed under Sir George's directions with admirable conduct and bravery; all the ſhips were deſtroyed or taken; prodigious damage done to the enemy, and vaſt wealth acquired by the allies. After this glorious ſucceſs, Sir George ſet ſail from Vigo on the 19th of October, and arrived ſafely in the Downs on the 7th of November, and ſoon after came up to London.

A new parliament having been called, to meet on the 20th of October, Sir George was, in his abſence, choſen member for Portſmouth; and, when he took his ſeat in the houſe, the ſpeaker was directed to return him thanks for his great ſervices: he was alſo ſworn a privy-counſellor. Complaints having been made in the houſe of lords of his conduct at Cadiz, he laid before them an account of his proceedings, and underwent an examination, which ended in this vote, That Sir George Rooke had done his duty, purſuant to the councils of war, like a brave officer, to the honour of the Engliſh nation. In the beginning of the year 1704, he commanded the fleet that convoyed king Charles III. of Spain to Liſbon. On the 14th of June following, he paſſed through the Streights mouth, and was joined two days after by Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, with his ſquadron, off Lagos, and continued cruizing for about a month, in expectation of orders from home. On the 17th of July, being in the road of Tetuan, a council of war was called, in which ſeveral ſchemes were examined, but found to be impracticable; at laſt Sir George Rooke propoſed the attacking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to, and immediately put into execution. The fleet got into the bay of Gibraltar the 21ſt of July, and the marines, Engliſh and Dutch, to the number of 1800,

were landed, under the command of the prince of Heſſe, on the iſthmus, to cut off all communication between the town and the continent. His highneſs having taken poſt there, ſummoned the governor to ſurrender, who anſwered, that he ſhould defend the place to the laſt. On the 22d the admiral, at break of day, gave the ſignal for cannonading the town; which was performed with ſuch vigour, that 15,000 ſhot were ſpent in five hours; when the admiral perceiving that the enemy were driven from their fortifications at the ſouth Mole-head, and that, if we were once poſſeſſed of theſe, the town muſt be taken of courſe, he ordered captain Whitaker to arm all the boats, and attempt to make himſelf maſter of them. This order was no ſooner iſſued, than captain Hicks, and captain Jumper, who were neareſt the mole, puſhed on ſhore with their pinnaces, and actually ſeized the fortifications before the reſt could come up. The Spaniards ſeeing this, ſprung a mine, by which two lieutenants and forty men were killed, and about ſixty more wounded. However, the two captains kept poſſeſſion of the great platform, till they were ſuſtained by captain Whitaker, with the ſeamen under his command, who ſoon made himſelf maſter of a redoubt between the mole and the town; on which the admiral ſent a letter to the governor, who capitulated on the 24th, and the prince of Heſſe took poſſeſſion of the place. After leaving a ſufficient garriſon there, the admiral returned to Tetuan to take in wood and water. On the 9th of Auguſt he ſailed again for Gibraltar, and deſcried the French fleet, which he reſolved to engage: but perceiving that night they were for getting away, he purſued them in the morning with all the ſail he could make. On the 11th one of the enemy's ſhips was forced aſhore, near Fuengorolo; the crew quitted her, ſet her on fire, and ſhe blew up immediately. Our fleet continued ſtill purſuing the enemy; and, on the 12th, not hearing or ſeeing any thing of them, the admiral ſuſpected they might ſlip between him and the ſhore; whereupon he reſolved to make the beſt of his way to Gibraltar: but diſcovering them about noon, near Cape Malaga, he and his ſquadron made all the ſail they could after them, and continued the chace all night *.

" On Sunday the 13th, in the morning, we were within three leagues of the enemy, who brought to, with their heads to the ſouthward, the wind being eaſterly, formed their line, and lay to receive us. Their line conſiſted of fifty-two ſhips, and twenty-four gallies; they were very ſtrong in the centre, and weaker in the van and rear; to ſupply which, moſt of the gallies were divided into thoſe quarters. In the centre was Monſieur de Thoulouſe, with the white ſquadron; in the van, the white and blue; and in the rear, the blue: each admiral had his vice and rear admirals. Our line conſiſted of fifty-three ſhips, the admiral, and rear-admirals Byng and Dilks, being in the centre; Sir Cloudeſley Shovel and Sir John Leake led the van, and the Dutch the rear. The admiral ordered the Swallow and Panther, with the Lark and Newport, and two fire-ſhips, to lie to the windward of us, that, in caſe the enemy's van ſhould puſh through our line with their gallies and fire-ſhips, they might give them ſome diverſion. We bore down upon the enemy in order of battle, a little after ten o'clock, when, being about half gun-ſhot from them, they ſet all their

* In relating the particulars of the engagement, which followed the next day off Malaga, we ſhall keep to Sir George Rooke's own account, as publiſhed by authority. It was dated from on board the Royal Catherine, off Cape St. Vincent, Auguſt 27, O. S. 1704, and addreſſed to his royal highneſs prince George of Denmark. See the London Gazette, No. 4054.

ſails

ſails at once, and ſeemed to intend to ſtretch a-head and weather us; ſo that our admiral, after firing a chaſe-gun at the French admiral to ſtay for him, of which he took no notice, put the ſignal out, and began the battle, which fell very heavy on the Royal Catherine, St. George, and the Shrewſbury. About two in the afternoon, the enemy's van gave way to ours, and the battle ended with the day, when the enemy went away, by the help of their gallies, to the leeward. In the night the wind ſhifted to the northward, and in the morning to the weſtward, which gave the enemy the wind of us. We lay by all day, within three leagues one of another, repairing our defects; and at night they ſiled, and ſtood to the northward. On the 15th, in the morning, the enemy was got four or five leagues to the weſtward of us; but, a little before noon, we had a breeze of wind eaſterly, with which we bore down on them till four o'clock in the afternoon. It being too late to engage, we brought to, and lay by, with our heads to the northward all night. On the 16th, in the morning, the wind being ſtill eaſterly, hazy weather, and having no ſight of the enemy, or their ſcouts, we filed and bore away to the weſtward, ſuppoſing they would have gone away for Cadiz; but being adviſed from Gibraltar, and the coaſt of Barbary, that they did not paſs the Streights, we concluded they had been ſo ſeverely treated, as to oblige them to return to Toulon."

After the Engliſh had, in vain, endeavoured to renew the fight, they repaired to Gibraltar, where they continued eight days in order to refit; and having ſupplied that place to the utmoſt of their power with ammunition and proviſion, it was thought convenient to return to England. On the 24th of Auguſt the admiral ſailed from Gibraltar: on the 26th he gave orders to Sir John Leake to take upon him the command of the ſquadron that was to remain in the Mediterranean during the winter, and then ſailed home with the reſt, where he arrived ſafely on the 25th of September. Sir George was extremely well received by the queen, and the people in general, as appeared by the many addreſſes preſented to her majeſty, in which the courage, conduct, and fortune of Sir George, were highly extolled. When the parliament came to ſit, which was on the 23d of October, the houſe of commons complimented the queen expreſsly upon the advantages obtained at ſea, under the conduct of our admiral. The miniſtry, however, could not bear that ſuch high commendations ſhould be beſtowed upon a man who was not of their party; and they took ſo much pains to prevent Sir George Rooke from receiving the compliments uſual upon ſuch ſucceſſes, that it became viſible he muſt either give way, or a change happen in the adminiſtration. Sir George perceiving, that as he roſe in credit with his country, he loſt his intereſt with thoſe at the helm, reſolved to retire from public buſineſs, that the affairs of the nation might receive no diſturbance upon his account. Thus, immediately after he had rendered ſuch important ſervices to his country, as the taking the fortreſs of Gibraltar, and beating the whole naval force of France in the battle of Malaga, the laſt engagement which, during this war, happened between theſe two nations at ſea, he was conſtrained to quit his command. He paſſed the remainder of his days as a private gentleman, chiefly at his ſeat in Kent. At laſt the gout, which had for many years greatly afflicted him, brought him to his grave on the 24th of January, 1708-9, in the 58th year of his age; and he was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where a beautiful monument is erected to his memory.

Sir George's zeal for the church, and his adherence to that ſort of men who, in

in his time, were known by the name of Tories, made him the darling of one party, and expoſed him no leſs to the averſion of the other. This is the cauſe that an hiſtorian finds it difficult to obtain his true character from the writings of thoſe who flouriſhed in the ſame period of time. The ingenious and impartial Dr. Campbell, in his Lives of the Admirals, undoubtedly the beſt naval hiſtory extant, has drawn ſo maſterly and juſt a character of him, that we cannot more properly conclude this life than with a tranſcript of it: "He was certainly (ſays that candid writer) an officer of great merit, if either conduct or courage could entitle him to that character. The former appeared in his behaviour on the Iriſh ſtation, in his wiſe and prudent management, when he preſerved ſo great a part of the Smyrna fleet, and particularly in the taking of Gibraltar, which was a project conceived and executed in leſs than a week. Of his courage he gave abundant teſtimonies; but eſpecially in burning the French ſhips at La Hogue, and in the battle of Malaga, where he behaved with all the reſolution of a Britiſh admiral; and, as he was firſt in command, was firſt alſo in danger. In party-matters he was, perhaps, too warm and eager; for all men have their failings, even the greateſt and beſt; but in action he was perfectly cool and temperate, gave his orders with the utmoſt ſerenity; and as he was careful in marking the conduct of his principal officers, ſo his candour and juſtice were always conſpicuous in the accounts he gave of them to his ſuperiors: he there knew no party, no private conſiderations, but commended merit wherever it appeared. He had a fortitude of mind that enabled him to behave with dignity upon all occaſions, in the day of examination as well as in the day of battle; and though he was more than once called to the bar of the houſe of commons, yet he always eſcaped cenſure; as he likewiſe did before the lords; not by ſhifting the fault upon others, or meanly complying with the temper of the times, but by maintaining ſteadily what he thought right, and ſpeaking his ſentiments with that freedom which becomes an Engliſhman, whenever his conduct in his country's ſervice is brought in queſtion. In a word, he was equally ſuperior to popular clamour, and popular applauſe; but, above all, he had a noble contempt for foreign intereſts, when incompatible with our own, and knew not what it was to ſeek the favour of the great, but by performing ſuch actions as deſerved it. In his private life he was a good huſband and a kind maſter, lived hoſpitably towards his neighbours, and left behind him a moderate fortune; ſo moderate, that when he came to make his will, it ſurprized thoſe who were preſent; but Sir George aſſigned the reaſon in few words: "I do not leave much," ſaid he, "but what I leave was honeſtly gotten; it never coſt a ſailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

ROSCOMMON (Wentworth Dillon, earl of) a diſtinguiſhed poet of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of James Dillon, earl of Roſcommon, and was born in Ireland, under the adminiſtration of the firſt earl of Strafford, from whom he received the name of Wentworth at his baptiſm. He paſſed his infancy in Ireland, after which the earl of Strafford ſent for him into England, and placed him at his own ſeat in Yorkſhire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, who inſtructed him in Latin, without teaching him the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, though he learnt to write in that language with claſſical elegance and propriety. On the earl of Strafford's being impeached, he went to complete his education

at

at Caen, in Normandy, and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he became acquainted with the moſt valuable remains of antiquity, and learned to ſpeak Italian with ſuch grace and fluency, that he was frequently miſtaken for a native. He returned to England ſoon after the Reſtoration, and was made captain of the band of penſioners; but a diſpute with the lord privy-ſeal, about a part of his eſtate, obliged him to reſign his poſt, and reviſit his native country, where the duke of Ormond appointed him captain of the guards. He was unhappily very fond of gaming, and as he was one night returning to his lodgings, from a gaming-table in Dublin, he was attacked by three ruffians, who were employed to aſſaſſinate him. The earl defended himſelf with ſuch reſolution, that he had diſpatched one of the aggreſſors, when a gentleman paſſing that way took his part, and diſarmed another, on which the third ſought his ſafety in flight. This generous aſſiſtant was a diſbanded officer, of good family and fair reputation; but reduced to poverty; and his lordſhip rewarded his bravery by reſigning to him his poſt of captain of the guards. Some time after, he returned to London, when he was made maſter of the horſe to the ducheſs of York, and married the lady Frances, eldeſt daughter of Richard earl of Burlington. He here diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, and in imitation of thoſe learned and polite aſſemblies with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a ſociety for refining and fixing the ſtandard of the Engliſh language, in which he was aſſiſted by Mr. Dryden. At length he was ſeized with the gout, and a French phyſician applying a repelling medicine, in order to give him preſent eaſe, it drove the diſtemper into his bowels, and put a period to his life on the 17th of January, 1684. The moment in which he expired, he cried out with a voice expreſſive of the utmoſt fervour of devotion,

" My God, my Father, and my Friend,
" Do not forſake me at my end."

He was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey. He wrote an Eſſay on tranſlated Verſe, and ſeveral other poems, and tranſlated Horace's Art of Poetry into Engliſh blank verſe. Mr. Pope, in his Eſſay on Criticiſm, mentions him in the following terms:

——" Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
" With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
" To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
" And ev'ry author's merit but his own."

Mr. Walpole obſerves, that the earl was " one of the moſt renowned writers in the reign of Charles II. but one of the moſt careleſs too. His Eſſay on tranſlated Verſe, and his tranſlation of Horace's Art of Poetry, have great merit: in the reſt of his poems there are ſcarce above four lines that are ſtriking. His poems are printed together in the firſt volume of the works of the minor poets. At the deſire of the duke of Ormond, he tranſlated into French Dr. Sherlock's Diſcourſe on Paſſive Obedience."

ROWE (Nicholas) a celebrated Engliſh poet, was the ſon of John Rowe, eſq. ſerjeant at law, and was born at Little Berkford, in Bedfordſhire, in the

year 1673. He ſtudied at Weſtminſter-ſchool under Dr. Buſby; and, beſides his ſkill in the Latin and Greek languages, made a tolerable proficiency in the Hebrew; but poetry was his darling ſtudy, and he at that time compoſed ſeveral copies of verſes upon different ſubjects, in Greek, Latin, and Engliſh, which were much admired. When he was about ſixteen years of age, he was placed in the Middle Temple, where he made remarkable advances in the ſtudy of the law; and being afterwards called to the bar, appeared in as promiſing a way to make a figure in that profeſſion as any of his cotemporaries; but his firſt tragedy, the Ambitious Step-Mother, meeting with univerſal applauſe, the ſpirit of poetry gained the aſcendant over him, and he laid aſide all thoughts of raiſing himſelf by the law. He produced ſeveral other excellent tragedies, viz. the Fair Penitent, Ulyſſes, Tamerlane, the Royal Convert, Jane Shore, and the Lady Jane Gray; beſides a comedy called the Biter, which did not meet with ſucceſs. He alſo wrote many poems on various ſubjects, which were publiſhed in one volume duodecimo. Being a great admirer of Shakeſpeare, he obliged the public with a new edition of his works. But Mr. Rowe's laſt, and perhaps moſt excellent performance, was his tranſlation of Lucan. This gentleman's fondneſs for the Muſes did not diſqualify him for buſineſs. The duke of Queenſberry, when ſecretary of ſtate, made him ſecretary for public affairs; but after that nobleman's death all avenues were ſtopped to his preferment. It is ſaid, that he went one day to pay his court to the earl of Oxford, lord high treaſurer of England, who aſked him, if he underſtood Spaniſh well? He anſwered, no; but imagining that his lordſhip might intend to ſend him into Spain on ſome honourable commiſſion, he added, that he did not doubt but that in a ſhort time he ſhould be able both to underſtand and ſpeak that language. The earl approving of what he ſaid, Mr. Rowe took his leave, and immediately retired to a private country farm, and having in a few months learned the Spaniſh tongue, waited again on the earl, to give him an account of his diligence. His lordſhip aſked him, if he was ſure he underſtood it thoroughly? and Mr. Rowe anſwering in the affirmative, the earl, to his no ſmall diſappointment, burſt into the following exclamation; "How happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you can enjoy the pleaſure of reading and underſtanding the Hiſtory of Don Quixote in the original!"

Upon the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, Mr. Rowe was appointed poet laureat, and one of the land-ſurveyors of the cuſtoms in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the poſt of clerk of his council, and the lord chancellor Parker made him his ſecretary for the preſentations. He died on the 6th of December, 1718, in the forty-ſixth year of his age; and as he was always remarkable for his piety, virtue, and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, he kept up his good humour to the laſt, and took leave of his wife and friends immediately before his laſt agony, with the ſame tranquility of mind, as though he had been upon taking only a ſhort journey. He was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory, and to that of his daughter. On a pedeſtal about twenty inches high, which ſtands on an altar, is his buſt, which is a very fine one, and near it is his lady in the deepeſt affliction; between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief; and on the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

"To

" To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, eſq. who died in 1718, aged forty-five, and of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, eſq. who inheriting her father's ſpirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the twenty-third year of her age, 1739."

Underneath, on the front of the altar, are theſe lines:

" Thy reliques, Rowe! to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
" And near thy Shakeſpeare place thy honour'd buſt.
" Oh! ſkill'd, next him, to draw the tender tear,
" For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere;
" To nobler ſentiments to fire the brave,
" For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave!
" Peace to thy gentle ſhade, and endleſs reſt,
" Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
" And bleſt, that timely from our ſcene remov'd,
" Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
" To theſe ſo mourn'd in death, ſo lov'd in life,
" The childleſs mother, and the widow'd wife,
" With tears inſcribes this monumental ſtone,
" That holds their aſhes, and expects her own."

ROWE (Elizabeth) a lady eminent for her excellent writings both in verſe and proſe, as well as for her extraordinary piety and virtue, was the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a diſſenting miniſter, and was born at Ilcheſter, in Somerſetſhire, the 11th of September, 1674. Mr. Singer reſided at Ilcheſter till the death of his wife, but, not long after, removed to Frome in the ſame county, where he was beloved for his good underſtanding, ſimplicity of manners, and truly Chriſtian ſpirit. At what period his daughter received the firſt impreſſions of religion, does not appear; " My infant hands (ſays ſhe, in one of her pious addreſſes to the Almighty) were early lifted up to thee, O my God!" She was fond of painting, and loved the pencil, when ſhe had hardly ſtrength and ſteadineſs of hand ſufficient to guide it; and, in her infancy, would ſqueeze out the juices of herbs to ſerve her for colours. Her father was at the expence of a maſter to inſtruct her in this art, and ſhe continued to amuſe herſelf with drawing landſcapes and portraits, at leiſure intervals, till her death. She was alſo delighted with muſic, but chiefly of the grave and ſolemn kind, as being beſt ſuited to the grandeur of her ſentiments, and the ſolemnity of her devotion. But her greateſt inclination was to poetry and writing. So prevalent was her genius this way, that ſhe began to write verſes at twelve years of age, which was almoſt as ſoon as ſhe could write at all. Even her proſe has all the charms of verſe without the fetters; the ſame fire and elevation, the ſame bright images, bold figures, rich diction. A collection of her poems was publiſhed in 1696, when ſhe was but twenty-two years old. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian languages than the honourable Mr. Thynne, ſon of the lord viſcount Weymouth, who willingly took that taſk upon himſelf, and had the pleaſure to ſee his fair pupil improve ſo faſt under his inſtructions, that in a few months ſhe was able to read the Jeruſalem Delivered of Taſſo in the original tongue with great eaſe. Such ſhining merit, joined to the charms of her perſon

perſon and converſation, could not fail to procure her many admirers. Among others, it is ſaid, the celebrated Mr. Prior would have been glad to have ſhared the pleaſures and cares of life with her. But Mr. Thomas Rowe * was the happy perſon reſerved by heaven to obtain and to enjoy ſo ineſtimable a treaſure. He married her in 1710; and they lived together, for the ſpace of five years, in all the raptures of conjugal endearment. His death filled her, as might be expected, with inexpreſſible ſorrow: ſhe wrote a beautiful elegy on the occaſion, and continued, to the laſt moments of her life, to entertain the higheſt veneration for his memory, and a particular regard and eſteem for all his relations. From this time forward ſhe devoted herſelf to privacy and retirement; and, except on a very few occaſions, when, in order to oblige her friends, ſhe was prevailed on to viſit them at London, or their country-ſeats, ſhe reſided at Frome in Somerſetſhire, in the neighbourhood of which the greateſt part of her eſtate lay. Here it was that ſhe compoſed the moſt celebrated of her works, Her Friendſhip in Death, in twenty letters from the dead to the living, was publiſhed in 1728; and ſoon after appeared her Letters Moral and Entertaining. The deſign of theſe two works is, by fictitious examples of heroic virtue and generous benevolence, to allure the reader to the practice of every thing excellent, and, by lively images of remorſe and miſery, to warn the young and thoughtleſs.

In the year 1736 Mrs. Rowe publiſhed the Hiſtory of Joſeph, an heroic poem, which ſhe had written in her younger years. She did not long ſurvive the publication of this performance; for ſhe died (as is ſuppoſed) of an apoplexy, on the 20th of February, 1736-7, in the ſixty-third year of her age. In her cabinet were found letters directed to the counteſs of Hertford, the earl of Orkney, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, with whom ſhe had long lived in the greateſt intimacy, and to whom ſhe had ordered thoſe letters to be delivered immediately after her deceaſe. The reverend Dr. Iſaac Watts, agreeable to her requeſt, reviſed and publiſhed her devotions in 1737, under the title of Devout Exerciſes of the Heart in Meditation and Soliloquy, Praiſe and Prayer; and, in 1739, her miſcellaneous works in proſe and verſe, were printed in two volumes, octavo, with an account of her life and writings prefixed.

RUSSEL (JOHN) the firſt earl of Bedford, was born at Kingſton-Ruſſel in Dorſetſhire, and reſided at Berwick, about four miles from Bridport in that county. Philip, archduke of Auſtria, ſon of the emperor Maximilian, landing in 1506 at Weymouth, whither he was driven by a ſtorm in his paſſage from Flanders to Spain, Sir Thomas Trenchard, who lived near that port, endeavour-

* This ingenious gentleman was born at London on the 25th of April, 1687. He was educated in the Charter-houſe ſchool, and attained a perfect knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He afterwards ſpent ſome time at the univerſity of Leyden, where he ſtudied the Jewiſh antiquities, civil law, the belles lettres, and experimental philoſophy. Returning home with a large ſtock of knowledge, and with the pureſt morals, he, in 1709, became acquainted with Miſs Singer at Bath, and was married to her the following year, when her exalted merit, and amiable qualities, inſpired him with the moſt generous and laſting paſſion. His intenſe application to ſtudy contributed to impair his health, and a conſumption put a period to his life on the 13th of May, 1715, when he was only twenty-eight years of age. Beſides ſeveral poems inſerted among thoſe of his wife's, he had formed a deſign to write the lives of all the illuſtrious perſons of antiquity omitted by Plutarch; and eight of theſe he actually completed: they were publiſhed after his death, and being tranſlated into French, were added to M. Dacier's Tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives.

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ing to entertain him agreeably till he could inform the king of his arrival, invited Mr. Ruſſel, who was his neighbour and relation, to wait upon the archduke at his houſe; and that prince was ſo highly pleaſed with his converſation, that he deſired him to accompany him to Windſor, whither king Henry had invited him, and there recommended him to the king as a gentleman well qualified to ſerve him in ſome conſiderable ſtation, and his majeſty made him one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber. Upon the acceſſion of Henry the Eighth to the throne, he was continued in this poſt, and in 1513 attended that monarch to Terouenne, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct and bravery, particularly in recovering a piece of ordnance from ten thouſand French, with only two hundred and fifty men under him. He was very active at the ſiege of Tournay, where he was one of the ſixty who went with the king to cut off the paſſage between that city and the French army. In 1522 he was knighted by the earl of Surry, admiral of the Engliſh fleet, for his ſervice at the taking of Morlaix in Brittany. The following year he was made marſhal of the marſhalſea of the king's houſe. Soon after, he was ſent in diſguiſe to France, in order to foment the difference between the duke of Bourbon, conſtable of France, and the French king. This commiſſion he executed with ſuch addreſs, that the duke declared in favour of the emperor and the king of England, which gave great ſatisfaction to his majeſty, as it contributed to the ſucceſs of his deſigns upon Bray, and other places in France, where Sir John Ruſſel ſhewed himſelf as vigorous in action as he had been prudent in negociation. In 1525 he was preſent at the battle of Pavia, where Francis I. king of France, was taken priſoner by the duke of Bourbon; and in 1532 he attended king Henry to his magnificent interview with the French king at Boulogne. In 1537 he was appointed comptroller of the houſhold, and the ſame year was made one of the privy-council. In 1538 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of baron Ruſſel, of Cheyneys in Buckinghamſhire, and upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries, obtained ſeveral large grants of land in Buckinghamſhire, Devonſhire, and Somerſetſhire. About the ſame time he was made lord warden of the ſtannaries, and knight of the garter. In 1542 he was appointed lord admiral of England and Ireland, and preſident of the counties of Dorſet, Devon, Somerſet, and Cornwall. The next year he was appointed lord-privy-ſeal; and in 1544, the king attacking Boulogne in perſon, lord Ruſſel was made captain-general of the van-guard. In 1547 the king, at his death, appointed him one of the ſixteen counſellors to his ſon prince Edward; at whoſe coronation he was conſtituted lord-high-ſteward of England for the day. In 1549 he was ſent againſt the inſurgents of Devonſhire with a body of troops, with which he entirely defeated thoſe rebels at Fennington-bridge, and relieved Exeter. For theſe, and other ſervices, he was, in January 1549-50, created earl of Bedford, and in 1550 was ſent as one of the ambaſſadors to Guiſnes in Flanders, to negociate a peace with France. While he reſided there, he diſcovered a plot concerted by the emperor, to tranſport the princeſs Mary, ſiſter to king Edward VI. into his own dominions, and by that means oblige her brother to accede to his terms; upon which his lordſhip was ordered to watch one of the ports with two hundred men, while the duke of Somerſet and Mr. St. Leger guarded others, and the princeſs was brought to court. His lordſhip having ſurvived the many difficulties and factions of king Edward's reign, upon the acceſſion of queen Mary he

obtained a new patent for the office of lord-privy-ſeal. He died at London on the 14th of March, 1554.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, who ſignalized himſelf at the famous battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of queen Mary, and was ſent ambaſſador into France and Scotland by queen Elizabeth: this nobleman founded a ſchool at Woburn in Bedfordſhire, and two ſcholarſhips in Univerſity-college, Oxford.

RUSSEL (William, lord) an illuſtrious patriot, who ſuffered decapitation in the reign of king Charles II. was the third ſon of William Ruſſel, the fifth earl, and firſt duke of Bedford, by Anne, the daughter of Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet. In 1679 he was appointed one of the king's new privy-council, and the year following was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Bedford, when he ſtrenuouſly promoted the bill for the excluſion of the duke of York from the throne, which having paſſed the houſe of commons, he was ordered to carry it up to the lords, and accordingly did on the 15th of November, 1680, attended by a great number of the commons; but the lords rejecting the bill upon the firſt reading, he deſired them not to deſtroy themſelves by their own hands, and ſaid, that, if the commons might not be ſo happy as to better the condition of the nation, he prayed the lords not to make it worſe, by giving money to the king, while they were ſure it muſt go into the hands of the duke's creatures. This, and other ſpeeches of the like nature, having diſguſted the court, the parliament was ſoon after diſſolved; but the neceſſity of the king's affairs requiring the meeting of another parliament, his majeſty called one, which aſſembled at Oxford on the 21ſt of March, 1681, in which lord Ruſſel ſerved again as member for the county of Bedford; however, the bill of excluſion being again read in the houſe of commons, this parliament was diſſolved on the 28th of that month, and no other was called during the remainder of king Charles's reign. In 1683, his lordſhip being accuſed of being concerned in the Rye-houſe plot, was committed priſoner to the Tower upon a charge of high treaſon, and on the 13th of July, was brought to his trial at the Old Bailey, for conſpiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was abſolutely innocent. Although the moſt that was proved againſt him, by ſuſpected witneſſes, was his being preſent where treaſonable matters were diſcourſed, without bearing a part in that diſcourſe, or giving any aſſent by words, or otherwiſe, to what was ſaid, which amounted to no more than miſpriſion or concealment of treaſon; yet he was brought in guilty, and condemned to ſuffer the death of a traitor.

After his condemnation, the king was ſtrongly ſolicited in his behalf. His father, the old earl of Bedford, offered the ducheſs of Portſmouth the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds to procure his pardon. Lord Ruſſel's lady alſo, who was daughter of the earl of Southampton, threw herſelf at the king's feet, in a flood of tears, and pleaded the ſervices of her father in behalf of her huſband. But Charles was inexorable; he dreaded the principles and popularity of lord Ruſſel; he deeply reſented that eagerneſs and perſeverance with which he had oppoſed him in the late parliaments: nevertheleſs, he mitigated his ſentence into ſimple decapitation. Lord Cavendiſh, the intimate friend of Ruſſel, offered to effect his eſcape, by exchanging apparel with him, and remaining a priſoner in his room; the duke of Monmouth ſent a meſſage to him, importing that

that he would ſurrender himſelf, if he thought ſuch a ſtep would contribute to his ſafety: but lord Ruſſel generouſly rejected both theſe expedients, and reſigned himſelf to his fate with admirable fortitude. His lady, that he might not be ſhocked in his laſt moments, ſummoned up the reſolution of a heroine, and parted from him without ſhedding a tear. As ſoon as ſhe was gone, he ſaid that "the bitterneſs of death was paſt;" and afterwards behaved with ſurpriſing ſerenity of temper. On the day that preceded his death, his noſe beginning to bleed, he ſaid to Dr. Burnet, who attended him, "I ſhall not now let blood to divert this diſtemper; that will be done to-morrow." Immediately before he was conveyed to the place of execution, he wound up his watch, ſaying, with a ſmile, "Now I have done with time, and muſt henceforth think ſolely of eternity." The ſcaffold was erected in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, that the triumph of the court might appear the more conſpicuous, in his being conveyed through the whole city of London. Even the populace wept as he paſſed along in the coach with Tillotſon and Burnet. On the ſcaffold he delivered a paper to the ſheriffs, expreſſing his abhorrence of the popiſh tenets, and proteſting his innocence with regard to any deſign againſt the king's life. He prayed that God would preſerve his majeſty and the proteſtant religion; and, without the leaſt change of countenance, calmly ſubmitted to the ſtroke of the executioner. This happened on the 21ſt of July, 1683. Upon the Revolution, the nation had ſo juſt a ſenſe of his lordſhip's innocence, that an act was paſſed for annulling his attainder.

"William lord Ruſſel (ſays the reverend Mr. Granger) was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when ſilence and freedom of ſpeech were equally criminal; when a perjured witneſs was more eſteemed than an honeſt patriot, and law and equity were wreſted to the purpoſes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehenſive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He thought reſiſtance preferable to ſlavery; he had moreover the honeſty to avow it, and perſiſted in it to the laſt, though a retractation of this principle would probably have ſaved his life. He was the proto-martyr of patriotiſm in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the ſecond."

Mr. Thomſon, in his elegant poem of the Seaſons, celebrates lord Ruſſel in the following lines:

"Bring every ſweeteſt flower, and let me ſtrew
"The grave where Russel lies; whoſe temper'd blood,
"With calmeſt cheerfulneſs for thee reſign'd,
"Stain'd the ſad annals of a giddy reign;
"Aiming at lawleſs power, though meanly ſunk
"In looſe inglorious luxury."———

RUSSEL (Edward) earl of Orford, an admiral of diſtinguiſhed merit, was the ſon of Edward Ruſſel, eſq. and the grandſon of Francis Ruſſel, earl of Bedford. He was deſigned by his father for the ſea-ſervice, and received a ſuitable education; but his elder brother dying in 1674, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate. However, in the year 1690 he was appointed admiral of the blue. His catholic majeſty Charles II. having married a princeſs of the houſe of Neuberg,

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ſiſter to the reigning empreſs, and to the queen of Portugal, he demanded an Engliſh fleet to convey her ſafely to his dominions, which was readily granted, as the tacit confeſſion of our dominion at ſea. Upon this, admiral Ruſſel was ordered to ſail to Fluſhing, with ſeveral large men of war and two yachts, in order to receive her catholic majeſty and her attendants; and on their coming on board, he hoiſted the Union flag at the main-top-maſt head. Soon after, he was advanced to the command of the whole fleet, in which capacity he acted at the famous engagement off La Hogue, in 1692, when almoſt the whole naval power of France, under the command of count Tourville, was deſtroyed: but this ſignal ſervice done to his country could not defend him from the malignity of party, ſo that he was diſmiſſed from his employments at the beginning of the ſucceeding year, but was reſtored in November following. In 1694 he commanded the fleet in the Mediterranean, when he blocked up the French fleet in Toulon, checked the progreſs of the arms of France in Catalonia, and kept all the Italian princes in awe. In 1695 the French had formed a deſign of invading England, and for that purpoſe had aſſembled a powerful army near Dieppe, where the troops lay ready to embark, when admiral Ruſſel being ſent with a ſtrong fleet to the coaſt of France, ſtruck ſuch terror into the enemy, that the intended invaſion was laid aſide. Theſe and other eminent ſervices recommended him ſo effectually to king William, that he, in 1697, created him a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron of Shingey in Cambridgeſhire, viſcount Barfleur in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford in Suffolk, and ſoon after made him vice-admiral of England. Being ſtill, however, purſued by party malice, he was in 1701 impeached by the houſe of commons, but was honourably acquitted. After this he went no more to ſea, but ſerved as firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty in the reign of queen Anne, till the change of the miniſtry in 1710. On the deceaſe of that princeſs in 1714, he was choſen one of the lords-juſtices till the arrival of king George I. who appointed him one of the privy-council, and firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, in which ſtation he died at his houſe in Covent-Garden, on the 26th of November, 1727, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age.

RUSSEL (Dr. Alexander) an eminent phyſician and fellow of the Royal Society, was born at Edinburgh, and after having ſtudied two years in that univerſity, was placed under the care of his uncle, a ſkilful practitioner in phyſic. He afterwards came to London; ſoon after, he embarked for Turkey, and in 1740 ſettled at Aleppo, where, having learned the language, he diligently devoted himſelf to the duties of his profeſſion, in which he had ſuch ſkill that he was employed by the inhabitants of all denominations, Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jews, &c. The Turks themſelves forgot that he was an unbeliever, laid aſide their uſual contempt for ſtrangers, and ſolicited his acquaintance. The paſcha himſelf conſulted him, and finding him upright, ſenſible, and ſincere, entertained a friendſhip for him. The factory were happy in ſuch a phyſician and companion; his intimate connection with the paſcha gave him conſtant opportunities of rendering them important ſervices, and on many occaſions all the European nations that trade to Aleppo, were obliged to him for his aid and interpoſition. If any difficult affair occurred, the paſcha had recourſe to him, and as frequently gained advantage by his advice; nor during his abſence would he puniſh any criminal: offenders were taught by ſuch a conduct,

duct, that examples of ſeverity happened leſs frequently by the doctor's kind endeavours to mitigate their puniſhment. Nor did the paſcha deal illiberally with our phyſician; he ſhewed his generoſity and munificence by making him ſeveral coſtly preſents. The doctor's father in Scotland was not forgotten: "I am obliged," ſaid he, "to him for thine aſſiſtance." One cannot eaſily deſcribe the ſincere complacency a parent muſt feel, on having ſuch authentic proofs of the merit of a ſon from a diſtant clime. The doctor, in his return from Turkey, viſited the moſt famous lazarettas, enquired into their ſtructure, the government they were under, and the precautions taken for the public ſafety. At Naples, Leghorn, and other places, he had all the means of information he could expect, and thus became acquainted with the conduct of the wiſeſt ſtates in regard to the methods uſed to preſerve them from the peſtilence. Dr. Ruſſel, on his return to England, reſided in London, and in 1755 publiſhed his Hiſtory of Aleppo, in which he gives a full deſcription of that city, and the neighbouring country, with his treatment of the diſeaſes of the inhabitants, and particularly the plague. The Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, were indebted to him for many valuable communications. In 1759 he was choſen phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, and continued in that ſtation till his death, which happened about the year 1769. He was a conſtant and ſincere friend; an able, honeſt, and experienced phyſician; a pleaſing companion, and a benevolent Chriſtian.

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SACKVILLE (Thomas) the firſt earl of Dorſet, was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family, and was born at Buckhurſt in Suſſex, in 1536. Having ſtudied at the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, he was ſent to the Inner Temple, London, where he proceeded ſo far in the law, that he was called to the bar; but he had no other deſign than to qualify himſelf more effectually for ſerving his country in parliament, which he did in the reign of queen Mary. While he was at the univerſity, he had acquired the name of a good poet; and in 1557, he wrote his Induction to the Mirror of Magiſtrates, which is a ſeries of poems formed upon a dramatic plan. It met with great applauſe, and Mr. Warton does not ſcruple to affirm, that it approaches nearer to Spencer's Fairy Queen in allegorical repreſentations, than any other previous or ſucceeding poem. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of Gorboduc, which was greatly admired by the wits of the age, and particularly by Sir Philip Sidney.

Having thus obtained the reputation of being one of the beſt poets of his time, he laid down his pen, and aſſumed the character of a ſtateſman, in which he became very eminent. He found leiſure, however, to make the tour of France and Italy; but had the misfortune to be confined in priſon at Rome, when he received the news of the death of his father Sir Richard Sackville, in 1566. Upon this he obtained his releaſe, returned home, entered into the poſſeſſion of a great eſtate, and was ſoon after created a peer, by the title of lord Buckhurſt. In 1587 he was ſent ambaſſador to the ſtates of the United Provinces, upon their complaints againſt the earl of Leiceſter: but, though he diſcharged that truſt with great integrity, the favourite prevailed on queen Elizabeth to recall him, and confine him to his houſe for nine or ten months. However, after the death of his enemy, he enjoyed a greater ſhare of her majeſty's favour

than ever, and in 1590 was elected knight of the Garter. In 1598 he was joined with the lord treaſurer Burleigh, in negociating a peace with Spain, and that miniſter dying the ſame year, he ſucceeded him in the treaſury. Upon the death of queen Elizabeth, the adminiſtration devolving on him, with other counſellors, they unanimouſly proclaimed king James, who, before his arrival in England, renewed his patent of lord treaſurer for life, and in 1604 created him earl of Dorſet. He was conſulted by his majeſty upon all occaſions, and lived in the higheſt eſteem and reputation. But at length as he was attending at the council-table, on the 19th of April, 1608, he dropped down dead, and was interred with great funeral pomp and ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

The honourable Mr. Walpole concludes his account of this noble author, with theſe words: "Tiptoft and Rivers ſet the example of borrowing light from other countries, and patronized the importer of printing, Caxton. The earls of Oxford and Dorſet ſtruck out new lights for the drama, without making the multitude laugh or weep at ridiculous repreſentations of ſcripture. To the two former we owe printing, to the two latter taſte. What do we not owe, perhaps, to the laſt of the four! Our hiſtoric plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the Mirror for Magiſtrates; to that plan, and to the boldneſs of lord Buckhurſt's new ſcenes, perhaps we owe Shakeſpeare."

SACKVILLE (EDWARD) earl of Dorſet, grandſon of the former, who made a diſtinguiſhed figure in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was born in the year 1590. In 1613 he received a challenge from lord Bruce, then at Paris, whom he met according to appointment, and killed in a duel between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. This affair made a great noiſe, and ſeveral aſperſions being thrown upon him, he in his own vindication drew up a particular account of the fight, and ſent it to a friend in England before his return home. In 1616 he was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. He was alſo one of the chief commanders of the forces ſent in 1620 to aſſiſt Frederick, king of Bohemia, againſt the emperor Ferdinand; at which time was fought the remarkable battle of Prague. In 1621 he was ſent ambaſſador to the French king; he was ſoon after appointed one of the privy-council, and being elected one of the knights for the county of Suſſex, in the two laſt parliaments in the reign of James I. became a leading member in the houſe of commons. At the deceaſe of his elder brother, in 1624, he ſucceeded to the title of earl of Dorſet. He now ſhone in the houſe of peers, and in 1625 was inſtalled knight of the Garter, and made commiſſioner of trade. On the marriage of king Charles I. he was conſtituted lord-chamberlain to the queen, and bore the firſt ſword at the king's coronation. He was continued in the privy-council, and ſhewed himſelf a true patriot, both to his king and country. In which ſpirit he was in the committee of council for ſetting at liberty thoſe gentlemen who had been impriſoned for refuſing to pay ſhip-money. He alſo joined in other orders for redreſſing the grievances of the ſubjects. In 1641, being made preſident of the council and lord-privy-ſeal, he made two ſpeeches, adviſing his majeſty to a reconciliation with his parliament; and the following year waited on the king at York, where his majeſty publiſhed a declaration of his peaceable intentions. Finding a party in the houſe too ſtrong to be ſatisfied, he ſupplied the king with money, attended him in the field, and at the battle of Edgehill behaved with the greateſt bravery, leading

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on the troops that retook the royal ſtandard. The ſame year the earl of Eſſex having deſerted the king's intereſt, was diſplaced, and the earl of Dorſet appointed lord-chamberlain of the houſhold in his room; and waiting on the king at Oxford, he took all occaſions to bring about an accommodation between his majeſty and the parliament; but no treaties taking effect, and the king having put himſelf into the power of the Scottiſh army, the earl of Dorſet, and others of the council, ſigned the capitulation for the ſurrender of Oxford, where they had liberty to compound for their lands. His lordſhip was a man of eminent abilities: his perſon was ſtrong and beautiful, his eloquence flowing, and his courage fervid and clear. He died on the 17th of July, 1652.

SACKVILLE (Charles) earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, was deſcended in a direct line from the laſt-mentioned nobleman, and was born on the 24th of January, 1637. He had his education under a private tutor, and then making the tour of Italy, returned home a little before the Reſtoration. He made a conſpicuous figure in the houſe of commons, and was careſſed by king Charles II. and was indeed one of the libertine wits that enlivened the court of that voluptuous monarch. On the breaking out of the Dutch war, in 1665, he went a volunteer under the duke of York. "His behaviour during that campaign (ſays Mr. Prior) was ſuch, as diſtinguiſhed the Sackville deſcended from that Hildebrand of the name, who was one of the greateſt captains that came into England with the Conqueror. But his making a ſong the night before the engagement (and it was one of the prettieſt that ever was made) carries with it ſo ſedate a preſence of mind, and ſuch an unuſual gallantry, that it deſerves as much to be recorded, as Alexander's jeſting with his ſoldiers before he paſſed the Granicus; or William I. of Orange giving orders over night for a battle, and deſiring to be called in the morning, leſt he ſhould happen to ſleep too long." He was ſoon after appointed one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber; and his majeſty, on account of the remarkable politeneſs of his addreſs, ſent him on ſeveral ſhort embaſſies of compliment into France. His uncle James Cranfield earl of Middleſex dying in 1674, that nobleman's eſtate devolved to him, and the next year he ſucceeded alſo to that title by creation. Two years after, his father the earl of Dorſet likewiſe died, when he ſucceeded him in his honours and eſtate. He diſliked and openly diſcountenanced the violent meaſures of James the Second's reign, and early engaged in the ſervice of the prince of Orange, on whoſe acceſſion to the throne, he was made lord-chamberlain of the houſhold, and one of the privy-council. In 1691 he, with ſome other noblemen, attended king William to the congreſs at the Hague, but they were in danger of loſing their lives in the paſſage. They went on board the 10th of January, in a very ſevere ſeaſon; and when they were two or three leagues off Goree, having been obliged by bad weather to continue four days at ſea, the king was ſo impatient to land on the coaſt of Holland, that he went into an open boat for that purpoſe; but a thick fog ariſing ſoon after, he and his attendants were ſo cloſely ſurrounded with ice, as not to be able either to make the ſhore, or get back to the ſhip: in this condition they remained twenty-two hours, almoſt deſpairing of life, the cold being ſo ſevere, that at their landing they could ſcarce ſpeak or ſtand. At length the earl of Dorſet retired from public affairs; and died at Bath on the 19th of January, 1705-6, leaving an only ſon, named Lionel Cranfield Sackville, who was created duke of Dorſet in 1720.

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His lordſhip wrote ſeveral ſmall poems, which however are not numerous enough to make a volume of themſelves, but may be found, ſome of them at leaſt, in the works of the Minor Poets, publiſhed in 1749, octavo. He was a great patron of men of wit and genius, who have not failed to tranſmit his name with luſtre to future ages. Dryden, Addiſon, Prior, Congreve, and many others, have ſeverally made panegyrics on this accompliſhed nobleman; Prior more particularly, whoſe exquiſitely wrought character of him, in the dedication of his poems to the late duke of Dorſet, is to this day admired as a maſter-piece. Take the following paſſage as a ſpecimen. "The brightneſs of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and the candour and generoſity of his temper, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs, and at a court abounding with men of the fineſt ſenſe and learning. The moſt eminent maſters in their ſeveral ways appealed to his determination. Waller thought it an honour to conſult him in the ſoftneſs and harmony of his verſe; and Dr. Sprat, in the delicacy and turn of his proſe: Dryden determines by him, under the character of Eugenius, as to the laws of dramatic poetry: Butler owed it to him, that the court taſted his Hudibras; Wycherley, that the town liked his Plain Dealer; and the late duke of Buckingham deferred to publiſh his Rehearſal, till he was ſure (as he expreſſed it) that my lord Dorſet would not reheaſe upon him again. If we wanted foreign teſtimony, La Fontaine and St. Evremont have acknowledged, that he was a perfect maſter of the beauty and fineneſs of their language, and of all that they call *les belles lettres*. Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to books and literature; but was the ſame in ſtatuary, painting, and all other parts of art. Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure; and king Charles did not agree with Lely, that my lady Cleveland's picture was finiſhed, till it had the approbation of my lord Buckhurſt."

SAINT-JOHN (HENRY) lord viſcount Bolingbroke, a great philoſopher and politician, and famous for the part he acted under both theſe characters, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Batterſea in Surry in the year 1672. His father was Sir Henry St. John, ſon of Sir Walter St. John, of Batterſea: his mother was the lady Mary, ſecond daughter and coheireſs of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick. He was bred up with great care, under the inſpection of his grandfather, as well as of his father; who neglected no means to improve and accompliſh him in his tendereſt years. Some have inſinuated, that he was educated in diſſenting principles; and a certain writer ſays, that he "was well lectured by his grandmother, and her confeſſor, Mr. Daniel Burgeſs, in the Preſbyterian way." He has dropped a hint in his letter to Mr. Pope, printed at the end of his letter to Sir William Wyndham, which ſeems to countenance a notion of this kind; and that is, where he ſpeaks of his being "condemned, when he was a boy, to read Manton, the puritanical parſon, who made one hundred and nineteen ſermons on the 119th pſalm." But whatever occaſional informations or inſtructions he might receive from his grandmother, or her friends, it is very certain, that he had a regular and liberal education; and, having paſſed through Eton ſchool, was removed to Chriſt-church in Oxford, where it may be fairly inferred, from the company he kept and the friendſhips he made, many of which ſubſiſted in their full ſtrength ever after, that he ſoon rubbed off the ruſt of puritaniſm, if indeed he ever contracted it. When he left the univerſity,

univerſity, he was conſidered as a perſon of very uncommon qualifications, and as one who was ſure to make a ſhining figure in the world. He was in his perſon perfectly agreeable; had a dignity mixed with ſweetneſs in his looks, and a manner that was extremely taking. He had great acuteneſs, great judgment, and a prodigious memory. Whatever he read, he retained; and that in ſo ſingular a manner, as to make it entirely his own. In the earlier part of his life he did not read much, or, at leaſt, not many books; for which he uſed to give the ſame reaſon that Menage aſſigned for not reading Moreri's Dictionary; namely, "That he was unwilling to fill his head with what did not deſerve a place there; ſince when it was once in, he knew not how to get it out again." With great parts he had, as it uſually happens, great paſſions; and theſe hurried him into many of thoſe indiſcretions and follies, which are common to young men. The truth is, he was a great libertine in his younger days; was much addicted to women, and apt to indulge himſelf in late hours, and in all the exceſſes that uſually attend them. This however did not wholly extinguiſh in him the love of ſtudy and the deſire of knowledge: "there has been ſomething always (ſays he) ready to whiſper in my ear, while I ran the courſe of pleaſure and of buſineſs, "*ſolve ſeneſcentem maturè ſanus equum*; and while 'tis well, releaſe thy aged horſe." But my genius, unlike the demon of Socrates, whiſpered ſo ſoftly, that very often I heard him not, in the hurry of thoſe paſſions with which I was tranſported. Some calmer hours there were; in them I hearkened to him. Reflection had often its turn; and the love of ſtudy, and deſire of knowledge, have never quite abandoned me. I am not therefore entirely unprepared for the life I will lead; and it is not without reaſon, that I promiſe myſelf more ſatisfaction in the latter part of it, than I ever knew in the former."

In the beginning of the year 1701 he was elected member for the borough of Wotton-Baſſet in Wiltſhire, and ſat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met on the 10th of February that year; and in which Robert Harley, eſq. was choſen for the firſt time ſpeaker. This parliament was but of ſhort continuance; for it was diſſolved in November following. The chief buſineſs of it was the impeachment of the king's miniſters who had been concerned in the concluſion of the two partition-treaties; and Mr. St. John ſiding with the majority, who were then conſidered as Tories, ought to be looked upon as coming into the world under that denomination. We obſerve this in his favour againſt thoſe, who have accuſed him of changing ſides in the former part of his life. He was in the next parliament, that met on the 30th of December following, which was the laſt in the reign of king William, and the firſt in that of queen Anne. In July 1702, the queen making a tour from Windſor to Bath, by the way of Oxford, Mr. St. John attended her; and at Oxford, among ſeveral perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him. Perſevering ſteadily in the ſame tory connections, which he had manifeſtly embraced againſt the inclinations of his family, his father and grandfather being both whigs, he acquired ſuch influence and authority in the houſe, that it was thought proper to diſtinguiſh his merit; and, on the 10th of April 1704, he was appointed ſecretary of war, and of the marines. As this poſt created a conſtant correſpondence between him and the duke of Marlborough, we may reaſonably preſume it to have been the principal foundation of the rumours raiſed many years after, that he was in a particular manner attached

to that illuſtrious peer. It is certain, that he knew the worth of that great general, and was a ſincere admirer of him; but yet he was in no ſenſe his creature, as ſome have aſſerted. This he diſavowed, when the duke was in the zenith of his power; nor was he then charged, or ever afterwards, by the duke or ducheſs with ingratitude or breach of engagements to them. Yet, as we ſay, he had the higheſt opinion of the duke, which he retained to the laſt moment of his life; and he has told us ſo himſelf in ſo inimitable a manner, that we cannot forbear tranſcribing the paſſage. "By the death of king William, (ſays he) the duke of Marlborough was raiſed to the head of the army, and indeed of the confederacy; where he, a new, a private man, a ſubject, acquired by merit and management a more deciding influence, than high birth, confirmed authority, and even the crown of Great Britain, had given to king William. Not only all the parts of that vaſt machine, the grand alliance, were kept more compact and entire; but a more rapid and vigorous motion was given to the whole: and, inſtead of languiſhing or diſaſtrous campaigns, we ſaw every ſcene of the war full of action. All thoſe wherein he appeared, and many of thoſe wherein he was not then an actor, but abettor however of their action, were crowned with the moſt triumphant ſucceſs. I take with pleaſure this opportunity of doing juſtice to that great man, whoſe faults I knew, whoſe virtues I admired; and whoſe memory, as the greateſt general and as the greateſt miniſter, that our country or perhaps any other has produced, I honour."

But whatever might be his regard for the duke of Marlborough at the time we are ſpeaking of, it is certain that it muſt have been entirely perſonal; ſince no two perſons could be more cloſely united in all political meaſures, than he and Mr. Harley: and therefore, when this miniſter was removed from the office of ſecretary of ſtate, in February 1707-8, Mr. St. John choſe to follow his fortune, and the next day reſigned his employment in the adminiſtration. He was not returned in the parliament, which was elected in 1708; but upon the diſſolution of it in 1710, Mr. Harley being made chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate was given to Mr. St. John. About the ſame time he wrote the famous Letter to the Examiner, which may be found among the firſt of thoſe papers: it was univerſally aſcribed to him, and is indeed an exquiſite proof of his abilities as a writer; for in this ſingle ſhort paper are comprehended the outlines of that deſign, on which Dr. Swift employed himſelf for near a twelvemonth.

Upon the calling of a new parliament, to meet on the 25th of November, 1710, he was choſen knight of the ſhire for the county of Berks, and alſo burgeſs for Wotton-Baſſet; and made his election for the former. He appeared now upon a ſcene of action, which called forth all his abilities. He ſuſtained almoſt the whole weight of the buſineſs of the peace of Utrecht, which however he was not ſuppoſed to have negociated to the advantage of his country. The real ſtate of the caſe is, that "the two parties (as he himſelf owns) were become factions in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word." He was of that which prevailed for peace, againſt thoſe who delighted in war; for this was the language of the times: and therefore, a peace being reſolved on by the Engliſh miniſters at all events, it is no wonder if it was made with leſs advantage to the nation. He has owned this himſelf, although he has juſtified the peace in general: "though it was a duty (ſays he) that we owed to our country, to deliver her from the neceſſity

neceſſity of bearing any longer ſo unequal a part in ſo unneceſſary a war, yet was there ſome degree of merit in performing it. I think ſo ſtrongly in this manner, I am ſo incorrigible, that if I could be placed in the ſame circumſtances again, I would take the ſame reſolution, and act the ſame part. Age and experience might enable me to act with more ability and greater ſkill; but all I have ſuffered ſince the death of the queen, ſhould not hinder me from acting. Notwithſtanding this, I ſhall not be ſurpriſed, if you think that the peace of Utrecht was not anſwerable to the ſucceſs of the war, nor to the efforts made in it. I think ſo myſelf, and have always owned, even when it was making and made, that I thought ſo. Since we had committed a ſucceſsful folly, we ought to have reaped more advantage from it, than we did."

In July 1712, he had been created baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltſhire, and viſcount Bolingbroke; and was alſo the ſame year appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Eſſex. But theſe honours not anſwering his expectations, for his ambition was undoubtedly great, he formed a deſign of taking the lead in public affairs from his old friend Mr. Harley, then earl of Oxford; which proved in the iſſue unfortunate to them both. It muſt be obſerved, that Paulet St. John, the laſt earl of Bolingbroke, died on the 5th of October, preceding his creation; and that the earldom became extinct by his deceaſe. The honour however was promiſed to him; but his preſence in the houſe of commons being ſo neceſſary at that time, the lord treaſurer Harley prevailed on him to remain there during that ſeſſion, upon an aſſurance, that his rank ſhould be preſerved for him. But, when he expected that the old title would have been renewed in his favour, he was put off with that of viſcount; which he reſented as an affront, and looked upon it as ſo intended by the treaſurer, who had got an earldom for himſelf. Hear how Bolingbroke ſpeaks of this: "I continued (ſays he) in the houſe of commons, during that important ſeſſion which preceded the peace; and which, by the ſpirit ſhewn through the whole courſe of it, and by the reſolutions taken in it, rendered the concluſion of the treaties practicable. After this, I was dragged into the houſe of lords in ſuch a manner, as to make my promotion a puniſhment, not a reward; and was there left to defend the treaties alone. It would not have been hard (continues he) to have forced the earl of Oxford to uſe me better. His good intentions began to be very much doubted of: the truth is, no opinion of his ſincerity had ever taken root in the party; and, which was worſe perhaps for a man in his ſtation, the opinion of his capacity began to fall apace.---I began in my heart to renounce the friendſhip, which, till that time, I had preſerved inviolable for Oxford. I was not aware of all his treachery, nor of the baſe and little means which he employed then, and continued to employ afterwards, to ruin me in the opinion of the queen, and every where elſe. I ſaw however, that he had no friendſhip for any body; and that with reſpect to me, inſtead of having the ability to render that merit, which I endeavoured to acquire, an addition of ſtrength to himſelf, it became the object of his jealouſy, and a reaſon for undermining me." There was alſo another tranſaction that paſſed not long after lord Bolingbroke's being raiſed to the peerage, which helped to increaſe his animoſity againſt that miniſter. In a few weeks after his return from France, her majeſty beſtowed the vacant ribbons of the order of the garter upon the dukes of Hamilton, Beaufort, and Kent, and the earls Pawlet, Oxford, and Strafford. Bolingbroke thought himſelf here again ill uſed, having an ambition, as the miniſter well knew,

knew, to receive such an instance as this was of his mistress's grace and favour. Upon the whole, therefore, it is no wonder that, when the treasurer's staff was taken from his old friend, he expressed his joy by entertaining that very day, July 27, 1714, at dinner, the generals Stanhope, Cadogan, and Palmer, with Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Craggs, and some other gentlemen. Oxford said, upon his going out, that some of them would smart for it; and Bolingbroke was far from being insensible of the danger to which he stood exposed: yet he was not without hopes still of securing himself, by making his court to the whigs; and it is certain, that a little before this he had proposed to bring in a bill to the house of lords, to make it treason to enlist soldiers for the pretender, which was passed into an act.

Soon after the accession of king George I. to the throne, the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured: yet, during the short session of parliament at this juncture, he applied himself with his usual industry and vigour, to keep up the spirits of the friends to the late administration, without omitting any proper occasion of testifying his respect and duty to his majesty; in which spirit he assisted in settling the civil list, and other necessary points. But, upon the meeting of the new parliament, in March 1715, finding himself in imminent danger, he privately withdrew into France, in the latter end of that month. The continuator of Rapin's history represents him as having fled in a kind of panic: "lord Bolingbroke's heart began to fail him (says that historian) as soon as he heard that Prior was landed at Dover, and had promised to reveal all he knew. Accordingly that evening his lordship, who had the night before appeared at the playhouse in Drury-Lane, and bespoke another play for the next night, and subscribed to a new opera, that was to be acted some time after, went off to Dover in disguise, as a servant to Le Vigne, one of the French king's messengers." Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender, to engage in his service; which he absolutely refused, and made the best application that his present circumstances would admit, to prevent the extremity of his prosecution in England. After a short stay at Paris, he retired into Dauphiné, where he continued till the beginning of July; when, receiving a message from some of his party in England, he complied with a second invitation from the pretender; and taking the seals of the secretary's office at Commercy, he set out with them for Paris, in order to procure from that court the necessary succours for his new master's projected invasion of England. The vote for impeaching him of high treason had passed in the house of commons on the 10th of June preceding; and six articles were brought into the house, and read by Mr. Walpole, August the 4th, 1715, which were in substance as follows, viz. 1. That, whereas he had assured the ministers of the States-General, by order from her majesty in 1711, that she would make no peace but in concert with them; yet he sent Mr. Prior to France that same year, with proposals for a treaty of peace with that monarch, without the consent of the allies: 2. That he advised and promoted the making a separate treaty or convention with France, which was signed in September: 3. That he disclosed to Mr. Mesnager, the French minister at London, this convention, which was the preliminary instructions to her majesty's plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, in October: 4. That her majesty's final instructions to her said plenipotentiaries were disclosed by him to the abbe Gualtier, an emissary of France: 5. That he disclosed to the French the manner how Tournay in Flanders might

be

be gained by them: 6. That he adviſed and promoted the yielding up of Spain and the Weſt Indies to the duke of Anjou, then an enemy to her majeſty. Theſe articles were ſent up to the lords in Auguſt; in conſequence of which, he was attainted of high treaſon, the 10th of September the ſame year.

In the mean time, his new engagements with the pretender had the ſame iſſue; for the year 1715 was ſcarcely expired, when the ſeals and papers of his new office of ſecretary were demanded, and given up; and this was ſoon followed by an accuſation, branched into ſeven articles, in which he was charged with treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus diſcarded by the pretender, he reſolved to make his peace, if it were poſſible, at home. He ſet himſelf immediately in earneſt to this work; and in a ſhort time, by that activity which was the characteriſtic of his nature, and with which he conſtantly proſecuted all his deſigns, he procured, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, then the Britiſh ambaſſador at the French court, a promiſe of pardon, upon certain conditions, from the king; who, in July 1716, created Sir Henry St. John, his father, baron of Batterſea, and viſcount St. John. Such a variety of diſtreſsful events had thrown him into a ſtate of reflection, and this produced, by way of relief, a philoſophical conſolation, which he wrote the ſame year, under the title of Reflexions upon Exile. In this piece he has drawn the picture of his own exile, which, being repreſented as a violence, proceeding ſolely from the malice of his perſecutors, to one who had ſerved his country with ability and integrity, is by the magic of his pen converted not only into a tolerable, but what appears to be an honourable ſtation. The following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with reſpect to the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, which was printed in 1753. It is written with the utmoſt elegance and addreſs, and abounds with intereſting and entertaining anecdotes.

His firſt lady being dead, he eſpouſed about this time a ſecond, of great merit and accompliſhments, who was niece to the famous Madame de Maintenon, and widow of the marquis de Villette; with whom he had a very large fortune, encumbered however with a long and troubleſome law-ſuit. In the company and converſation of this lady, he paſſed his time in France, ſometimes in the country, and ſometimes at the capital, till 1723; in which year, after the breaking up of the parliament, the king was pleaſed to grant him a full and free pardon. Upon the firſt notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the ruling principle of his political conduct for ſeveral years, he returned to his native country. It is obſervable, that biſhop Atterbury was baniſhed at this very juncture; and happening, on his being ſet aſhore at Calais, to hear that lord Bolingbroke was there, in his way to England, he ſaid, "Then I am exchanged." His lordſhip having obtained, about two years after his return, an act of parliament to reſtore him to his family-inheritance, and to enable him to poſſeſs any purchaſe he ſhould make, pitched upon a ſeat of lord Tankerville, at Dawley near Uxbridge, where he ſettled with his lady, and gratified the politeneſs of his taſte, by improving it into a moſt elegant villa. Here he amuſed himſelf with rural employments, and with correſponding and converſing with Pope, Swift, and other ingenious friends; but he was by no means ſatisfied in his own mind, for he was yet no more than a titular lord, and ſtood excluded from a ſeat in the houſe of peers. Inflamed with this taint that yet remained in his blood, he entered again, in 1726, upon the public ſtage; and diſavowing all obligations to Sir Robert Walpole, to whoſe ſecret enmity he imputed

his not having received all the effects of royal mercy that were intended him, he embarked in the oppoſition againſt that miniſter, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a multitude of pieces, written during the ſhort remainder of that reign, and for ſome years under the following, with great boldneſs againſt the meaſures that were then purſued. Beſides his papers in the Craftſman, he publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets, which were afterwards reprinted in the ſecond edition of his political tracts, and in the collection of his works.

Having carried on his part of the ſiege againſt the miniſter with inimitable ſpirit for ten years, he laid down his pen, upon a diſagreement with his principal coadjutors; and, in 1735, he retired to France, with a full reſolution never to engage more in public buſineſs. Swift, who knew that this retreat was the effect of diſdain, vexation, and diſappointment, that his lordſhip's paſſions ran high, and that his attainder unreverſed ſtill tingled in his veins, concluded him certainly gone once more to the pretender, as his enemies gave out: but he was rebuked for this by Mr. Pope, who aſſured him, that it was abſolutely untrue in every circumſtance, that he had fixed in a very agreeable retirement near Fontainbleau, and made it his whole buſineſs *vacare literis*. His lordſhip had now paſſed the ſixtieth year of his age, and through as great a variety of ſcenes both of pleaſure and buſineſs, as any of his cotemporaries. He had gone as far towards reinſtating himſelf in the full poſſeſſion of his former honours, as great parts and application could go; and was at length convinced, that the door was finally ſhut againſt him. He had not been long in his retreat, when he began a courſe of Letters on the ſtudy and uſe of hiſtory, for the uſe of the lord Cornbury, to whom they are addreſſed. They were publiſhed in 1752; and though they are written, as all his lordſhip's pieces are, in a moſt elegant and maſterly ſtile, and abound with the juſteſt and deepeſt reflections, yet, on account of ſome freedoms taken with eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, they expoſed him to much cenſure. Subjoined to theſe letters are, his piece upon exile, and a letter to lord Bathurſt on the true uſe of ſtudy and retirement; both full of the fineſt reflections, as finely expreſſed. Upon the death of his father, who lived to an extreme old age, he ſettled at Batterſea, the ancient ſeat of the family, where he paſſed the remainder of his life in the higheſt dignity. His age, his great genius, perfected by long experience and much reflection, gave him naturally the aſcendant over all men; and he was, in truth, a kind of oracle to all men. He was now as great a philoſopher, as he had been before a ſtateſman: he read, he reflected, he wrote, abundantly. Pope and Swift, one the greateſt poet, the other the greateſt wit of his time, perfectly adored him; and it is well known, that the former received from him the materials for his Eſſay on Man. Read the following words of a noble lord, who knew experimentally the ſweets of *otium cum dignitate*: "Lord Bolingbroke (ſays he) had early made himſelf maſter of books and men; but in his firſt career of life, being immerſed at once in buſineſs and pleaſure, he ran through a variety of ſcenes in a ſurprizing and eccentric manner. When his paſſions ſubſided by years and diſappointments, when he improved his rational faculties by more grave ſtudies and reflection, he ſhone out in his retirement with a luſtre peculiar to himſelf, though not ſeen by vulgar eyes. The gay ſtateſman was changed into a philoſopher, equal to any of the ſages of antiquity. The wiſdom of Socrates, the dignity and eaſe of Pliny, and the wit of Horace, appeared in all his writings and converſation."

Yet, even in this retirement, it is evident, that he did not neglect the conſideration

conſideration of public affairs; for after the concluſion of the war in 1747, meaſures being taken which did not agree with his notions of political prudence, he began ſome reflections on the ſtate of the nation, principally with regard to her taxes and debts, and on the cauſes and conſequences of them; but he did not finiſh them. In 1749 came out his Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, on the idea of a Patriot King, and on the State of Parties at the acceſſion of king George I. with a preface, wherein Mr. Pope's conduct, with regard to that piece, is repreſented as an inexcuſable act of treachery to him. Pope, it ſeems, had cauſed ſome copies of theſe letters, which had been lent him for his peruſal, to be clandeſtinely printed off; which however, if it was without the knowledge of his noble friend, was ſo far from being treacherouſly meant to him, that it proceeded from an exceſs of love and admiration of him. Bolingbroke knew this well enough, and could not poſſibly ſee it in any other light: but being angry with Mr. Pope, for having taken into his friendſhip a man, whom he greatly diſliked, and for having adopted at the inſtigation of that man a ſyſtem, different from what had been laid down in the original Eſſay on Man, he could not forbear giving a little vent to his reſentment; and his lordſhip was the more to blame, as he himſelf has in effect excuſed Pope, by ſaying, that he was in a very infirm ſtate, and in his laſt illneſs, when he ſuffered this change of principles to be made in him.

His lordſhip had often wiſhed to fetch his laſt breath at Batterſea, and this he did on the 15th of November, 1751, on the verge of fourſcore years of age. His corpſe was interred with thoſe of his anceſtors in that church, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with the following inſcription:

Here lies
HENRY ST. JOHN:
In the reign of queen Anne
Secretary of war, ſecretary of ſtate,
And viſcount Bolingbroke.
In the days of king George I.
And king George II.
Something more and better.
His attachment to queen Anne
Expoſed him to a long and ſevere perſecution.
He bore it with firmneſs of mind,
The enemy of no national party,
The friend of no faction:
Diſtinguiſhed under the cloud of a proſcription,
Which had not been entirely taken off,
By zeal to maintain the liberty,
And to reſtore the ancient proſperity
Of Great Britain.

His eſtate and honours deſcended to his nephew, the preſent lord Bolingbroke: the care and benefit of his manuſcripts he left to Mr. Mallet, who publiſhed them, together with his works already printed, in 1754, in five volumes quarto. They may be divided into political and philoſophical works; the former of which have been touched upon already, and conſiſt of letters upon hiſtory, a letter

letter to Wyndham, letters on patriotism, and papers in the Craftsman, which had been separately printed in three volumes, octavo, under the title of Dissertation upon Parties, Remarks on the History of England, and Political Tracts. His philosophical works consist of the substance of some letters written originally in French about 1720 to Mr. de Pouilly; a letter occasioned by one of archbishop Tillotson's sermons; and letters or essays on philosophy and religion, addressed to Alexander Pope, esq. These essays contain many things which clash with the great truths of revelation; and, on this account, not only exposed the deceased author to the animadversions of several divines, but also occasioned a presentment of his works by the grand jury of Westminster. His lordship, it is to be feared, was a very indifferent christian, since there are numberless assertions in his works, plainly inconsistent with any belief of revelation; but then there are numberless truths, set forth in the finest manner, with all the powers of elegance and fancy; which will amply reward the attention of a reader, who knows how to distinguish them from the errors they are mixed with. Swift has said, in a letter to Pope, that "if ever lord Bolingbroke trifles, it must be when he turns divine:" but at the same time he allows, that "when he writes of any thing in this world, he is not only above trifling, but even more than mortal." In short, whatever imperfections may be discovered in him, with regard to certain principles and opinions, he was certainly a man of great parts and universal knowledge, and one of the finest writers that any age has produced.

Mr. Pope esteemed him almost to a degree of adoration, and has blazoned his character in the brightest colours that wit could invent, or fondness bestow. Mark how he apostrophizes him in the Essay on Man:

"In parts superior what advantage lies?
"Tell, for you can, what is it to be wise?
"'Tis but to know how little can be known,
"To see all others faults, and feel our own:
"Condemn'd in business, or in arts to drudge,
"Without a second, or without a judge:
"Truths would you teach, to save a sinking land?
"All fear, none aid you, and few understand.
"Painful pre-eminence! yourself to view
"Above life's weakness, and its comforts too."

Epist. iv. ver. 259.

So at the conclusion, the excellent bard has immortalized both himself and his noble friend, by whose persuasion this incomparable didactic poem was begun and finished, in the following beautiful lines:

"Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
"Oh, master of the poet and the song!
"And while the muse now stoops, or now ascends,
"To man's low passions, or their glorious ends,
"Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
"To fall with dignity, with temper rise:

"Form'd

" Form'd by thy converſe, happily to ſteer
" From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere;
" Correct with ſpirit, eloquent with eaſe,
" Intent to reaſon, or polite to pleaſe.
" Oh! while along the ſtream of time thy name
" Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame;
" Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
" Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale?
" When ſtateſmen, heroes, kings, in duſt repoſe,
" Whoſe ſons ſhall bluſh their fathers were thy foes,
" Shall then this verſe to future age pretend,
" Thou wert my guide, philoſopher, and friend?
" That urg'd by thee, I turn'd the tuneful art
" From ſounds to things, from fancy to the heart;
" For wit's falſe mirror held up nature's light;
" Shew'd erring pride, WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT;
" That reaſon, paſſion, anſwer one great aim;
" That true ſelf-love and ſocial are the ſame;
" That virtue only makes our bliſs below,
" And all our knowledge is, ourſelves to know."

It may not be improper to obſerve, that many of his letters, and ſome little pieces of poetry, for which he had a natural and eaſy turn, are ſcattered in ſeveral collections, but are not to be found in the edition of his works.

SALISBURY (ROBERT CECIL, earl of) an eminent ſtateſman in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. was the ſon of William lord Burleigh, by his ſecond lady, Mildred, eldeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. The exact time of his birth is not known; but it is ſuppoſed to have been about the year 1550. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. He had the advantage of being a courtier from his cradle, and of being trained under his excellent father, by which means he became a great proficient in all ſtate affairs. He was accordingly employed by queen Elizabeth in important negotiations, and matters of the greateſt conſequence. Her majeſty having conferred on him the honour of knighthood, ſhe ſent him aſſiſtant to the earl of Derby, ambaſſador to the king of France. At his return, ſhe made him, in 1596, ſecond ſecretary of ſtate with Sir Francis Walſingham: and after the death of that great man, he continued principal ſecretary of ſtate as long as he lived. In 1597 he was conſtituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and lord privy-ſeal. In 1598 he was one of the commiſſioners ſent into France, to negociate a peace between that crown and Spain; and he ſoon after ſucceeded his father, the lord Burleigh, in the office of maſter of the wards. He ſucceeded him alſo in the character of prime miniſter; for from the time of lord Burleigh's death, the public affairs were chiefly under the direction of Sir Robert Cecil. He diſplayed very conſiderable political abilities, and maintained an extenſive correſpondence in moſt of the countries of Europe. He was very active in the oppoſition againſt the earl of Eſſex, and appears to have been a principal inſtrument in bringing that unfortunate nobleman to the block.

Queen Elizabeth dying on the 24th of March, 1603, it was Sir Robert Cecil

who firſt publicly read her will, and proclaimed king James I. And he ſo much ingratiated himſelf with that monarch, that on the 13th of May, this year, he was created baron of Eſſenden in Rutlandſhire; the 20th of Auguſt, 1604, viſcount Cranborne in Dorſetſhire; and on the 4th of May, 1605, earl of Saliſbury. He was alſo appointed chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge; and on the 20th of May, 1605, inſtalled knight of the Garter. He continued to apply himſelf to the management of public affairs with extreme aſſiduity; and upon the death of the earl of Dorſet, in 1608, was advanced to the poſt of lord high treaſurer of England; when finding the exchequer almoſt exhauſted, he laboured with great diligence to increaſe the royal revenues, and employed every method which he could deviſe for that purpoſe. His indefatigable application to public buſineſs threw him at length into a conſumption of the lungs; and after having been for ſome time in a declining condition, he was attacked, in the beginning of the year 1612, with a tertian ague, which turned to a complication of the dropſy and ſcurvy. Theſe united diſorders put a period to his life on the 24th of May in that year. He was a nobleman of uncommon abilities and ſagacity, and was perfectly acquainted with the ſtate and intereſts of the nation. King James uſed to call him his "Little Beagle," alluding to the many diſcoveries he made, of which he ſent him intelligence.

SANDYS (George) an Engliſh poet, was the ſon of Dr. Edwin Sandys, archbiſhop of York, and was born at Biſhops-Thorp in Yorkſhire, about the year 1578. At eleven years of age he was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford; how long he reſided there, or whether he took a degree, does not appear. In 1610 he ſet out on his travels; and, in the courſe of two years, made a very extenſive tour, having not only travelled through ſeveral parts of Europe, but alſo viſited many cities and countries of the Eaſt, as Conſtantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; after which, taking a view of the remote parts of Italy, and the iſlands adjoining, he went to Rome, where he met with Nicholas Fitzherbert, his countryman, by whom he was ſhewn all the antiquities of that famous city. From thence he repaired to Venice; and being by this time greatly improved, and become not only a fine ſcholar, but an accompliſhed gentleman, he returned to his native country, where, after properly digeſting the obſervations he had made, he publiſhed an account of his travels in folio, which was extremely well received, the ſeventh edition of it being publiſhed in 1673. Mr. Sandys alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a poet; and his productions in that way were greatly admired in the age in which they were written. In 1632 he publiſhed at Oxford, in folio, "Ovid's Metamorphoſes, engliſhed, mythologized, and repreſented in figures." He had before publiſhed part of this tranſlation; and, in the preface to this ſecond edition, he tells us, that he has attempted to collect out of ſundry authors the philoſophical ſenſe of the fables of Ovid. To this work, which is dedicated to king Charles I. is ſubjoined, "An Eſſay to the Tranſlation of the Æneis." In 1636 he publiſhed in octavo, "A Paraphraſe upon the Pſalms of David, and upon the Hymns diſperſed throughout the Old and New Teſtament:" which was re-printed in 1638, in folio, with a title ſomewhat varied. And in 1640, he publiſhed a tranſlation of Grotius's tragedy entitled Chriſtus Patiens, with notes; which was re-printed with cuts in 1688, octavo. He was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to king Charles I. and died at Boxley in Kent, in March 1643-4. He was greatly eſteemed by many

many of the moſt virtuous men, and moſt eminent ſcholars of his time, and particularly by the celebrated Lucius lord Falkland, who was his intimate friend. He has been celebrated by cotemporary and ſubſequent wits as a very conſiderable poet. Mr. Dryden pronounced him the beſt verſifyer of the laſt age; and it is on all hands agreed, that he was not only a man of genius, but of ſingular worth and piety.

SAVAGE (RICHARD) a memorable inſtance of the uſeleſſneſs and inſignificancy of knowledge, wit, and genius, without prudence and a due regard to the common maxims of life, was brought into the world on the 10th of January, 1697-8. A little before his birth, Anne counteſs of Macclesfield, his mother, having lived for ſome time upon uneaſy terms with her huſband, had declared, that the child with which ſhe was pregnant was begotten by the earl Rivers. This, as may be eaſily imagined, made her huſband no leſs deſirous of a ſeparation than herſelf, and on the 3d of March he obtained an act of parliament, by which the nuptial contract was totally annulled, and the children of his wife illegitimated. The earl Rivers, however, appeared to conſider him as his own ſon; for he ſtood his godfather, and gave him his own name; but unfortunately left him to the care of his mother; who immediately upon his birth diſcovered a reſolution of diſowning him, and committing him to the care of a poor woman, ordered her to educate him as her own ſon, and enjoined her never to inform him of his true parents. Thus born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months illegitimated by parliament, and doomed to poverty and obſcurity by his unnatural mother, who in a ſhort time after was married to colonel Bret. The lady Maſon, his grandmother, and his godmother Mrs. Lloyd, ſtill regarded him with tenderneſs and pity, but in his tenth year the latter died, and left him a legacy of 300l. but having none to proſecute his claim, her will was eluded by the executors, and no part of the money ever paid. However, the lady Maſon ſtill continued her care, and placed him at a ſmall grammar-ſchool near St. Albans, where he was called by the name of his nurſe. While he was thus cultivating his genius, the earl Rivers was taken ill. He had frequently enquired after his ſon, and had been always amuſed with fallacious and evaſive anſwers; but being now on his death-bed, he thought it his duty to provide for him among his other natural children, and therefore demanded a poſitive account of him, with an importunity not to be denied. His mother, no longer able to refuſe an anſwer, reſolved to cut him off for ever from the happineſs that competence affords, and therefore declared that he was dead; on which the earl, not imagining that there could exiſt in a human form a mother that would ruin her ſon for no fault of his, beſtowed upon ſome other perſon 6000l. which he had in his will bequeathed to Savage. Not contented with this, ſhe ſoon after endeavoured to have him ſent ſecretly to the American plantations: but being prevented by ſome means or other from baniſhing him into another country, ſhe ordered him to be placed with a ſhoemaker in Holborn, that, after the uſual time of trial, he might become his apprentice.

About this time his nurſe, who had always treated him as her own ſon, died; and it being natural for him to take care of thoſe effects which he now imagined were become his own, he went to her houſe, opened her boxes, and examined her papers, among which he found ſome letters written to her by the lady Maſon,

ſon, which informed him of his birth, and the reaſon for which it was concealed. He was now no longer ſatisfied with his employment; but thinking he had a right to ſhare his mother's affluence, applied to her as her ſon, and made uſe of every art to attract her regard, and awaken her tenderneſs; but neither his letters, nor the interpoſition of thoſe friends which his merit or diſtreſs procured him, could make any impreſſion on her mind. He was at that time ſo touched with the diſcovery of his real mother, that it was his frequent practice to walk in the dark evenings for ſeveral hours before her door, in hopes of ſeeing her come by accident to the window, or croſs her apartment with a candle in her hand. One evening as he was thus walking in the ſtreet, he ſaw the door of her houſe by accident open; he entered it, and finding no perſon in the paſſage to ſtop him, went up ſtairs to ſalute her. She diſcovered him before he could enter her chamber, alarmed the family with her outcries, and when ſhe had gathered them about her, ordered them to drive out that villain who had forced himſelf in upon her, and endeavoured to murder her. Savage, who, with the moſt ſubmiſſive tenderneſs, had attempted to ſoothe her rage, hearing her pronounce ſo horrid an accuſation, thought it prudent to retire. Thus being neither able to ſoften her heart, nor to open her hand, he was reduced to extreme miſery, and having no other means of ſupport, from neceſſity became an author.

The firſt effort of his genius was a poem on the Bangorian controverſy; after which he produced two plays, viz. Woman's a Riddle, and Love in a Veil; but he was allowed no part of the profits from the firſt, and from the ſecond he received no other advantage than the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilks, by whom he was pitied, careſſed, and relieved. Sir Richard with all the ardour of benevolence promoted his intereſt, and even propoſed to eſtabliſh him in ſome ſettled ſcheme of life, and to have contracted an alliance with him, by marrying him to his natural daughter, on whom he intended to beſtow 1000l. but being never able to raiſe the ſum, the marriage was delayed. In the mean time he was officiouſly informed, that Mr. Savage had ridiculed him, on which he was ſo exaſperated, that he withdrew the allowance he had hitherto paid him, and never more admitted him to his houſe. Mr. Wilks, the actor, to whom calamity ſeldom complained without relief, took him under his protection, and by his interpoſition obtained from his mother 50l. and a promiſe of 150l. more; but this laſt ſum ſhe afterwards refuſed to pay. Savage being now a conſtant frequenter of the theatres, Mrs. Oldfield, the actreſs, was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, and moved by his misfortunes, that ſhe allowed him 50l. a year during her life, though he never ſaw her alone, or in any other place than behind the ſcenes; and at her death he endeavoured to ſhew his gratitude by wearing mourning. He had ſometimes, by the kindneſs of Mr. Wilks, the advantage of a benefit, on which occaſions he often received uncommon marks of regard and compaſſion; but he had generally the mortification to hear that his mother employed her whole intereſt to fruſtrate his applications. In the year 1723 he brought on the ſtage the tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury, in which he himſelf performed a part. If we conſider the circumſtances under which he wrote it, it will afford at once an uncommon proof of ſtrength of genius, of a ſerenity not to be ruffled, and an imagination not to be ſuppreſſed. During a conſiderable part of the time in which he was employed upon this performance, he was without lodging, and often without food;

food; nor had he any other conveniencies for ſtudy than the fields or the ſtreet; and when he had formed a ſpeech, he would ſtep into a ſhop, and beg the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. The profits of this play amounted to about 100l. and it procured him the notice and eſteem of many perſons of diſtinction. Soon after, he was perſuaded by his friends to publiſh his poems by ſubſcription, which turned out to his advantage.

He was now advancing in reputation, when both his fame and life were endangered by a moſt unhappy event. On the night of the 20th of November, 1727, Mr. Savage, with two of his companions, entering Robinſon's coffee-houſe, near Charing-croſs, a quarrel enſued between them and ſome company in the houſe, in which Mr. Savage killed a gentleman, named Sinclair: for this he was tried at the Old Bailey, and ſentenced to ſuffer death; though it did not appear that there was any premeditated malice, or deſign of murder. Savage had now no hopes of life, but from the mercy of the crown, which was earneſtly ſolicited by his friends; but how incredible ſoever it may ſeem, it was obſtructed only by his mother; who had the wickedneſs to cauſe the queen to be informed, that he had entered her houſe in the night with an intent to murder her; and her majeſty was ſo perſuaded of the truth of this atrocious calumny, that ſhe for a long time refuſed to hear any of thoſe who petitioned for his life: but at length the counteſs of Hertford demanding an audience of the queen, laid before her majeſty the whole ſeries of his mother's cruelty, and pleaded ſo ſucceſsfully, that he was ſoon after admitted to bail, and obtained the king's pardon. Some time after he had obtained his liberty, he met in the ſtreet a woman who had ſworn with much malignity againſt him. She informed him, that ſhe was in diſtreſs, and had the confidence to aſk him for relief; when, inſtead of inſulting the miſery of one who had brought his life into danger, he only reproved her for her perjury, and changing the only guinea he had, generouſly gave her half of it.

Savage had now loſt that tenderneſs for his mother which the whole ſeries of her cruelty had not been able wholly to repreſs, and conſidering her as an implacable enemy, whom nothing but his blood could ſatisfy, threatened to harraſs her with lampoons, and to publiſh a copious narrative of her conduct, unleſs ſhe conſented to allow him a penſion. This expedient proved ſucceſsful, and the lord Tyrconnel, upon his promiſe of laying aſide his deſign of expoſing his mother's cruelty, took him into his family, treated him as an equal, and engaged to allow him a penſion of 200l. a year. This was the golden part of Savage's life. He was courted by all who endeavoured to be thought men of genius, and careſſed by all who valued themſelves upon a refined taſte. In this gay period of his life he publiſhed the Temple of Health and Mirth, on the recovery of lady Tyrconnel from a languiſhing illneſs; and the Wanderer, a moral poem, which he dedicated to lord Tyrconnel, in ſtrains of the higheſt panegyric; but theſe praiſes he in a ſhort time found himſelf inclined to retract, being diſcarded by the man on whom they were beſtowed. Of this quarrel lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Savage aſſigned very different reaſons; one of thoſe urged by the former was, that having given him a valuable collection of books ſtamped with his arms, he had the mortification to ſee them ſoon after expoſed to ſale upon ſtalls, it being uſual to Mr. Savage, when he wanted a ſmall ſum, to take his books to the pawnbrokers; for indeed, having been obliged from his firſt entrance into the world to ſubſiſt upon expedients, affluence was not

able to exalt him above them. It was Mr. Savage's peculiar happineſs that he ſcarcely ever found a ſtranger whom he did not leave a friend; but it muſt likewiſe be added, that he had not often a friend long, without obliging him to become a ſtranger.

Savage now thought himſelf again at liberty to expoſe the cruelty of his mother, and therefore publiſhed the Baſtard, a poem written with great ſpirit, of which editions were multiplied with unuſual rapidity. His mother, to whom it was inſcribed, happened to be then at Bath, where, not being able to retire from cenſure, ſhe heard it repeated in all places of concourſe, nor could ſhe enter the aſſembly rooms, or croſs the walks without being ſaluted with ſome lines from the Baſtard: when, being unable to bear the repreſentation of her own conduct, ſhe haſtily fled from reproach, to ſhelter herſelf among the crowds of London. The poſt of poet laureat becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Euſden, Savage ſolicited for it, but was diſappointed, the lord-chamberlain giving it to Colley Cibber. He now wrote a poem on the queen's birth-day, in which he begged that as ſhe had given him life, ſhe would enable him to ſupport it, and to this piece he gave the title of the Volunteer Laureat. This poem was no ſooner publiſhed, than her majeſty ſent to a bookſeller for it, and a few days after ſent Mr. Savage a bank bill of fifty pounds, with a promiſe that he ſhould annually receive the like preſent. His conduct with regard to this penſion was very extraordinary; for as ſoon as he had received it he immediately diſappeared, and lay for ſome time out of the reach of his moſt intimate friends. At length he would be ſeen again, pennyleſs as before, but never informed any perſon where he had been, nor was his retreat ever diſcovered. His perpetual indigence, politeneſs, and wit, ſtill raiſed him new friends, as faſt as his miſbehaviour loſt him his old ones; and Sir Robert Walpole, the prime miniſter, was warmly ſolicited in his favour. Promiſes were given, but they ended in diſappointment; upon which he publiſhed a poem in the Gentleman's Magazine, entitled, the Poet's Dependence on a Stateſman. His poverty ſtill increaſing, he only dined by accident, when he was invited to the tables of his acquaintance, from which the meanneſs of his dreſs frequently excluded him. Having no lodgings, he paſſed the night often in mean houſes, which are ſet open for any caſual wanderers; ſometimes in cellars, amidſt the riot and filth of the loweſt and moſt profligate of the rabble; and ſometimes, when he was entirely deſtitute of money, walked about the ſtreets till he was tired, and lay down in the ſummer upon a bulk, and in the winter, with his aſſociates in poverty, among the aſhes of a glaſs-houſe. His diſtreſſes, however afflictive, never dejected him; in his loweſt ſtate he wanted not ſpirit, and was always ready to repreſs the inſolence excited by ſuperiority of fortune.

This wretched life was rendered ſtill more unhappy in the year 1737, by the death of queen Caroline, and the loſs of his penſion. It was now propoſed by his friends, that he ſhould retire into Wales, with an allowance of 50l. per annum, to be raiſed by ſubſcription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aſide all aſpiring thoughts. This offer he accepted with joy, and ſet out on his journey with about fifteen guineas in his purſe. His friends and benefactors, the principal of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales; but on the fourteenth day after his departure, they were ſurpriſed with a letter from him, acquainting them that he was yet upon the road, and in want of money, and therefore could not proceed without a remit-

a remittance. The money was ſent, by which he was enabled to reach Briſtol; from whence he was to go to Swanſea, the place of his deſtination, by water. He could not immediately obtain a paſſage, and on that account was obliged to ſtay ſome time at Briſtol, where with his uſual facility he made an acquaintance with the principal inhabitants, and was treated with all kinds of civility. At length he reached the place propoſed for his reſidence; there he ſtayed a year, and completed a tragedy which he had begun in London. He was now deſirous of coming to town to bring it on the ſtage. His friends, particularly Mr. Pope, ſtrongly oppoſed this deſign, and adviſed him to put his tragedy into the hands of Mr. Thomſon and Mr. Mallet, in order to have it prepared for the ſtage, inſtead of coming to London in perſon. Savage rejected this propoſal, quitted Swanſea, and ſet off for the capital. But at Briſtol, a repetition of the kindneſs he had formerly met with, invited him to ſtay; and he continued there ſo long, till by his imprudence and miſconduct he had wearied out all his friends. His wit had loſt its novelty, and his irregular behaviour and late hours grew very troubleſome to men of buſineſs. His money was ſpent, his cloaths worn out, and his ſhabby appearance made it difficult for him to procure a dinner. Here, however, he remained in the midſt of poverty, hunger, and contempt, till the miſtreſs of a coffee-houſe, to whom he owed about eight pounds, arreſted him for the debt, and lodged him in priſon. During his confinement, he began and almoſt finiſhed a ſatire, entitled, London and Briſtol Delineated, in order to be revenged on thoſe who were ſo void of generoſity as to ſuffer a man for whom they profeſſed a regard, to languiſh in a gaol for the trifling ſum of eight pounds. When he had been ſix months in priſon, he received a letter from Mr. Pope (on whom his chief dependance now was) containing a charge of very atrocious ingratitude. Savage returned a ſolemn proteſtation of his innocence; and he ſeemed much diſturbed at the accuſation. A few days after, he was ſeized with a diſorder, which at firſt was not ſuſpected to be dangerous; but growing daily more languid and dejected, at length a fever ſeized him, and he expired on the firſt day of Auguſt, 1743, in the forty-ſixth year of his age.

Such were the life and death of Richard Savage, a man equally diſtinguiſhed by his virtues and his vices, and at once remarkable for his weakneſſes and abilities. As an author, though he may not be altogether ſecure from the objections of the critic, his works muſt be acknowledged to be the production of a genius truly poetical. They have an original air, which bears no reſemblance to any foregoing writer. Of his ſtyle, the general fault is harſhneſs, and its general excellence, dignity; of his ſentiments, the prevailing beauty is ſublimity, and uniformity the prevailing defect.

SAVILE (Sir HENRY) a moſt learned Engliſhman, was born of a good family at Bradley near Halifax, in Yorkſhire, the 30th of November, 1549. He ſtudied in Merton-College, Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow. When he proceeded maſter of arts in 1570, he read for that degree on the Almageſt of Ptolemy, in ſuch a manner as procured him the reputation of being admirably ſkilled in mathematics and the Greek language; in the former of which he voluntarily read lectures for ſome time. In 1578 he travelled into France and other countries, where diligently improving himſelf in all uſeful learning, in languages, and the knowledge of the world, he became a moſt

a moſt accompliſhed gentleman. At his return he was made tutor in the Greek tongue to queen Elizabeth, who had a great eſteem for him. In 1585 he was appointed warden of Merton-College; and in 1596 provoſt of Eton-College. King James I. upon his acceſſion to the crown of England, expreſſed a particular regard for him, and would have preferred him either in church or ſtate; but he would only accept the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him at Windſor in September 1604. His only ſon dying about that time, he reſolved thenceforward to devote his fortune to the advancement of learning. In purſuance of this reſolution, he in 1619 founded two lectures or profeſſorſhips, one in geometry, the other in aſtronomy, in the univerſity of Oxford. He alſo furniſhed a library with mathematical books, near the mathematical ſchool, for the uſe of his profeſſors, and gave 100l. to the mathematical cheſt of his own appointing; adding afterwards a legacy of 40l. a year to the ſame cheſt. He likewiſe contributed 120l. towards the re-building of the ſchools; ſeveral valuable manuſcripts and printed books to the Bodleian library; and a conſiderable quantity of Greek types to the printing preſs at Oxford. This learned and worthy man died at Eton-College on the 19th of February, 1622, and was interred in the chapel there. The univerſity of Oxford ordered an oration to be publicly made to his honour, which was ſoon after publiſhed with ſeveral copies of verſes, under the title of *Ultima Linea Savilii*. Biſhop Montague, in his Diatribæ upon Selden's Hiſtory of Tythes, ſtyles Sir Henry Savile "that magazine of learning, whoſe memory ſhall be honourable amongſt not only the learned, but the righteous for ever." Sir Henry publiſhed, 1. An Engliſh tranſlation of Tacitus, with notes: 2. A View of certain Military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare: 3. A noble edition of St. Chryſoſtom's Works, in Greek, with notes, in eight volumes folio: 4. *Prælectiones Tredecim in Principium Elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ*: 5. *Oratio coram Elizabethâ Reginâ Oxoniæ habita*, &c.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE) afterwards marquis of Halifax, one of the greateſt ſtateſmen of his time, was born about the year 1630, and ſome time after his return from his travels, was ennobled by king Charles II. in conſideration of his own and his father's merits. In 1672 he was called to a ſeat in the privy-council, and in the ſame year went over to Holland with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Arlington, as ambaſſadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary. In 1676 he was removed from the council-board, by the intereſt of the earl of Danby. But in 1679 he was made a member of the new council; and the next year he oppoſed the bill of excluſion, but propoſed ſuch limitations of the duke of York's authority, as ſhould diſable him from doing any harm either in church or ſtate, as the taking out of his hands all power in eccleſiaſtical matters, th diſpoſal of the public money, and the power of making peace and war, and lodging theſe in the two houſes of parliament. When the bill was brought into the houſe of lords, his lordſhip appeared with great reſolution at the head of the debates againſt it, which ſo exaſperated the commons, that they addreſſed the king to remove him from his councils and preſence for ever: but he ſoon after prevailed on his majeſty to diſſolve that parliament, and was created an earl. However, on the king's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promiſe to his lordſhip, he fell ſick, through vexation of mind, and refuſed the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In Auguſt

guſt 1682 he was created a marquis, and ſoon after made lord privy-ſeal, and, upon the acceſſion of James II. preſident of the council; but on his refuſing to conſent to the repeal of the teſt, he was diſmiſſed from all public employments. In that aſſembly of the lords, which met after king James's withdrawing himſelf the firſt time from Whitehall, the marquis was choſen their preſident; and upon the king's return from Feverſham, he was ſent, together with the earl of Shrewſbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, to deſire his majeſty to quit his palace at Whitehall. In the convention parliament, he was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, and ſtrenuouſly ſupported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive ſovereignty of the prince and princeſs of Orange, upon whoſe acceſſion he was again made privy-ſeal. Yet in 1689 he quitted the court, and became a zealous oppoſer of the meaſures of the government till his death, which happened in April 1695. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he was a man of unſettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which ſometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never loſe his jeſt, though it ſpoiled his argument, or brought his ſincerity, or even his religion in queſtion. He was deſervedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous conteſt relating to the bill of excluſion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shafteſbury. The pieces he has left us ſhew him to have been an ingenious, if not a maſterly writer; and his Advice to a Daughter contains more good ſenſe in fewer words, than is, perhaps, to be found in any of his cotemporary authors." His lordſhip alſo wrote the Anatomy of an Equivalent; a Letter to a Diſſenter; a Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea; and Maxims of State; all which were printed together in one volume octavo. Since theſe, were alſo publiſhed under his name, the Character of King Charles II. The Character of Biſhop Burnet; and Hiſtorical Obſervations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their faithful Counſellors and falſe Favourites.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. Nicholas) profeſſor of the mathematics in the univerſity of Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Society, was born in January 1682, at a village near Penniſton in Yorkſhire; where his father had a ſmall eſtate, and a place in the exciſe. When he was a year old, the ſmall-pox deprived him not only of his ſight, but of his eyes alſo, which came away in the abſceſs; and hence he retained no more idea of light and colours than if he had been born blind. Nevertheleſs, being early ſent to the free-ſchool at Penniſton, he there laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, which he afterwards improved ſo far, as to be able perfectly to underſtand the works of Archimedes, Euclid, and Diophantus, when read to him in the original Greek. On his leaving the grammar-ſchool, his father began to inſtruct him in the ordinary rules of arithmetic; and here his genius firſt appeared; he was ſoon capable of working the common queſtions, of making long calculations by the help of his memory, and of forming new rules to himſelf for the more ready ſolution of ſuch problems as are frequently propoſed to learners, rather to perplex than inſtruct. At the age of eighteen, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard Weſt, of Underbank, eſq. who took the pains to inſtruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry; and ſoon after Dr. Nettleton took the ſame pains with him. To theſe gentlemen Mr. Saunderſon owed his introduction into the mathematical ſciences; they inſtructed him by the ſenſe of

feeling, furniſhed him with books, and often read and expounded them to him: but he ſoon excelled his teachers.

His eagerneſs for learning growing with him, his father reſolved to encourage it, and ſent him to a private academy at Attercliff, near Sheffield: but logic and metaphyſics, the principal learning of that ſchool, not being agreeable to his genius, he made but a ſhort ſtay there. He now proſecuted his ſtudies at home, without a maſter; indeed he needed only a good author, and ſome perſon that could read it to him, being able by the ſtrength of his own abilities to ſurmount all the difficulties that occurred. His father having a numerous family, at length grew uneaſy at the charge of keeping him. His own inclinations led him to Cambridge; but the expence of an education there, was a difficulty not to be got over. At laſt it was reſolved that he ſhould try his fortune there, but in a way very uncommon; not as a ſcholar, but as a maſter; for his friends obſerving that he was peculiarly happy in conveying his ideas to others, hoped that he would teach the mathematics with credit even in the univerſity. Accordingly, Mr. Joſhua Dunn, a fellow-commoner of Chriſt's-College, brought him to Cambridge in the year 1707, when he was twenty-five years of age; and he reſided in the college with his friend, without being admitted a member. The ſociety, pleaſed with ſo extraordinary a gueſt, allotted him a chamber, and allowed him every privilege that could be of advantage to him. But he ſtill laboured under many difficulties; he was young; he had no fortune; and, though untaught himſelf, was to teach philoſophy in an univerſity where it reigned in the greateſt perfection. Mr. Whiſton was then profeſſor of mathematics at Cambridge, and read lectures; ſo that an attempt of this kind looked like an encroachment on his office; but, as a good-natured man, and an encourager of learning, he readily gave his conſent. The *Principia Mathematica*, *Optics*, and *Arithmetica Univerſalis* of Sir Iſaac Newton, were the foundations of Mr. Saunderſon's lectures, and afforded him a noble field for the diſplay of his genius; and great crowds came to hear a blind man deliver lectures on optics, diſcourſe on the nature of light and colours, explain the theory of viſion, the effect of glaſſes, the phænomena of the rainbow, and other objects of ſight. This muſt appear extremely ſurpriſing; but if we conſider, that this ſcience is altogether explained by lines, and is ſubject to the rules of geometry, it is not difficult to conceive that he might become a maſter of theſe ſubjects.

As he inſtructed youth in the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy, he ſoon became acquainted with its incomparable author, and frequently converſed with him on the moſt difficult parts of his works; he alſo lived in friendſhip with the other eminent mathematicians of the age, Halley, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon Mr. Whiſton's removal from his profeſſorſhip, Mr. Saunderſon's mathematical merit was ſo ſuperior to that of any of his competitors, that an extraordinary ſtep was taken in his favour: in order to qualify him with a degree which the ſtatutes require, the heads of the colleges applied to the duke of Somerſet their chancellor, who procured a mandate from queen Anne, for conferring on him the degree of maſter of arts; and he was then choſen Lucaſian profeſſor of the mathematics, in November 1711; when he began with an inauguration ſpeech in very elegant Latin, and a ſtyle truly Ciceronian. He continued at Chriſt's-College till the year 1723, when he took a houſe in Cambridge, and ſoon after married a daughter of the reverend Mr. Dickons, rector of

of Boxworth in Cambridgeſhire, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. In 1728, when the univerſity was honoured with a viſit from king George II. that prince was pleaſed to expreſs his deſire of ſeeing ſo remarkable a perſon, and accordingly Mr. Saunderſon waited on his majeſty in the ſenate-houſe, where, by the royal favour, he was created doctor of laws.

Mr. Saunderſon had much wit and vivacity in converſation, and was an excellent companion. He had a great regard to truth, and was ſuch an enemy to diſguiſe, that he thought it his duty to ſpeak his thoughts at all times with unreſtrained freedom. Hence his ſentiments on men and opinions, his friendſhip or diſregard, were expreſſed without reſerve; but this ſincerity raiſed him many enemies. He at firſt acquired moſt of his ideas by the ſenſe of feeling; and this, as is commonly the caſe with the blind, he enjoyed in great perfection. Yet he could not, as ſome are ſaid to have done, diſtinguiſh colours by that ſenſe; for, after having made repeated trials, he uſed to ſay, it was pretending to impoſſibilities. But he could with great nicety and exactneſs obſerve the leaſt degree of roughneſs or defect of poliſh in a ſurface. Thus, in a ſet of Roman medals, he diſtinguiſhed the genuine from the falſe, though they had been counterfeited with ſuch exactneſs as to deceive a connoiſſeur who had judged by the eye. By the ſenſe of feeling alſo, he diſtinguiſhed the leaſt variation in the atmoſphere; and the author of his life ſays, that he has been ſeen in a garden, when obſervations have been making on the ſun, to take notice of every cloud that interrupted the obſervation, almoſt as juſtly as they who could ſee it. He could alſo tell when any thing was held near his face, or when he paſſed by a tree at no great diſtance, provided the air was calm, merely by the different impulſe of the air on his face. His ear was alſo equally exact. He could readily diſtinguiſh to the fifth part of a note. By the quickneſs of this ſenſe he could judge of the ſize of a room, and of his diſtance from the wall; and if ever he walked over a pavement in courts, piazzas, &c. which reflected a ſound, and was afterwards conducted thither again, he could exactly tell in what part of the walk he ſtood, merely by the note it ſounded. He had naturally a ſtrong healthy conſtitution, but his too ſedentary life at length brought on a numbneſs in his limbs, which ended in the mortification of one of his feet, of which he died on the 19th of April, 1739, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; and the next year his Elements of Algebra were publiſhed by ſubſcription, in two volumes quarto.

SECKER (Thomas) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, a village near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, in 1693. His father was a diſſenter, and lived upon a ſmall patrimony. He was ſent to a ſchool at Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, which he left about the year 1708, and went to a diſſenting academy in Yorkſhire, from which, in about a year's time, he removed to another in Glouceſterſhire, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards biſhop of Durham. Having made conſiderable progreſs in claſſical learning, he applied himſelf to critical and theological ſubjects, and likewiſe to the ſtudy of phyſic. This he purſued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly diſcontinued his application to divinity. Here he firſt became acquainted with Mr. Martin Benſon, afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter. Having now an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot, of being provided for by his father, the biſhop of Durham, if he choſe to take orders in the

the church of England; he took ſome months to conſider of it, and, after mature deliberation, reſolved to embrace the propoſal. In 1720 he returned to England, and Mr. Butler introduced him to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in 1721 to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in phyſic, and publiſhed a diſſertation *De Medicina Statica*. Having continued at Leyden about three months, he returned to England, and entered himſelf a gentleman commoner in Exeter-College, Oxford, and being ſoon after ordained prieſt by biſhop Talbot, became his lordſhip's domeſtic chaplain. On the 12th of February, 1723-4, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. In October 1725, he married the ſiſter of his friend Dr. Martin Benſon; and chiefly on account of her health, he in 1727 exchanged Houghton for a prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcaſtle. He afterwards obtained the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1732 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and the next year reſigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James's, Weſtminſter. His eminent abilities as a preacher and divine, his exemplary diſcharge of his parochial duties, with that diffuſive benevolence and generoſity which made him privately remove the diſtreſſes of many poor families, who ſtrove to conceal their wants, ſoon recommended him to a more exalted ſtation. In January 1734-5, he was made biſhop of Briſtol; in 1737 was tranſlated to the ſee of Oxford, and in 1739 was made dean of St. Paul's; upon which he reſigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James's. In ſhort, the great talents he continued to diſplay, and his high reputation for piety, and the moſt noble acts of beneficence, at length pointed him out as a perſon every way worthy of being raiſed to the ſupreme dignity of the church; and he was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury in April 1758. The manner of this worthy prelate's death, which happened in the year 1768, was very ſingular: he was for ſeveral years much afflicted with the gout, and, in the winter before he died, he had frequent and violent pains in his ſhoulder, which at length removed to his thigh, and there fixed, with continual and almoſt unremitted ſeverity, till the 31ſt of July following, when, as he was turning himſelf in his couch, he broke his thigh-bone; but though it was immediately ſet, he fell into a ſlight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till the 3d of Auguſt, when he expired with great tranquillity, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh-bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he had ſo long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and fortitude, were owing to the gradual corroſion of this bone, by ſome acrimonious humour. He left his Catechetical Lectures, and a number of manuſcript ſermons to be publiſhed by his two chaplains.

SEDLEY (Sir CHARLES) an Engliſh wit and poet, was the ſon of Sir John Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, and was born about the year 1639. He ſtudied ſome time in Wadham-College, Oxford; but left the univerſity without taking any degree. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. he came to London, in order to join the general jubilee, and immediately commencing courtier, wit, poet, and rake, met with ſuch admiration and applauſe, that he became a kind of oracle among the poets, and no performance was either approved or condemned, till Sir Charles Sedley had given judgment. But while he thus increaſed in reputation for wit, and in favour with the king, he grew poor and debauched; for

for by engaging in low and ridiculous frolics, his eſtate was impaired, and his morals corrupted. We ſhall here mention one of theſe mad adventures, which is related by Mr. Wood. In June 1663, Sir Charles Sedley, lord Buckhurſt, Sir Thomas Ogle, and others, were at an eating-houſe in Covent-Garden, where having inflamed themſelves with liquor, they went out into a balcony, and, as Mr. Wood expreſſes it, excrementized in the ſtreet. This being done, Sir Charles ſtripped himſelf naked, and preached to the people in a moſt profane and ſcandalous manner. Upon this a riot was raiſed, and the mob grew very clamorous, inſiſting upon having the door opened; and this not being complied with, they were not to be appeaſed till they had driven the preacher and his company from the balcony, and broke all the windows of the houſe. This outrage on decency being ſoon ſpread abroad, and juſtly giving offence to all parties, they were ſummoned to appear in Weſtminſter-hall, where being indicted for a riot, they were all ſeverely fined, and Sir Charles Sedley ſentenced to pay 500l. Sir Charles afterwards applied to Mr. Henry Killigrew, and another gentleman, deſiring them to perſuade the king to remit his fine; this they promiſed; but inſtead of getting it off, begged it for themſelves, and had it paid to a farthing.

The diſagreeable conſequences of this indecent frolic, gave Sir Charles's mind a more ſerious turn; and he began to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of politics. He had been choſen to ſerve for Romney in Kent in the parliament which met on the 8th of May, 1661, and continued a member of ſeveral ſucceeding parliaments. Though he had received favours from king James II. he was extremely active for the Revolution: but James, who was remarkable for not being enamoured with beauty, had an amour with one of Sir Charles's daughters, who was not handſome, and had created her counteſs of Dorcheſter. This, ſo far from pleaſing, ſhocked Sir Charles; for as great a libertine as he had been himſelf, he could not bear his daughter's diſhonour, which he conſidered as made more conſpicuous by this exaltation. Being one day aſked, why he appeared ſo warm for the Revolution, he is ſaid to have anſwered, "From a principle of gratitude; for ſince his majeſty has made my daughter a counteſs, it is fit I ſhould do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He lived till the beginning of the reign of queen Anne. His works were printed in two volumes octavo, and conſiſt of plays, tranſlations, ſongs, prologues, epilogues, and ſmall occaſional pieces. However amorouſly tender and delicate his poems are, yet they have not much ſtrength; nor do they exhibit great marks of genius. The ſoftneſs of his verſes is characteriſed by the duke of Buckingham, who calls them "Sedley's Witchcraft;" and the art of inſinuating looſe principles in decent language, is thus aſcribed to him by the earl of Rocheſter:

"Sedley has that prevailing, gentle art,
"That can with a reſiſtleſs charm impart
"The looſeſt wiſhes to the chaſteſt heart;
"Raiſe ſuch a conflict, kindle ſuch a fire,
"Betwixt declining virtue and deſire,
"Till the poor vanquiſh'd maid diſſolves away,
"In dreams all night, in ſighs and tears all day."

SEED (Jeremiah) an excellent divine, was born at Clifton, near Penrith,

in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector. He had his school-education at Lowther, under the reverend Mr. Wilkinson, and his academical at Queen's-College in Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1732. A great part of his life was spent at Twickenham, where he was curate to Dr. Waterland. In 1741 he was presented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampshire, at which place he died in the year 1747, without having ever obtained any higher preferment, which he amply deserved. He was exemplary in his morals, orthodox in his opinions, had the ablest head, and the most amiable heart. A late writer against the Athanasian doctrines, whose testimony we choose to give, as it is truth extorted from an adversary, thus speaks of him: "Notwithstanding this gentleman's being a contender for the Trinity, yet he was a benevolent man, an upright Christian, and a beautiful writer: exclusive of his zeal for the Trinity, he was in every thing else an excellent clergyman, and an admirable scholar. I knew him well, and, on account of his amiable qualities, very highly honour his memory; though no two ever differed more in religious sentiments."

Mr. Seed published in his life-time, Discourses on several important Subjects, in two volumes octavo, and in 1750, his Posthumous Works, consisting of sermons, letters, essays, &c. in two volumes octavo, were published from his original manuscript, by Joseph Hall, M. A. fellow of Queen's-College, Oxford. These writings are so well known, that it is almost needless to say, that they are highly polished; that there is in them the most refined taste and delicacy of sentiment, an exact knowledge of human nature, great zeal for religion, and solicitude for the happiness of mankind.

SELDEN (John) an English gentleman of extensive knowledge and prodigious learning, was descended from a good family, and born at Salvinton in Sussex, the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at the free-school in Chichester; and at sixteen years of age was sent to Hart-Hall in Oxford, where he continued upwards of three years. Then he entered himself of Clifford's-Inn, London, in order to study the law; and about two years after removed to the Inner Temple, where he soon acquired a great reputation by his learning. His first friendships were with Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Camden, and Usher, all of them learned in antiquities; which was also Mr. Selden's favourite object. In 1610 he began to distinguish himself by publications in this way, and put out two pieces that year, viz. *Jani Anglorum Facies Altera*, and *De Duello*, or the Origin of Single Combat. In 1613 he wrote verses in Greek, Latin, and English, upon Browne's Britannia's Pastorals; which, with divers poems prefixed to the works of other authors, occasioned Sir John Suckling to give him a place in his Session of the Poets. The next year came out his Titles of Honour, a work much esteemed at home and abroad, and which, "as to what concerns our nobility and gentry (says a certain writer) all will allow ought first to be perused, for the gaining a general notion of the distinction from an emperor down to a country-gentleman." In 1616 he published notes on Sir John Fortescue's book *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*; and in 1617 *De Diis Syris Syntagmata Duo*, which was reprinted at Leyden in 1629.

Mr. Selden was not yet above three and thirty years of age; and yet he had shewn himself a great philologist, antiquary, and linguist: and his name was so wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was

was actually then become, what he was afterwards uſually ſtiled, the great dictator of learning to the Engliſh nation. In 1618, when he was in his thirty-fourth year, his Hiſtory of Tithes was printed in quarto, in the preface to which, he reproaches the clergy with ignorance and lazineſs, with having nothing to keep up their credit, but beard, title, and habit, their ſtudies not reaching farther than the breviary, the poſtils, and polyanthea; in the work itſelf he endeavours to ſhew, that tithes are not due under chriſtianity by divine right, though he allows the clergy's title to them by the laws of the land. This book gave great offence to the clergy, and was animadverted on by ſeveral writers; by Dr. Richard Montague, afterwards biſhop of Norwich, in particular. The author was called before ſome lords of the high commiſſion and alſo of the privy-council, and obliged to make a ſubmiſſion, which he did moſt willingly, for publiſhing a book, which againſt his intention had given offence, yet without recanting any thing in it, which he never did.

In 1621, king James being diſpleaſed with the parliament, and having impriſoned ſeveral members, whom he ſuſpected of oppoſing his meaſures, ordered Mr. Selden likewiſe to be committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of London; for, though he was not then a member of the houſe of commons, yet he had been ſent for and conſulted by them, and had given his opinion very ſtrongly in favour of their privileges, in oppoſition to the court. However, by the intereſt of Andrews, biſhop of Wincheſter, he was ſet at liberty in five weeks. He then returned to his ſtudies, and wrote and publiſhed learned works, as uſual. In 1623 he was choſen a burgeſs for Lancaſter; but amidſt all the diviſions, with which the nation was then agitated, kept himſelf perfectly neuter. In 1625 he was choſen member for Great Bedwin in Wiltſhire; and in this firſt parliament of king Charles, declared himſelf warmly againſt the duke of Buckingham; and, when that nobleman was impeached in 1626, he was one of the managers of the articles againſt him. He oppoſed the court-party the three following years with great vigour in many ſpeeches. The king, having diſſolved the parliament in 1629, ordered ſeveral members of the houſe of commons to be brought before the King's Bench bar, and to be committed to the Tower. Mr. Selden, who was one of this number, inſiſted upon the benefit of the laws, and refuſed to make any ſubmiſſion to the court; upon which he was removed to the King's-Bench priſon. He was releaſed in the latter end of the ſame year; and, about ſixteen years after, the parliament ordered him 5000l. for the loſſes he had ſuſtained on this occaſion. In 1630 he was again taken into cuſtody, with the earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, and Mr. St. John, being accuſed of having diſperſed a libel, entitled, "A Propoſition for his Majeſty's Service, to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments;" but they were ſoon ſet at liberty, it being proved, that Sir Robert Dudley, who then lived in the duke of Tuſcany's dominions, was the author of that piece. In 1634 a diſpute ariſing between the Engliſh and Dutch concerning the herring fiſhery on the Britiſh coaſt, and the famous Grotius having ſeveral years before publiſhed his *Mare Liberum* in favour of the latter, Mr. Selden was prevailed upon by archbiſhop Laud to draw up his *Mare Clauſum*, which greatly recommended him to the favour of the court. In 1640 he was choſen member for the univerſity of Oxford, when he again oppoſed the court, though he might by complying have raiſed himſelf to very conſiderable poſts. Three years after, he was appointed one of the lay-members to ſit in the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, and,

about

about the same time, was by the parliament made keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1644 he was elected one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and likewise nominated to the mastership of Trinity-College in Cambridge, which he declined accepting. Towards the close of his life, he saw the emptiness of all human learning; and owned, that, out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, nothing stuck so close to his heart, or gave him such solid satisfaction, as the following passage from St. Paul's Epistle to Titus: "The grace of God, which bringeth salvation, hath appeared to all men, teaching us, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearance of our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." He died on the 30th of November, 1654, at the house of Elizabeth, countess dowager of Kent, and was interred in the Temple church, where a monument was erected to his memory. His works were collected and published in three volumes folio, in 1725, by Dr. David Wilkins; who observes, that "he was a man of uncommon gravity and greatness of soul, averse to flattery, liberal to scholars, charitable to the poor; and though he had a great latitude in his principles with regard to ecclesiastical power, yet he had a sincere regard for the church of England." But the noblest testimony in favour of our great lawyer and scholar, is that of his intimate friend the earl of Clarendon, who speaks of him in the following terms: "Mr. Selden was a person (says the noble historian) whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit and virtue. He was of so stupendous learning in all kinds and in all languages, as may appear from his excellent and transcendent writings, that a man would have thought he had been entirely conversant among books, and had never spent an hour but in reading and writing; yet his humanity, courtesy, and affability was such, that he would have been thought to have been bred in the best courts, but that his good-nature, charity, and delight in doing good, and in communicating all he knew, exceeded that breeding. His style in all his writings seems harsh, and sometimes obscure; which is not wholly to be imputed to the abstruse subjects of which he commonly treated, out of the paths trod by other men, but to a little undervaluing the beauty of a style, and too much propensity to the language of antiquity: but in his conversation he was the most clear discourser, and had the best faculty in making hard things easy, and presenting them to the understanding, of any man that hath been known. Mr. Hyde was wont to say, that he valued himself upon nothing more, than upon having had Mr. Selden's acquaintance, from the time he was very young; and held it with great delight, as long as they were suffered to continue together in London: and he was very much troubled always when he heard him blamed, censured, and reproached for staying in London, and in the parliament, after they were in rebellion, and in the worst times, which his age obliged him to do; and how wicked soever the actions were, which were every day done, he was confident he had not given his consent to them, but would have hindered them if he could with his own safety, to which he was always enough indulgent. If he had some infirmities with other men, they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities and excellencies in the other scale."

SEYMOUR

SEYMOUR (EDWARD) duke of Somerſet, lord-protector of the kingdom in the reign of Edward VI. was the eldeſt ſon of Sir John Seymour of Wolf-hall, in the county of Wilts, knight. He was educated in the univerſity of Oxford; whence returning to his father at court, when martial atchievements were encouraged by king Henry VIII. he applied himſelf early to the profeſſion of arms; ſpent his youth in the wars; and accompanying the duke of Suffolk in his expedition to France, was knighted by that nobleman. Upon his ſiſter's marriage with the king, in 1536, he was created viſcount Beauchamp, and the next year earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was ſent to France to diſpute the limits of the Engliſh borders, and upon his return was elected knight of the Garter. In 1542 he attended the duke of Norfolk in his expedition into Scotland; and the ſame year was conſtituted lord chamberlain of England for life. In 1544, being made lieutenant-general of the North, he embarked for Scotland with a fleet and army, on account of the Scots refuſing to marry their young queen to prince Edward, and landing in the Firth, took Leith and Edinburgh, and after plundering and burning them, returned to England. In Auguſt the ſame year, he went to the aſſiſtance of the king at the ſiege of Boulogne, with ſeveral troops of Almains and Flemings; and after it was taken, defeated an army of 14,000 French, who lay encamped near it.

By the will of Henry VIII. he was appointed one of the ſixteen executors of his majeſty, and governors of his ſon, till he ſhould be eighteen years of age. Upon the prince's acceſſion to the crown, it was propoſed in council, that one of the ſixteen ſhould have the chief direction of affairs, though reſtrained from acting without the conſent of the major part of the reſt. This was warmly oppoſed by the lord-chancellor Wriotheſly, who thought the precedence in ſecular affairs belonged to him by his office; but the earl of Hertford, who was the young king's uncle, had ſo prepared his friends, that it was voted, that he ſhould be declared governor of the king's perſon, and protector of the kingdom; but that he ſhould not act without the advice and conſent of the other regents. Upon this two diſtinct parties were formed; the one headed by the new protector, and the other by the lord-chancellor; the favourers of the reformation declaring for the former, and its enemies for the latter. On the 10th of February, 1547, the protector was appointed lord-treaſurer, and on the 16th created duke of Somerſet; on the 17th he obtained a grant of the office of earl-marſhal for life, and on the 12th of March following received a patent for the office of protector and governor of the king and his realms, by which he had a negative in the council, but they had none on him, and he could either bring his own friends into it, or ſelect a cabinet council out of it at pleaſure. In Auguſt 1548 he took out a commiſſion to be general, and marching into Scotland at the head of a numerous army, totally defeated the Scots at the memorable battle of Muſſelburgh; in which 14,000 of the enemy were killed. This ſucceſs raiſed his reputation, and the nation had great expectations from his government; but the breach between him and his brother Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high-admiral of England, loſt him this advantage, and that gentleman's being beheaded in March 1549, cauſed him to be greatly cenſured.

About the ſame time a ſtrong faction was formed againſt him by Wriotheſly, earl of Southampton, and Dudley, earl of Warwick; the former hated him on account of his having deprived him of the office of lord high-chancellor, and the latter expected to have the principal adminiſtration of affairs upon his re-

moval. His partiality to the commons provoked the gentry; his conſenting to the brother's execution, and his palace in the Strand, now called Somerſet-houſe, erected on the ruins of ſeveral religious ſtructures, diſguſted the people, and many of the clergy hated him, not only for promoting the Reformation, but on account of his enjoying many of the beſt manors of the biſhops. The firſt diſcovery of their deſigns, induced him to remove the king to Hampton Court, and then to Windſor; but finding the party againſt him too formidable for him to oppoſe, he ſubmitted to the council, and on the 14th of October was committed to the Tower. About this period he had great reſpect ſhewn to him by the celebrated reformers Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him, ſays Mr. Walpole, an epiſtle of godly conſolation, compoſed before the time and knowledge of his diſgrace; which being delivered to him in the Tower, the duke tranſlated it from French into Engliſh, and it was printed in 1550. Peter Martyr wrote to him an epiſtle in Latin, which pleaſed the duke ſo much, that at his deſire it was tranſlated into Engliſh by Thomas Norton, and alſo printed in 1550. He himſelf wrote, during his firſt impriſonment, a piece intitled, A ſpiritual and moſt precious Pearl, teaching all Men to love and embrace the Croſs, as a moſt ſweet and neceſſary Thing, printed likewiſe in 1550. In January following he was fined 2000l. a-year, with the loſs of all his offices and goods. However, in a month after he obtained a full pardon, and ſo managed his intereſt with the king, that the next April he was brought both to the court and council: and to confirm the reconciliation between him and the earl of Warwick, he married the lady Jane, his daughter, to the lord viſcount Liſle, the earl's ſon. But their friendſhip was of ſhort duration, for in October 1551, Warwick, now created duke of Northumberland, cauſed the duke of Somerſet to be ſent to the Tower, alledging his having formed a deſign of raiſing the people; and that when himſelf, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke, had been invited to dine at the lord Paget's, Somerſet determined to have ſet upon them by the way, or to have killed them at dinner. On the firſt of December he was brought to his trial, and was found guilty of felony in intending to aſſaſſinate the duke of Northumberland. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of January, 1551-2, and died with great ſerenity. It was generally believed that the conſpiracy for which he ſuffered was a mere forgery; and indeed the not bringing the witneſſes into court, but only the depoſitions, and the parties themſelves ſitting as judges, gave great occaſion to condemn the proceedings againſt him. Beſides, his four friends, who were executed for the ſame cauſe, ended their lives with the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of their innocence.

" Though his adminiſtration (ſays Mr. Granger) was not without blemiſhes, his conduct was generally regulated by juſtice and humanity. He repealed the ſanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requeſts in his own houſe, to hear and redreſs the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied greatneſs, drew upon him the reſentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland. He cauſed the former to be beheaded, and was ſoon after brought to the block himſelf, by

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the intrigues of the latter, to whoſe crooked politics, and ambitious views, he was the greateſt obſtacle."

SHADWELL (THOMAS) poet laureat, and an eminent dramatic writer, was born at Stanton-hall, in Norfolk, in 1640. He was educated at Caius-College in Cambridge, and from thence removed to the Middle-Temple to ſtudy the law, where having ſpent ſome time, he travelled abroad. Upon his return to England he became acquainted with ſeveral perſons of wit and diſtinguiſhed quality, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of polite literature, particularly to dramatic poetry, in which he had great ſucceſs. At the revolution he was made poet laureat and hiſtoriographer to king William and queen Mary, which employments he enjoyed till his death. Mr. Dryden, who had warmly eſpouſed the oppoſite intereſt, was at the revolution diſmiſſed from his poſt of laureat, and Mr. Shadwell ſucceeding him in it, he treated the latter with the utmoſt contempt, and in his Mac Flecknoe has tranſmitted his antagoniſt to poſterity in a very diſadvantageous light; but notwithſtanding his poetical abilities were greatly inferior to thoſe of Mr. Dryden, many of the beſt wits of that age have given their teſtimony in favour of his comedies. He died ſuddenly on the 20th of November, 1692, in the fifty-ſecond year of his age, as we are informed by the inſcription upon the monument, erected to his honour in Weſtminſter-abbey, by his ſon Dr. Shadwell. This monument is adorned with his buſt, crowned with a chaplet of bays, and other decorations. He wrote ſeventeen plays, and ſeveral poems, among which is a tranſlation of the tenth ſatire of Juvenal. Dr. Nicholas Brady repreſents him as a man of great honeſty and integrity, and ſays, that he had a real love of truth and ſincerity, an inviolable fidelity and ſtrictneſs to his word, an unalterable friendſhip whereſoever he profeſſed it; had all the accompliſhments which adorn a complete gentleman, and ſuch a ſenſe of religion, that he never took his doſe of opium, but he ſolemnly recommended himſelf to God by prayer.

SHAKESPEARE (WILLIAM) the celebrated dramatic poet, was the ſon of Mr. John Shakeſpeare, and was born at Stratford upon Avon, in the county of Warwick, in April, 1564. His father, who was a conſiderable dealer in wool, had ſo large a family, ten children in all, that though our poet was his eldeſt ſon, he could not afford to give him a liberal education, but was obliged to bring him up to his own employment. He had, indeed, ſent him for ſome time to a free-ſchool, where he probably acquired what Latin he was maſter of. But the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, and the want of his aſſiſtance at home, forced his father to withdraw him from thence, and thereby prevented his receiving any farther advantage from ſcholaſtic inſtruction. Upon his leaving the ſchool, he ſeems to have devoted himſelf entirely to that way of life, which his father propoſed to him; and, in order to ſettle in the world, he married while he was yet very young, being little more than ſeventeen years of age. His wife was the daughter of one Hatchway, ſaid to have been a ſubſtantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. In this kind of ſettlement he continued for ſome time, till an extravagance which he was guilty of, obliged him to quit that part of the country, and to relinquiſh the way of life into which he had entered. He had fallen into ill company; and, among them, ſome that made a frequent practice of deer-ſtealing, engaged him with them more

more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot, near Stratford. For this he was profecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, fomewhat too feverely; and, in order to revenge that rigour, he wrote a ballad againft him. And though this (which was probably his firft poetical eflay) is now loft, yet it is faid to have been fo extremely poignant and fevere, that it heightened the profecution againft him to fuch a degree, that he was obliged to leave his bufinefs and family in Warwickfhire, and fhelter himfelf in London. Thus an incident, which at firft feemed a misfortune to him, and a reflection upon his character, was the means of bringing into his proper fphere, the greateft dramatic writer which this country has produced.

As Shakefpeare, during his refidence in the country, fometimes kept licentious company, we may probably fuppofe that his application to bufinefs was not very great, and that he was fomewhat deficient in the article of œconomy. On his arrival at London, he was reduced to fuch extreme indigence, as compelled him to have recourfe to offices of a very mean kind for a fubfiftance. Thus we are told, that as, in the time of Elizabeth, when coaches were not much in ufe, many perfons went on horfeback to the play, one of Shakefpeare's expedients to fupport himfelf, was to wait at the door of the play-houfe, and hold the horfes of thofe that had no fervants, that they might be ready again after the performance. In this office he became, it is faid, fo confpicuous for his care and diligence, that in a fhort time every man, as he alighted, called for Will. Shakefpeare, and fcarcely any other waiter was trufted with a horfe, while Will. Shakefpeare could be had. This was the firft dawn of better fortune. Shakefpeare, finding more horfes put into his hands than he could hold, hired boys to wait under his infpection, who were known by the name of Shakefpeare's boys. His wit, and agreeable converfation, foon recommended him to fome of the players; by whofe means he was introduced into the play-houfe, where he was at firft admitted in a very low ftation; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the ftage, foon diftinguifhed him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. His name is printed, as the cuftom was in thofe times, among thofe of the other players, before fome old plays, but without any mention of the characters he ufed to perform: and Mr. Rowe tells us, that he could never meet with any further account of him this way, than that the top of his performance was the Ghoft in his own Hamlet.

Shakefpeare having, by practice and obfervation, foon acquainted himfelf with the mechanical œconomy of the theatre, his native genius fupplied the reft. But the whole view of his firft attempts in dramatic poetry being to procure a fubfiftance, he directed his endeavours folely to hit the tafte and humour that then prevailed among the lower fort of people, of whom the audience was generally compofed; and therefore his images of life were drawn from thofe of that rank. In this manner did Shakefpeare fet out, without the advantage of education, the advice or affiftance of the learned, the patronage of the better fort, or any acquaintance among them. But when his performances had merited the protection of his fovereign, and the encouragement of the court had fucceeded to that of the town, the works of his riper years were manifeftly raifed above the level of his former productions. He was highly efteemed by queen Elizabeth, who had feveral of his plays acted before her, and gave him many marks of her favour. Her majefty was fo well pleafed with the admirable character of Falftaff, in the two parts of Henry IV. that fhe commanded Shakefpeare

ſpeare to continue it for one play more, and to ſhew him in love. And accordingly it is ſaid, that to this command we owe The Merry Wives of Windſor. Shakeſpeare alſo received many uncommon marks of favour from the earl of Southampton, the friend of the unfortunate earl of Eſſex. This generous nobleman is ſaid to have given our poet at one time a thouſand pounds, to enable him to go through with a purchaſe, which he heard he had a mind to: a bounty very great, and very rare at any time; and almoſt equal, ſays Mr. Rowe, to that profuſe generoſity which the preſent age has ſhewn to French dancers and Italian ſingers.

Our poet's acquaintance with Ben Johnſon began with an act of good-nature and humanity. Johnſon, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his dramatic pieces to the players, in order to have it performed. But the perſon into whoſe hands it was put, after having turned it careleſsly over, was juſt about returning it to him with an ill-natured anſwer, that it would be of no ſervice to the company; when Shakeſpeare happening to caſt his eye upon the piece, was ſo well pleaſed with it, that he brought it on the ſtage, and afterwards recommended Johnſon and his writings to the public. In 1603 a licence was granted under the privy ſeal by king James I. to Shakeſpeare, Fletcher, Philips, Hemmings, Condel, Burbage, and others, authorizing them to act plays not only at their uſual houſe, the Globe, on the Bank-ſide, Southwark, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majeſty's pleaſure. There is no certain account when Shakeſpeare quitted the ſtage. But it appears that the latter part of his life was ſpent in eaſe, retirement, and the converſation of his friends. He had the good fortune to acquire a decent competency; and ſpent ſome years before his death at his native town of Stratford. His uncommon wit, and extreme good-nature, procured him the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendſhip, of all the gentlemen in the neighbourhood; and amongſt them, according to a ſtory long remembered in that part of the country, he had a particular intimacy with Mr. Combe, an old gentleman noted thereabouts for his wealth, avarice, and uſury. It happened, that in a pleaſant converſation among their common friends, Mr. Combe told Shakeſpeare in a laughing manner, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph, if he happened to out-live him; and ſince he could not know what might be ſaid of him when he was dead, he deſired it might be done immediately. Upon which Shakeſpeare gave him theſe four lines:

"Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
"'Tis an hundred to ten his ſoul is not ſav'd:
"If any man aſk, Who lies in this tomb?
"Oh! oh! quoth the Devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe."

But the ſharpneſs of this ſatire is ſaid to have ſtung the old gentleman ſo ſeverely, that he never forgave it.

Shakeſpeare died on the 23d of April, 1616, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was interred on the north-ſide of the chancel, in the great church of Stratford, where a handſome monument was erected for him, inſcribed with the following Latin diſtich:

" Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
" Terra tegit, populus mœret, Olympus habet."

And on the grave-ſtone, in the pavement, underneath, are theſe lines:

" Good friend, for Jeſus' ſake, forbear
" To dig the duſt incloſed here.
" Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
" And curſt be he that moves my bones"

In the year 1740, another very noble monument was erected to his memory, at the public expence, in Weſtminſter-Abbey; an ample contribution being made for this purpoſe, upon exhibiting his tragedy of Julius Cæſar, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane, on the 28th of April, 1738. The truſtees for the public on this occaſion, were the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Charles Fleetwood, Eſq: The monument was deſigned by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers, and is extremely elegant. Shakeſpeare is repreſented, in the dreſs of his time, in white marble, at full length, leaning a little on his right arm, which is ſupported by a pedeſtal; at the bottom of which hangs a ſcroll, inſcribed with the following lines from the Tempeſt.

" The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
" The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
" Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve,
" And like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
" Leave not a wreck behind."

And above his head behind there is fixed a plate of curious marble, on which is the following inſcription, in raiſed letters of braſs richly gilt.

" Gulielmo Shakeſpeare, anno poſt mortem cxxiv. amor publicus poſuit."

The higheſt commendations have been beſtowed on this inimitable bard by the ableſt pens. " If ever any author (ſays Mr. Pope) deſerved the name of an original, it was Shakeſpeare. Homer himſelf drew not his art ſo immediately from the fountains of nature; it proceeded through Ægyptian ſtrainers and channels, and came to him not without ſome tincture of the learning, or ſome caſt of the models, of thoſe before him. The poetry of Shakeſpeare was inſpiration indeed: he is not ſo much an imitator, as an inſtrument, of nature; and 'tis not ſo juſt to ſay that he ſpeaks from her, as that ſhe ſpeaks through him. His characters are ſo much nature itſelf, that 'tis a ſort of injury to call them by ſo diſtant a name as copies of her. Thoſe of other poets have a conſtant reſemblance, which ſhews that they received them from one another, and were but multipliers of the ſame image: each picture, like a mock rain-bow, is but the reflection of a reflection. But every ſingle character in Shakeſpeare is as much an individual, as thoſe in life itſelf; it is as impoſſible to find any two alike; and ſuch as from their relation or affinity in any reſpect appear moſt to be twins, will upon compariſon be found remarkably diſtinct. His ſentiments are not only in general

general the moſt pertinent and judicious upon every ſubject; but, by a talent very peculiar, ſomething between penetration and felicity, he hits upon that particular point on which the bent of each argument turns, or the force of each motive depends. This is perfectly amazing, from a man of no education or experience in thoſe great and public ſcenes of life, which are uſually the ſubject of his thoughts; ſo that he ſeems to have known the world by intuition, to have looked through human nature at one glance, and to be the only author that gives ground for a very new opinion, that the philoſopher, and even the man of the world, may be born, as well as the poet."

Mr. Pope however was not ſo ſtruck with Shakeſpeare's excellencies, as to be inſenſible to his defects; but obſerves, that as he has certainly written better, ſo he has perhaps written worſe, than any other. He endeavours to account for theſe defects from the falſe taſte in dramatic compoſition which prevailed in that age, from the ſituation he was in as a player, from the manner in which his plays were publiſhed, and from other cauſes. "I will conclude (ſays he) by ſaying of Shakeſpeare, that with all his faults, and with all the irregularities of his drama, one may look upon his works, in compariſon of thoſe that are more finiſhed and regular, as upon an antient majeſtic piece of Gothick architecture, compared with a neat modern building. The latter is more elegant and glaring, but the former is more ſtrong and more ſolemn. It muſt be allowed, that in one of theſe there are materials enough to make many of the other. It has much the greater variety, and much the nobler apartments; though we are often conducted to them by dark, odd, and uncouth paſſages. Nor does the whole fail to ſtrike us with greater reverence, though many of the parts are childiſh, ill-placed, and unequal to its grandeur"

"Shakeſpeare (ſays Dr. Johnſon) is above all writers, at leaſt above all modern writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life. His characters are not modified by the cuſtoms of particular places, unpractiſed by the reſt of the world; by the peculiarities of ſtudies or profeſſions, which can operate but upon ſmall numbers; or by the accidents of tranſient faſhions, or temporary opinions. They are the genuine progeny of common humanity, ſuch as the world will always ſupply, and obſervation will always find. His perſons act and ſpeak by the influence of thoſe general paſſions and principles by which all minds are agitated, and the whole ſyſtem of life is continued in motion. In the writings of other poets a character is too often an individual; in thoſe of Shakeſpeare it is commonly a ſpecies. It is from this wide extenſion of deſign, that ſo much inſtruction is derived. It is this which fills the plays of Shakeſpeare with practical axioms and domeſtic wiſdom. It was ſaid of Euripides, that every verſe was a precept; and it may be ſaid of Shakeſpeare, that from his works may be collected a ſyſtem of civil and œconomical prudence.

"It will not eaſily be imagined how much Shakeſpeare excels in accommodating his ſentiments to real life, but by comparing him with other authors. It was obſerved of the ancient ſchools of declamation, that the more diligently they were frequented, the more was the ſtudent diſqualified for the world, becauſe he found nothing there which he ſhould ever meet in any other place. The ſame remark may be applied to every ſtage but that of Shakeſpeare

ſpeare. The theatre, when it is under any other direction, is peopled by ſuch characters as were never ſeen, converſing in a language which was never heard, upon topics which will never ariſe in the commerce of mankind. But the dialogue of this author is often ſo evidently determined by the incident which produces it, and is purſued with ſo much eaſe and ſimplicity, that it ſeems ſcarcely to plead the merit of fiction, but to have been gleaned by diligent ſelection out of common converſation, and common occurrences.

"Upon every other ſtage, the univerſal agent is love, by whoſe power all good and evil is diſtributed, and every action quickened or retarded. To bring a lover, a lady, and a rival into the fable; to entangle them in contradictory obligations, perplex them with oppoſitions of intereſt, and harraſs them with violence of deſires, inconſiſtent with each other; to make them meet in rapture, and part in agony; to fill their mouths with hyperbolical joy and outrageous ſorrow; to diſtreſs them as nothing human ever was diſtreſſed; to deliver them as nothing human ever was delivered; is the buſineſs of a modern dramatiſt. For this probability is violated, life is miſrepreſented, and language is depraved. But love is only one of many paſſions, and as it has no great influence upon the ſum of life, it has little operation in the dramas of a poet, who caught his ideas from the living world, and exhibited only what he ſaw before him. He knew, that any other paſſion, as it was regular or exorbitant, was a cauſe of happineſs or calamity.

"Other dramatiſts can only gain attention by hyperbolical or aggravated characters, by fabulous and unexampled excellence or depravity, as the writers of barbarous romances invigorated the reader by a giant and a dwarf; and he that ſhould form his expectations of human affairs from the play, or from the tale, would be equally deceived. Shakeſpeare has no heroes; his ſcenes are occupied only by men, who act and ſpeak as the reader thinks that he ſhould himſelf have ſpoken or acted on the ſame occaſion: even where the agency is ſupernatural, the dialogue is level with life. Other writers diſguiſe the moſt natural paſſions and moſt frequent incidents; ſo that he who contemplates them in the book, will not know them in the world. Shakeſpeare approximates the remote, and familiarizes the wonderful; the event which he repreſents will not happen, but if it were poſſible, its effects would be probably ſuch as he has aſſigned; and it may be ſaid that he has not only ſhewn human nature as it acts in real exigences, but as it would be found in trials to which it cannot be expoſed.

"This therefore is the praiſe of Shakeſpeare, that his drama is the mirror of life; that he who has mazed his imagination in following the phantoms which other writers raiſe up before him, may here be cured of his delirious extaſies, by reading human ſentiments in human language; by ſcenes from which a hermit may eſtimate the tranſactions of the world, and a confeſſor predict the progreſs of the paſſions. His adherence to general nature has expoſed him to the cenſure of critics, who form their judgements upon narrower principles. Dennis and Rymer think his Romans not ſufficiently Roman; and Voltaire cenſures his kings as not completely royal. Dennis is offended, that Menenius, a ſenator of Rome, ſhould play the buffoon; and Voltaire perhaps thinks decency violated, when the Daniſh uſurper is repreſented as a drunkard. But Shakeſpeare always makes nature predominate over accident; and if he preſerves the eſſential character, is not very careful of diſtinctions

tinctions ſuperinduced and adventitious. His ſtory requires Romans or kings, but he thinks only on men. He knew that Rome, like every other city, had men of all diſpoſitions; and wanting a buffoon, he went into the ſenate-houſe for that which the ſenate-houſe would certainly have offered him. He was inclined to ſhew an uſurper and a murderer not only odious, but deſpicable; he therefore added drunkenneſs to his other qualities, knowing that kings love wine like other men, and that wine exerts its natural power upon kings. Theſe are the petty cavils of petty minds; a poet overlooks the caſual diſtinction of country and condition, as a painter, ſatisfied with the figure, neglects the drapery.

"The cenſure which he has incurred by mixing comic and tragic ſcenes, as it extends to all his works, deſerves more conſideration. Let the fact be firſt ſtated, and then examined. Shakeſpeare's plays are not in the rigorous or critical ſenſe either tragedies or comedies, but compoſitions of a diſtinct kind; exhibiting the real ſtate of ſublunary nature, which partakes of good and evil, joy and ſorrow, mingled with endleſs variety of proportion and innumerable modes of combination; and expreſſing the courſe of the world, in which the loſs of one is the gain of another; in which, at the ſame time, the reveller is haſting to his wine, and the mourner is burying his friend; in which the malignity of one is ſometimes defeated by the frolick of another; and many miſchiefs and many benefits are done and hindered without deſign. Out of this chaos of mingled purpoſes and caſualties, the antient poets, according to the laws which cuſtom had preſcribed, ſelected ſome the crimes of men, and ſome their abſurdities, ſome the momentary viciſſitudes of life, and ſome the lighter occurrences; ſome the terrors of diſtreſs, and ſome the gaieties of proſperity. Thus roſe the two modes of imitation, known by the names of tragedy and comedy, compoſitions intended to promote different ends by contrary means, and conſidered as ſo little allied, that I do not recollect among the Greeks or Romans a ſingle writer who attempted both.

"Shakeſpeare has united the powers of laughter and ſorrow not only in one mind, but in one compoſition. Almoſt all his plays are divided between ſerious and ludicrous characters, and, in the ſucceſſive evolutions of the deſign, ſometimes produce ſerioufneſs and ſorrow, and ſometimes levity and laughter. That this is a practice contrary to the rules of criticiſm will be readily allowed; but there is always an appeal open from criticiſm to nature. The end of writing is to inſtruct; the end of poetry is to inſtruct by pleaſing. That the mingled drama may convey all the inſtruction of tragedy or comedy, cannot be denied, becauſe it includes both in its alterations of exhibition, and approaches nearer than either to the appearance of life, by ſhewing how great machinations and ſlender deſigns may promote or obviate one another, and the high and the low co-operate in the general ſyſtem by unavoidable concatenation. It is objected, that by this change of ſcenes the paſſions are interrupted in their progreſſion; and that the principal event, being not advanced by a due gradation of preparatory incidents, wants at laſt the power to move, which conſtitutes the perfection of dramatic poetry. This reaſoning is ſo ſpecious, that it is received as true even by thoſe who in daily experience feel it to be falſe. The interchanges of mingled ſcenes ſeldom fail to produce the intended viciſſitudes of paſſion. Fiction

cannot move ſo much, but that the attention may be eaſily transferred; and though it muſt be allowed that pleaſing melancholy be ſometimes interrupted by unwelcome levity, yet let it be conſidered likewiſe, that melancholy is often not pleaſing, and that the diſturbance of one man may be the relief of another; that different auditors have different habitudes; and that, upon the whole, all pleaſure conſiſts in variety."

Dr. Johnſon has alſo ſome curious obſervations concerning Shakeſpeare's diſregard of the unities of time and place, delivered with his uſual energy and eloquence. This learned writer has endeavoured to ſhew, that theſe unities are not eſſential to a juſt drama, and that though they may ſometimes conduce to pleaſure, they are always to be ſacrificed to the nobler beauties of variety and inſtruction. The limits of our work will not permit us to inſert the doctor's remarks upon this ſubject; we ſhall, therefore, only tranſcribe his concluding paſſage, which is as follows: "As nothing is eſſential to the fable, but unity of action, and as the unities of time and place ariſe evidently from falſe aſſumptions, and, by circumſcribing the extent of the drama, leſſen its variety, I cannot think it much to be lamented that they were not known by Shakeſpeare, or not obſerved: nor, if ſuch another poet could ariſe, ſhould I very vehemently reproach him, that his firſt act paſſed at Venice, and his next in Cyprus. Such violations of rules merely poſitive, become the comprehenſive genius of Shakeſpeare, and ſuch cenſures are ſuitable to the minute and ſlender criticiſm of Voltaire."

Much has been ſaid by different writers upon the ſubject of Shakeſpeare's learning. Dr. Johnſon ſays, "It is moſt likely that he had learned Latin ſufficiently to make him acquainted with conſtruction, but that he never advanced to an eaſy peruſal of the Roman authors. Concerning his ſkill in modern languages, I can find no ſufficient ground of determination; but as no imitations of French or Italian authors have been diſcovered, though the Italian poetry was then in high eſteem, I am inclined to believe, that he read little more than Engliſh, and choſe for his fables only ſuch tales as he found tranſlated. There is however proof enough that he was a very diligent reader, nor was our language then ſo indigent of books, but that he might very liberally indulge his curioſity without excurſion into foreign literature. Many of the Roman authors were tranſlated, and ſome of the Greek; the Reformation had filled the kingdom with theological learning; moſt of the topics of human diſquiſition had found Engliſh writers; and poetry had been cultivated, not only with diligence, but ſucceſs. This was a ſtock of knowledge ſufficient for a mind ſo capable of appropriating and improving it."

"As to Shakeſpeare's want of learning (ſays Mr. Pope) it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that there is certainly a vaſt difference between learning and languages. How far he was ignorant of the latter, I cannot determine; but 'tis plain he had much reading at leaſt, if they will not call it learning. Nor is it any great matter, if a man has knowledge, whether he has it from one language or from another. Nothing is more evident, than that he had a taſte of natural philoſophy, mechanics, antient and modern hiſtory, poetical learning, and mythology. We find him very knowing in the cuſtoms, rites, and manners of antiquity. In Coriolanus and Julius Cæſar, not only

only the ſpirit, but manners, of the Romans, are exactly drawn; and ſtill a nicer diſtinction is ſhown between the manners of the Romans in the time of the former, and of the latter. His reading in the antient hiſtorians is no leſs conſpicuous, in many references to particular paſſages: and the ſpeeches copied from Plutarch in Coriolanus, may, I think, as well be made an inſtance of his learning, as thoſe copied from Cicero in Catiline, of Ben Johnſon's. The manners of other nations in general, the Ægyptians, Venetians, French, &c. are drawn with equal propriety. Whatever object of nature, or branch of ſcience, he either ſpeaks of or deſcribes, it is always with competent, if not extenſive, knowledge: his deſcriptions are ſtill exact; all his metaphors appropriated, and remarkably drawn from the true nature and inherent qualities of each ſubject."

The plays written by Shakeſpeare are the following:

I. The Tempeſt, a Comedy. This is an admirable play; and is one inſtance, among many, as an ingenious writer expreſſes it, of Shakeſpeare's creative faculty, who ſometimes ſeems wantonly, as if tired with rummaging in nature's ſtore-houſe for his characters, to prefer the forming of ſuch as ſhe never dreamt of, in order to ſhew his own power of making them act and ſpeak juſt as ſhe would have done, had ſhe thought proper to have given them exiſtence. One of theſe characters is Caliban in this play, than which nothing can be more outré, and which yet is very naturally ſupported. His Ariel is another of theſe inſtances, and is a moſt ſtriking contraſt to the heavy earth-born clod juſt mentioned; all his deſcriptions, and indeed every word he ſpeaks, appearing to partake of the properties of that light and inviſible element which he is the inhabitant of. Nor is his Miranda leſs deſerving of notice, her ſimplicity and natural ſenſations under the circumſtances he has placed her in, being ſuch as no one ſince, though many writers have attempted an imitation of the character, has ever been able to arrive at.

II. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, a Comedy. This is a very fine play; the plot ſimple and natural; the characters perfectly marked; and the language poetical and affecting.

III. The firſt and ſecond parts of King Henry IV. Both theſe plays are perfect maſter-pieces in this kind of writing, the tragic and comic parts of them being ſo finely connected with each other, as to render the whole regular and complete; and yet contraſted with ſuch boldneſs and propriety, as to make the various beauties of each the more perfectly conſpicuous. The character of Falſtaff is one of the greateſt originals drawn by the pen, even of this inimitable maſter; and in the character of the prince of Wales, the hero and the libertine are ſo finely blended, that the ſpectator cannot avoid perceiving, even in the greateſt levity of the tavern rake, the moſt lively traces of the afterwards illuſtrious character of the conqueror of France.

IV. The Merry Wives of Windſor, a Comedy. This is generally conſidered as Shakeſpeare's beſt performance in the comic way; and there is perhaps no piece in our own, or in any other language, in which ſo extenſive a groupe of perfect and highly finiſhed characters are ſet forth in one view.

V. Meaſure for Meaſure, a Comedy. This is a moſt admirable play, as well with reſpect to character and conduct, as to the language and ſentiment. The plot is built on a novel of Cynthio Giraldi.

VI.

VI. The Comedy of Errors: which is founded upon the Mænechmi of Plautus, but greatly excels the original.

VII. Much Ado About Nothing, a Comedy. This play is a very pleaſing one, and has many beauties in it. The ſcene lies in Meſſina, and part of the plot is borrowed from the fifth book of Arioſto's Orlando Furioſo.

VIII. Love's Labour Loſt, a Comedy. Dr. Johnſon ſays, that "in this play, which all the editors have concurred to cenſure, and ſome have rejected as unworthy of our poet, it muſt be confeſſed there are many paſſages mean, childiſh, and vulgar; and ſome which ought not to have been exhibited, as we are told they were, to a maiden queen But there are ſcattered, through the whole, many ſparks of genius; nor is there any play that has more evident marks of the hand of Shakeſpeare."

IX. The Midſummer Night's Dream, a Comedy. This play is one of the wild and irregular overflowings of our great poet's creative imagination. It is now never acted under its original form, yet it contains a vaſt variety of beauties, and the different parts of it have been made uſe of ſeparately in the formation of more pieces than one.

X. The Merchant of Venice, a Tragi-comedy. The ſtory of this piece, which has great merit, is ſaid to be founded on a real fact which happened in ſome part of Italy; but with this difference indeed, that the intended cruelty was really on the ſide of the Chriſtian, the Jew being the unhappy delinquent who fell beneath his rigid and barbarous reſentment. Popular prejudice, however, vindicates our poet in the alteration he has made; and the delightful manner in which he has availed himſelf of the general character of the Jews, with the very quinteſſence of which he has enriched his Shylock, makes more than amends for his deviation from a matter of fact, which he was not obliged to adhere to.

XI. As You Like It, a Comedy. Dr. Johnſon ſays, that "of this play the fable is wild and pleaſing. The comic dialogue is very ſprightly, with leſs mixture of low buffoonery than in ſome other plays; and the graver part is elegant and harmonious."

XII. The Taming of the Shrew, a Comedy. This piece contains a very humorous repreſentation of a woman of an inſolent, paſſionate, and fiery temper and behaviour, being brought to the utmoſt tractableneſs, ſubmiſſion, and obedience. "Of this play (ſays Dr. Johnſon) the two plots are ſo well united, that they can hardly be called two, without injury to the art with which they are interwoven. The attention is entertained with all the variety of a double plot, yet is not diſtracted by unconnected incidents. The part between Catherine and Petruchio is eminently ſprightly and diverting. At the marriage of Bianca, the arrival of the real father perhaps produces more perplexity than pleaſure. The whole play is very popular and diverting."

XIII. All's Well That Ends Well, a Comedy. Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that this play has many delightful ſcenes, though not ſufficiently probable, and ſome happy characters, though not new, nor produced by any deep knowledge of human nature. Parolles is a boaſter and a coward, ſuch as has always been the ſport of the ſtage, but perhaps never raiſed more laughter or contempt, than in the hands of Shakeſpeare. The ſtory is taken from one of the novels of Boccace.

XIV.

XIV. The Twelfth Night, or What You Will, a Comedy. This play (ſays Dr. Johnſon) is in the graver part elegant and eaſy, and in ſome of the lighter ſcenes exquiſitely humorous.

XV. The Winter's Tale, a tragi-comedy. This is one of the moſt irregular of our poet's performances: it contains, however, many ſtriking beauties. The plot of the whole is borrowed from Robert Green's novel of Doraſtus and Faunia.

XVI. The Life and Death of King John. "The tragedy of King John (ſays Dr. Johnſon) though not written with the utmoſt power of Shakeſpeare, is varied with a pleaſing interchange of incidents and characters. The lady's grief is very affecting, and the character of the Baſtard contains that mixture of greatneſs and levity, which this author delighted to exhibit."

XVII. The Life and Death of King Richard II. This hiſtorical play does not comprehend in it all the events which might be expected from its title. Little more is comprized in it, than the two laſt years of that prince. The action of the drama begins with Bolingbroke's accuſing the duke of Norfolk of high treaſon, which happened in 1398; and it cloſes with the murder of king Richard at Pontefract caſtle in the year 1400.

XVIII. The Life of King Henry V. This piece, Dr. Johnſon obſerves, has many ſcenes of high dignity, and many of eaſy merriment. The character of the king is well ſupported, except in his courtſhip, where he has neither the vivacity of Hal, nor the grandeur of Henry. The humour of Piſtol is very happily continued; his character has perhaps been the model of all the bullies that have yet appeared upon the Engliſh ſtage.

XIX. The firſt part of King Henry VI. The hiſtorical tranſactions contained in this play, take in the compaſs of above thirty years.

XX. The ſecond part of King Henry VI.

XXI. The third part of King Henry VI. The ſecond and third parts of King Henry VI. contain that troubleſome period of this prince's reign, which took in the contention between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter. Some of the commentators have ſuſpected, that the three parts of Henry VI. were not written by Shakeſpeare; but their ſuſpicions on this head appear to be entirely deſtitute of any ſolid foundation.

XXII. The Life and Death of King Richard III. This is an admirable production.

XXIII. The Life of King Henry VIII. This is the cloſing piece of the whole ſeries of our poet's hiſtorical dramas. It contains many beauties, the character of Cardinal Wolſey in particular being finely ſupported; and the meek ſorrows and the virtuous diſtreſs of Catherine have furniſhed ſome very pathetic ſcenes.

XXIV. Troilus and Creſſida, a Tragedy. This is perhaps the moſt irregular of all Shakeſpeare's plays, being not even divided into acts; but it contains a great variety of beauties. The characters of the ſeveral Greeks and Trojans are finely drawn, and accurately diſtinguiſhed; and the heroiſm of the greateſt part of them finely contraſted by the brutality of Therſites, and the contemptible levity of Pandarus. The plot is taken from Chaucer's poem of Troilus and Creſſida, which was itſelf only a tranſlation of a Latin poem, written by one Lollius a Lombard.

XXV. Coriolanus, a Tragedy. The plot of this play is chiefly taken from Plutarch's Life of Coriolanus. Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that it is one of the moſt amuſing of our author's performances. The old man's merriment in Menenius; the lofty lady's dignity in Volumnia; the bridal modeſty in Virgilia; the patrician and military haughtineſs in Coriolanus; the Plebeian malignity, and Tribunitian inſolence in Brutus and Sicinius, make a very pleaſing and intereſting variety; and the various revolutions of the hero's fortune, fill the mind with anxious curioſity.

XXVI. Romeo and Juliet, a Tragedy. The fable of this play is built on a real tragedy that happened about the beginning of the fourteenth century. The ſtory, with all its circumſtances, is related by Girolame Corte, in his hiſtory of Verona. And Breval, in his account of Verona, introducing the ſtory of Romeo and Juliet, has the following remark: "Shakeſpeare, as I have found upon a ſtrict ſearch into the Hiſtories of Verona, has varied very little either in his names, characters, or other circumſtances, from truth and matter of fact. He obſerved this rule indeed in moſt of his Tragedies; which are ſo much the more moving, as they are not only grounded upon nature and hiſtory, but likewiſe as he keeps cloſer to both than any dramatic writer we ever had beſides himſelf." Romeo and Juliet is a very affecting play. A few years ago it was acted fourteen nights together at both houſes at the ſame time.

XXVII. Timon of Athens. The plot of this Tragedy is taken from the dialogues of Lucian.

XXVIII. Julius Cæſar. There are innumerable beauties in this Tragedy; in particular, the ſpeeches of Brutus and Antony over Cæſar's body, are perhaps as fine pieces of oratory as any in the Engliſh language; nor can there be a finer ſcene of reſentment and reconciliation between two friends, than that of Brutus and Caſſius in the fourth act.

XXIX. The Tragedy of Macbeth. This play is extremely irregular, every one of the rules of the drama being entirely and repeatedly broken in upon. But notwithſtanding all its irregularities, it is a moſt admirable performance. The plot is founded on the Scottiſh hiſtory, and may be traced in the writings of Hector Böethius, Buchanan, &c. This play (ſays Dr. Johnſon) is deſervedly celebrated for the propriety of its fictions, and the ſolemnity, grandeur, and variety of its action; but it has no nice diſcriminations of character, the events are too great to admit the influence of particular diſpoſitions, and the courſe of the action neceſſarily determines the conduct of the agents. The danger of ambition is well deſcribed; and the paſſions are directed to their true end. Lady Macbeth is merely deteſted; and though the courage of Macbeth preſerves ſome eſteem, yet every reader rejoices at his fall.

XXX. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. This excellent Tragedy has, from its firſt appearance to the preſent time, ever been received with the moſt univerſal and deſerved admiration and applauſe.

XXXI. The Life and Death of King Lear. The ſtory of this play, except the epiſode of Edmund, is taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth. Dr. Johnſon remarks that the Tragedy of Lear is deſervedly celebrated among the dramas of Shakeſpeare. There is (ſays he) perhaps no play which keeps the attention ſo ſtrongly fixed, which ſo much agitates our paſſions, and intereſts

our

our curiosity. The artful involutions of distinct interests, the striking opposition of contrary characters, the sudden changes of fortune, and the quick succession of events, fill the mind with a perpetual tumult of indignation, pity, and hope. There is no scene which does not contribute to the aggravation of the distress or conduct of the action, and scarce a line which does not conduce to the progress of the scene. So powerful is the current of the poet's imagination, that the mind, which once ventures within it, is hurried irresistibly along.

XXXII. Othello, the Moor of Venice, a Tragedy. This is one of Shakespear's most admired performances, though it has been much censured by some critics. The jealousy of the Moor is most inimitably wrought up by degrees in an open and susceptible heart, influenced by the machinations of a designing villain: and his character is throughout the whole play closely kept up to the description given of it by himself, in his charge to Cassio and the rest in the last scene, as to the report they should make of him to the senate. The story is borrowed from Cynthio's Novels.

XXXIII. Antony and Cleopatra, a Tragedy. Dr. Johnson observes, that this play keeps curiosity always busy, and the passions always interested. The continual hurry of the action, the variety of incidents, and the quick succession of one personage to another, call the mind forward without intermission from the first act to the last.

XXXIV. Cymbeline, a Tragedy. The plot of this play is partly taken from the Decameron of Boccace, and partly from the ancient traditions of the British History.

The following dramatic pieces are also attributed to Shakespeare; viz. 1. Titus Andronicus, a Tragedy: 2. The History of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham: 3. The Life and Death of Thomas Lord Cromwell: 4. The London Prodigal, a Comedy: 5. The Puritan, or the Widow of Watling-street, a Comedy: 6. A Yorkshire Tragedy: 7. Pericles, Prince of Tyre, a Tragedy: 8. The Tragedy of Locrine, the eldest son of King Brutus. The seven last-mentioned plays have been omitted, as spurious, in the latter editions of Shakespear's works. And indeed, though it is probable from some beautiful passages in them, that Shakespeare had some hand in their composition, yet they are upon the whole too indifferent, to be supposed the genuine and entire work of this inimitable genius.

The plays of Shakespeare were first published together in 1623, in folio, and have since been republished by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Warburton, now bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Mr. Capell, &c. Besides his dramatic performances he also wrote several poems, which have been collected and published in one volume.

SHAW (Dr. Thomas) the learned author of Travels through Barbary and the Levant, was the son of Mr. Gabriel Shaw, of Kendal in Westmorland, where he was born about the year 1692. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and having entered into holy orders, was appointed chaplain to the English consul at Algiers, in which station he continued several years, and from thence travelled through the different parts of Barbary, and into the Holy Land. During his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and at his return to England, in 1733, took the degree of doctor of divinity, and

and was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1738 he publiſhed an account of his Travels at Oxford, in folio; to which univerſity he preſented ſeveral natural curioſities and ancient coins which he had collected in the courſe of thoſe travels. In 1740 he was made preſident of St. Edmund's hall, which, by his munificence, he raiſed from a ruinous condition, and was at the ſame time preſented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hampſhire. He was alſo regius profeſſor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 18th of September, 1751. His Travels were tranſlated into French, and printed in quarto, in 1743, with ſeveral notes and emendations, communicated by the author. Dr. Clayton, biſhop of Clogher, having attacked theſe Travels in his deſcription of the Eaſt, Dr. Shaw, in 1746, publiſhed a ſupplement by way of vindication; and after his death a ſecond edition of his Travels came out with great improvements.

SHEFFIELD (John) duke of Buckinghamſhire, a polite writer, brave commander, and able miniſter of ſtate, was the ſon of Edmund earl of Mulgrave, and was born in the year 1649. His father dying when he was nine years of age, and his mother marrying the lord Offulſtan, his education was intruſted to a governor, with whom he travelled into France: but afterwards being ſeparated from him, he ſoon found, by converſing with the greateſt geniuſes of the age, that he was deficient in many parts of literature, upon which he devoted ſome hours every day to his ſtudies. At ſeventeen years of age he went a volunteer in the firſt Dutch war, and after that in the ſecond, when he was preſent at the famous naval engagement in which the duke of York commanded the Engliſh fleet. He afterwards made a campaign in the French ſervice; and was appointed to command the forces ſent by king Charles II. to the relief of Tangier, when the Moors, by whom it was beſieged, retired at their approach. He was at that time earl of Mulgrave, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. In 1685 he was appointed lord chamberlain to king James II. and was alſo one of his privy-council; but diſapproved the imprudent meaſures taken by that prince. Lord Mulgrave had no hand in bringing about the revolution, and was ſome years after that great event without any poſt under the government; but in the ſixth year of William and Mary he was created marquis of Normanby in the county of Lincoln. His lordſhip, however, exerted his utmoſt vigour in procuring, and carrying through the treaſon bill, and that for triennial parliaments, which were diſliked by king William.

It is ſaid, that one day, while theſe bills were depending, his majeſty ſent for him, and, after ſome diſcourſe, offered to give him an additional title, with an annual penſion of 3000l. and to make him one of the cabinet council. The earl thanked him for his intended favours, and aſked, with the humbleſt ſubmiſſion, what his majeſty expected from him in return; adding, that he could not deny but that he was engaged in aſſiſting thoſe bills which his majeſty did not at preſent approve; he was ſorry his majeſty did not, but whether he had the honour or not of ſerving him, he could not give them up, but muſt promote their ſucceſs to his utmoſt ability. The king ſeemed a little ſurpriſed, changed the diſcourſe, and then told him, that upon hearing he was not much ſatisfied at the meaſures taken ſome time before king James left England, a perſon whom he had employed to conſult and treat with the lords who invited him over,

over, propoſed at one of their meetings to bring over the lord Mulgrave, and communicate their deſign to him: upon which the earl of Shrewſbury ſaid, "If you do, you will ſpoil all, he will never join with us." His majeſty then aſked, with a ſmile, "Pray, my lord, what would you have done, if my agent had acquainted you with the whole buſineſs?" "Sir (ſaid the lord Mulgrave,) I ſhould have diſcovered it to the maſter I ſerved." The king replied, "I cannot blame you." If this ſtory be true, it is very much to his lordſhip's honour: however, he enjoyed ſome conſiderable poſts under that prince. Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne, in 1702, he was conſtituted lord privy-ſeal, and the ſame year was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and was alſo lord lieutenant, and cuſtos rotulorum for the North Riding of York-ſhire. In March 1703 he was created duke of Normanby, and a few days after duke of Buckinghamſhire. In 1711 he was made ſteward of her majeſty's houſhold, and preſident of the council, and upon queen Anne's deceaſe, was one of the lords juſtices of Great Britain, till king George I. arrived from Hanover. He died on the 24th of February, 1721, and was interred with great funeral ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a noble monument is erected to his memory. His works were ſplendidly printed in 1723, in two vols. quarto: the firſt contains his poems upon various ſubjects: the ſecond his proſe-writings, which conſiſt of hiſtorical memoirs, ſpeeches in parliament, characters, dialogues, critical obſervations, eſſays, and letters.

SHELDON (GILBERT) archbiſhop of Canterbury, founder of the Theatre at Oxford, was the youngeſt ſon of Roger Sheldon, a menial ſervant to Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury, and was born on the 19th of July, 1598. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and on his entering into holy orders, became chaplain to the lord-keeper Coventry, by whom he was preſented to a prebend in Glouceſter cathedral; and after ſeveral other preferments, he in 1634 compounded for his degree of doctor of divinity, and was the next year elected warden of All Souls college. About the ſame time he was made chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. and was afterwards clerk of the cloſet to that monarch. He adhered to his majeſty during the civil wars, and was one of the chaplains ſent by the king to attend his commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1646 he attended the king at Oxford, and was witneſs to a remarkable vow made by his majeſty, in which he ſolemnly promiſed, that if God ſhould re-eſtabliſh him on the throne, he would give back to the church all the impropriations held by the crown, and ſuch lands as had been taken from any epiſcopal ſee, abbey, or religious houſe; a copy of which vow Dr. Sheldon preſerved thirteen years under ground. In 1647 he attended his majeſty at Newmarket, and afterwards in the Iſle of Wight, as one of his chaplains. He was the ſame year ejected from his wardenſhip by the parliament viſitors, and impriſoned; but obtaining his liberty ſoon after, retired to Shelſton in Derbyſhire. At the Reſtoration, he was appointed maſter of the Savoy, and dean of the royal chapel. On the 9th of October, 1660, he was conſecrated biſhop of London; and upon archbiſhop Juxon's death, was promoted to the ſee of Canterbury, the 11th of Auguſt, 1663. During the time of the plague in 1665, he continued at Lambeth, when, by his charity, and the ſums he collected by writing to all the biſhops in his province, he preſerved great numbers from periſhing. In December, 1667, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, where he built at his

ſole expence the magnificent theatre, which coſt him upwards of 16,000l. From the time of his being biſhop of London to his death, he expended, in public and private benefactions, and acts of charity, no leſs than 66,000l. Having filled the ſee of Canterbury with great honour and reputation for above fourteen years, he died at Lambeth on the 9th of November 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, and was interred in Croydon church, in Surry. He publiſhed only a ſingle ſermon.

SHENSTONE (William) an elegant poet of the preſent century, was the ſon of a gentleman in Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate. The father, ſenſible of his ſon's extraordinary capacity, ſent him a commoner to Pembroke college, in Oxford, deſigning him for the church; but though he had the moſt awful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he could never be perſuaded to enter into orders. In his private opinions, he adhered to no particular ſect, and hated all religious diſputes. Tenderneſs was his peculiar characteriſtic; he ſhewed it to all who differed from him, and his friends, domeſtics, and poor neighbours, daily experienced the effects of his benevolence. This virtue he frequently carried to ſuch an exceſs as ſeemed to border upon weakneſs; yet, if any of his friends treated him ungenerouſly, he was not eaſily reconciled. On ſuch occaſions, however, he uſed a maxim highly worthy of being obſerved and imitated: "I never (ſaid he) will be a revengeful enemy; but I cannot, it is not in my nature, be half a friend." He was no œconomiſt, for the generoſity of his temper prevented his paying a proper regard to the uſe of money; he exceeded therefore the bounds of his paternal fortune: but, if we conſider the perfect paradiſe into which he had converted his eſtate, the hoſpitality with which he lived, his charities to the indigent, and all out of an eſtate that did not exceed 300l. a year, one ſhould rather wonder that he left any thing behind him, than blame his want of œconomy; yet he left more than ſufficient to pay all his debts, and, by his will, appropriated his whole eſtate for that purpoſe. Though he had a high opinion of many among the fair ſex, he forbore to marry. A paſſion he entertained in his youth was with difficulty ſurmounted. The lady was the ſubject of that beautiful paſtoral, in four parts, which has been ſo univerſally and ſo juſtly admired; and which, one would have thought, muſt have ſoftened the proudeſt and moſt obdurate heart. His works have been publiſhed by Mr. Robert Dodſley, in three volumes, octavo. The firſt volume contains his poetical works, which are diſtinguiſhed by their ſimplicity and elegance; the ſecond his proſe works, and the third his letters, &c.

SHERIDAN (Dr. Thomas) a famous clergyman and poet, was born in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, in the year 1685. His father kept a public houſe, and a gentleman, who had a particular regard for him, obſerving his ſon give indications of a genius above the common ſtandard, ſent him to Dublin college, and contributed towards finiſhing his education there. He received great encouragement at his ſetting out in life, his agreeable humour and unreſerved pleaſantry introducing him to the acquaintance, and eſtabliſhing him in the eſteem of the wits of that age. He obtained a ſmall eſtate in right of his wife, of about 40l. a year, and this enabled him to ſet up a ſchool in Dublin, which produced a very conſiderable income; for he was deeply verſed in the Greek and Roman languages, their cuſtoms and antiquities. He took care of the morality of

of his ſcholars, whom he ſent to the univerſity remarkably well founded in all kinds of claſſical learning, and not ill inſtructed in the duties of life. He conſidered dean Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as his friend, but it was a friend who loved to diſplay his wit upon him, and held him in a kind of bondage. Though Dr. Sheridan was naturally one of the moſt peaceable and inoffenſive men alive, he was, ſays lord Orrery, in a continual ſtate of war with the minor poets, and was perpetually letting off ſquibs, rockets, and all ſorts of little fireworks from the preſs, by which means he offended many perſons, who, though they ſtood in awe of Swift, held Sheridan in defiance, and often giving him flaſh for flaſh, in the ſtyle of Mr. Bayes, ſometimes ſinged his feathers. Dr. Sheridan, among his virtues, could not number œconomy; on the contrary, he was remarkable for his profuſion and extravagance, which expoſed him to ſuch inconveniences, that he was obliged to mortgage all he had. His ſchool declined, and one fatal moment effected his ruin. On his late majeſty's birth-day, the doctor having occaſion to preach, choſe for his text the following words, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof:" for this offence he loſt his living; and this ill-ſtarred, good-natured, improvident man returned to Dublin, unhinged from all favour at court, and even baniſhed from the caſtle; but ſtill he remained a punſter, a quibbler, a fidler, and a wit. Not a day paſſed without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. His pen and his fiddle-ſtick were in continual motion. He at length found, however, that there are too many who can reliſh a man's humour, who can have no quick ſenſe of his misfortunes. In the midſt of his diſtreſſes, when the demands of his creditors obliged him to ſeek a retirement, he went to dean Swift and ſolicited a lodging for a few days, till, by a proper compoſition, he might be reſtored to his freedom. The dean retired early to reſt, but the doctor, who, though fatigued, was not inclinable to go ſo ſoon to bed, ſent the ſervant to the dean, deſiring the key of the cellar, that he might have a bottle of wine; when Swift, being in one of his odd humours, anſwered that he had promiſed to find him a lodging, but not ſupply him with wine, and refuſed the key. The doctor, thunderſtruck at this inhoſpitable treatment, burſt into tears, quitted the houſe, and never after repeated the viſit. Dr. Sheridan died in 1738, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He wrote a proſe tranſlation of Perſius, to which he added a collection of the beſt notes of the editors of that intricate ſatyriſt, together with many judicious notes of his own. One of the volumes of Swift's Miſcellanies conſiſts almoſt entirely of letters between the dean and Dr. Sheridan.

SHERLOCK (Dr. WILLIAM) a learned Engliſh divine, was born in Southwark in the year 1641, and educated at Eton ſchool, whence he was removed to Peterhouſe, in Cambridge. In 1669 he became rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, London; in 1680, took the degree of doctor of divinity; and, in 1681, was collated to the prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. He was alſo choſen maſter of the Temple, and had the rectory of Therfield, in Hertfordſhire. After the Revolution, he was ſuſpended from his preferments, for refuſing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, but at laſt took them, and publicly juſtified what he had done, on which he was ſeverely libelled by thoſe from whom he had withdrawn himſelf. His vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity alſo engaged him in a warm controverſy with Dr. South and others. In 1691 he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's. He died at Hampſtead, in Middleſex, on the 19th of

of June, 1707, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Biſhop Burnet tells us, "he was a clear, polite, and ſtrong writer, but apt to aſſume too much to himſelf, and to treat his adverſaries with contempt." His writings are very numerous; among theſe are, 1. A Diſcourſe concerning the Knowledge of Jeſus Chriſt, againſt Dr. Owen: 2. Several pieces againſt the papiſts, the Socinians, and Diſſenters: 3. A practical Treatiſe on Death, which is greatly eſteemed: 4. A practical Diſcourſe on the future Judgment, &c.

SHERLOCK (THOMAS) biſhop of London, was the ſon of the former, and was born in 1678. He ſtudied at Eton college, and at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He early diſcovered great parts, with deep and extenſive learning. Upon the reſignation of his father, in 1704, he was made maſter of the Temple; and it is remarkable, that this maſterſhip was held ſucceſſively by father and ſon for above ſeventy years. Young as he was, when he attained to this ſtation, he acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner as not only ſilenced the clamours of his enemies, but even exceeded the expectations of his friends. In 1714 he was advanced to the maſterſhip of Catharine-hall, Cambridge; and having obtained the deanery of Chicheſter about two years after, he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf as a polemical writer in the Bangorian controverſy, and was at the head of the oppoſition againſt Dr. Hoadley, then biſhop of Bangor; during which conteſt he publiſhed a great number of pieces. One of the principal is a Vindication of the Corporation and Teſt Acts, in anſwer to the biſhop of Bangor's Reaſons for their Repeal. The biſhop anſwered him in a piece, entitled, The common Rights of Subjects defended; and Dr. Sherlock replied in a ſmall pamphlet, entitled, The true Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Teſt Acts aſſerted.

At length Mr. Collins, the celebrated freethinker, publiſhing a Diſcourſe of the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion, occaſioned a great number of pieces being written on the uſe and intent of prophecy; and though Dr. Sherlock did not enter directly into the controverſy, he publiſhed ſix diſcourſes under the title of The Uſe and Intent of Prophecy in the ſeveral Ages of the World. Theſe diſcourſes have been much admired. In 1728 he was made biſhop of Bangor, and, in 1734, was tranſlated to the ſee of Saliſbury. Upon the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was offered the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, but declined accepting of it, on account of his ill ſtate of health; yet recovering in a good degree, he the next year ſucceeded Dr. Gibſon in the ſee of London, which he enjoyed till his death. He likewiſe continued to hold, along with this high dignity, the maſterſhip of the Temple, chiefly in compliance with the requeſt of the two honourable ſocieties, who were unwilling to part with him: but he at laſt reſigned in 1753. Towards the latter end of his life, he was afflicted with a terrible malady, which deprived him firſt almoſt of the uſe of his limbs, and then of his ſpeech; but, in this weak ſtate of body, the powers of his mind ſtill remained unimpaired; and he publiſhed, in 1755, a volume of his ſermons, which were followed the next year by four volumes more. This learned and pious divine died on the 18th of July, 1761, in the 84th year of his age.

His ſkill in the civil and canon law was very conſiderable; he was alſo well verſed in the common law of England, and this gave him great influence in all cauſes where the church was concerned, as knowing what it had

to

to claim from its conſtitutions and canons, and what from the common law of the land. Beſides the above works, he publiſhed ſeveral others, particularly an ingenious piece entitled The Trial of the Witneſſes of the Reſurrection. He left to Catherine Hall, in Cambridge, his valuable library, with ſeveral thouſand pounds for founding a librarian's place and a ſcholarſhip.

SHIRLEY (James) an eminent dramatic poet, was born at London in 1594; and was inſtructed in grammar-learning at Merchant-Taylors ſchool. Thence he removed to St. John's college in Oxford, where Dr. Laud, then preſident of that college, conceived a great affection for him, on account of his excellent parts; yet would often tell him, as Mr. Wood relates, "that he was an unfit perſon to take the ſacred function upon him, and ſhould never have his conſent;" becauſe Mr. Shirley had a large mole on his left cheek, which ſome eſteemed a deformity. Leaving Oxford without a degree, he went to Cambridge, where it is preſumed he took the degrees in arts; for he ſoon after entered into holy orders, and had a cure at or near St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire. In the mean time becoming unſettled in his principles, he changed his religion for that of Rome, quitted his living, and ſet up a grammar-ſchool in the town of St. Alban's; but he ſoon grew tired of that employment, and going to London, applied himſelf to the writing of plays, by which he not only gained a comfortable livelihood, but alſo the patronage of ſome perſons of quality, particularly of Henrietta Maria, queen to king Charles I. On the breaking out of the great rebellion, he entered into the ſervice of William Cavendiſh, earl of Newcaſtle, whom he attended in the field, till the decline of the king's cauſe: he then retired to London, where, as the acting of plays was prohibited, he found himſelf obliged to return to his former occupation of ſchoolmaſter, which he exerciſed in White-Friars with ſome degree of reputation and ſucceſs. In September, 1666, being forced by the great fire to leave his houſe near Fleet-ſtreet, and to retire into the pariſh of St. Giles's in the Fields, he and his ſecond wife Frances were ſo affected by their loſs and terror, that they both died within the ſpace of twenty-four hours, in October following, and were interred in the ſame grave in St. Giles's church-yard.

Mr. Shirley was the author of thirty-ſeven dramatic pieces, ſome of which were acted with great applauſe; he alſo wrote a volume of poems, and three tracts relating to grammar. Mr. Wood tells us, that "he was the moſt noted dramatic poet of his time;" and Mr. Langbaine repreſents him as "one of ſuch incomparable parts, that he was the chief of the ſecond-rate poets, and by ſome thought even equal to Fletcher himſelf."

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudesley) a gallant ſea-officer, was born at a village near Clay, in Norfolk, about the year 1650. His parents being in low circumſtances, he was put apprentice to ſome mechanic trade; and, as it is generally ſaid, to that of a ſhoe-maker. He was engaged in this employment for ſeveral years, though he is ſaid early to have diſcovered a ſtrong inclination for the ſea; and happening to be ſent upon ſome buſineſs to one of the maritime towns upon the Norfolk coaſt, the ſight of the ſhipping, &c. fired his fancy to ſuch a degree, that he never ceaſed his importunities to his parents to let him try his fortune in the navy, till he had obtained their conſent. He went to ſea as a cabin-boy to Sir John Narborough, to whom he greatly

recommended himſelf, and thereby laid the foundation of his future eminence. Sir John ordered him to be thoroughly inſtructed in navigation, and in every requiſite neceſſary to conſtitute a complete ſeaman, and at length procured him a lieutenant's commiſſion. He was in this rank at the cloſe of the ſecond Dutch war, when our trade to the Levant being diſtreſſed by the corſairs of Tripoli and Algiers, a ſquadron was ſent out to ſuppreſs their inſolence, under the command of Sir John Narborough; who, arriving before Tripoli in the ſpring of the year 1675, found every thing ready to give him a warm reception. The Algerines, on his firſt appearance, drew up their ſhips of war under the cannon of their mole; and the pirates of Tripoli, following the example of their confederates, had brought their ſhips under the walls of their town, and the artillery of a fort that commanded the harbour. The apparent ſtrength of the enemy, joined to the tenor of Sir John's inſtructions, by which he was directed to try negociation rather than force, determined him to ſend a perſon in whom he could confide to the dey of Tripoli, to propoſe an accommodation, upon receiving ſatisfaction for what was paſt, and ſecurity for the future. And the admiral pitched upon lieutenant Shovel, who attended this expedition, to carry the meſſage. Accordingly he went on ſhore, and delivered it with great ſpirit. But the dey, deſpiſing his youth, treated him in a diſreſpectful manner, and ſent him back with an indefinite anſwer. Mr. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with ſome remarks he had made on ſhore. Sir John ſent him back with another meſſage, and furniſhed him with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and obſervations. The dey's behaviour the ſecond time was worſe than the former; but Mr. Shovel bore it with patience, and made uſe of it as an excuſe for ſtaying ſome time longer on ſhore. When he returned, he aſſured the admiral, that it was very practicable to burn the ſhips in the harbour, notwithſtanding their lines and forts. Accordingly, in the night of the 4th of March, lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combuſtible matter, boldly entered the harbour, and deſtroyed the enemy's ſhips. This intrepid action ſtruck the Tripolines with amazement, and made them inſtantly ſue for peace. Sir John Narborough gave ſo honourable an account to the king of Mr. Shovel's courage and conduct in this action, that the next year he was rewarded with the command of the Sapphire, a fifth rate; whence he was ſoon after removed to the James Galley, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of Charles II. He was known to be no friend to the arbitrary proceedings of James II. however, that prince preferred him to the command of the Dover, a fourth rate. He accepted the commiſſion, without changing his principles; and at the Revolution, joining heartily with the new government, he was very active in the ſervice. He commanded the Edgar, a third rate, at the battle of Bantry-Bay, in 1689; where he gave ſuch ſignal proofs of valour and conduct, that king William conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1690 he was made rear-admiral of the Blue, and, as a mark of royal favour, the king delivered him his commiſſion with his own hand. In the ſpring of the year 1692, juſt before his majeſty ſet out for Holland, he appointed Sir Cloudeſley Shovel rear-admiral of the Red, and at the ſame time commander of the ſquadron that was to convoy him thither. On his return from thence, he joined the grand fleet under admiral Ruſſel, and had a great ſhare in the famous victory at La Hogue. In 1693, inſtead of appointing one admiral to command

command the fleet, the king granted a commiſſion to Henry Killigrew, Eſq; Sir Ralph Delaval, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, to execute that office in conjunction. But this proved a bad expedient; for ſome diſagreement between theſe joint admirals is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the deſtruction of the Smyrna fleet, which ſo much diſgraces our annals of this year. However, ſo high an opinion was univerſally entertained of the courage, abilities, and integrity, of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, that no imputation was fixed upon his conduct. In 1694, Sir Cloudeſley commanded, as vice-admiral of the Red, under lord Berkeley, admiral of the Blue, in the unſucceſsful expedition to Camaret-Bay. Lord Berkeley returning to London in Auguſt, the command of the ſquadron, which conſiſted now only of frigates and ſmall ſhips, devolved upon Sir Cloudeſley, who received expreſs inſtructions to undertake the bombardment of Dunkirk, at all events. Accordingly he attempted it, though without any good effect, through the fault of the engineer; who probably, for want of ſufficient intelligence of the preparations which the French had made againſt this deſign, had promiſed more than either he or any other man could perform. Sir Cloudeſley, however, took care to demonſtrate from his conduct that no fault lay in him; for he went with a boat within the enemy's works, and ſo became an eye-witneſs of the impoſſibility of doing what his orders directed to be done: and, therefore, on his coming home, he was perfectly well received, and conſidered as a man who would command ſucceſs where it was poſſible, and omit nothing in his power where it was not. The remainder of this war was carried on at ſea, chiefly by bombarding the towns and forts on the French coaſt; in which Sir Cloudeſley Shovel had his ſhare: and after the peace of Ryſwick, he was always conſulted by his majeſty, when maritime affairs came under conſideration.

In 1704 Sir George Rooke commanded the grand fleet in the Mediterranean; to reinforce which, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was ſent with a powerful ſquadron. He joined the fleet in the middle of June, and was very inſtrumental in the ſucceſs that followed. He aſſiſted in the reduction of Gibraltar, and had a conſiderable ſhare in the action off Malaga; in which he behaved with the utmoſt bravery, and ſhewed himſelf to be a moſt able ſeaman. In 1705, being made rear-admiral of England, and admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, he was commiſſioned to act jointly with the earl of Peterborough, as admiral of the fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean. They ſailed from St. Helen's in the latter end of May, and on the 22d of June arrived at Liſbon, where they were joined by Sir John Leake and the Dutch admiral Allemonde. From thence they proceeded to the bay of Altea, and there took in king Charles III. of Spain, who preſſing the earl of Peterborough to make an immediate attempt on the city of Barcelona, and the province of Catalonia, where he was aſſured the people were well affected to him, the propoſal was agreed to: the fleet ſailed to Barcelona in the middle of Auguſt; and the ſiege being undertaken, the city ſurrendered on the 4th of October. It is obſerved by Dr. Campbell, that there never was an admiral in a more untoward ſituation than Sir Cloudeſley Shovel found himſelf in when the ſiege of Barcelona was undertaken. The ſcheme itſelf appeared very impracticable; the land officers were divided in their opinions; the prince of Heſſe was not upon converſable terms with the earl of Peterborough; all things neceſſary for the ſiege were, in a manner, wanting, and all hopes of ſupply depended

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on admiral Shovel; who, on this occaſion, gave the moſt ſignal proofs, not only of his vigilance, dexterity, and courage, but of his conſtancy, patience, and zeal for the public ſervice. He furniſhed guns for the batteries, and men to play them; he landed for the uſe of the army almoſt all the military ſtores of the fleet; he not only gave prudent advice himſelf, in all councils of war, but he moderated the heats and reſentments of others; and, in ſhort, was ſo uſeful, ſo ready, and ſo determined in the ſervice, and took ſuch care that every thing he promiſed ſhould be fully and punctually performed, that his preſence and counſels, in a manner, forced the land officers to continue the ſiege, till the place was taken, to the ſurprize of all the world.

After the unſucceſsful attempt upon Toulon in 1707, in which Sir Cloudeſley performed all in his power, he bore away for the ſtreights; and having left part of his fleet at Gibraltar, for the ſecurity of the coaſts of Italy, proceeded on his way home with the remainder, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, five frigates, four fire-ſhips, a ſloop, and a yatcht. On the 22d of October, he came into the Soundings, and in the morning had ninety fathom water. About noon, he lay by; but at ſix in the evening he made ſail again, and ſtood away under his courſes, believing, as it is preſumed, that he ſaw the lights on Scilly; ſoon after which he made ſignals of danger, as ſeveral other ſhips did. Sir George Byng, who was then within leſs than half a mile to the windward of him, ſaw the breaches of the ſea, and ſoon after the rocks, called the Biſhop and his Clerks; upon which the admiral ſtruck, and in two minutes there was nothing more ſeen of him, or his ſhip the Aſſociation. There were near nine hundred perſons on board the admiral's ſhip when ſhe was loſt, and not one of them eſcaped. The chaplain happened to go on board another ſhip that morning, in order to adminiſter the ſacrament to ſome dying people, and thereby his life was ſaved. A ſhip of ſeventy guns, and another of fifty, were loſt at the ſame time. Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's body was thrown aſhore the next day on one of the Scilly iſlands, when ſome fiſhermen took it up, and having ſtolen a valuable emerald ring from the finger, ſtripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purſer of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be Sir Cloudeſley Shovel's, and obliged them to diſcover where they had buried the body; which he took up, and carried in his own ſhip to Portſmouth, whence it was conveyed to London, and interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter-abbey, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory by the queen's direction. The monument was executed in an expenſive manner, but the deſign is exceedingly deficient in point of taſte. It has on it the following inſcription: "Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, knight, rear-admiral of Great Britain; admiral, and commander in chief of the fleet; the juſt rewards of his long and faithful ſervices. He was deſervedly beloved of his country, and eſteemed, though dreaded by the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage. He was ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Toulon, the 22d of October, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age. His fate was lamented by all; but eſpecially the ſea-faring part of the nation, to whom he was a worthy example. His body was flung on the ſhore, and buried with others in the ſands; but being ſoon after taken up, was placed under this monument; which his royal miſtreſs has cauſed to be erected, to commemorate his ſteady loyalty, and extraordinary virtues."

SIDNEY

SIDNEY (Sir PHILIP) one of the greateſt men of his time, was the ſon of Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, and was born (as is ſuppoſed) at Penſhurſt in Kent, the 29th of November, 1554. After being initiated in grammar-learning at a ſchool in Shrewſbury, he was ſent, when very young, to Chriſt-Church College in Oxford, where he continued till he was about ſeventeen years of age, and made an extraordinary progreſs in literature. Upon leaving the univerſity, he travelled into foreign countries, and was at Paris in 1572, at the time of the dreadful maſſacre of the Proteſtants there; and on this occaſion he fled with other Engliſhmen to the houſe of Sir Francis Walſingham, then ambaſſador from queen Elizabeth to the court of France. He afterwards viſited many parts of Germany, Hungary, and Italy, and returned to England in 1575. The earl of Leiceſter, who was his uncle, then introduced him at court, and he became one of the queen's favourites. In 1576, when not above one and twenty years old, he was ſent by her majeſty to congratulate Rodolphus II. upon his acceſſion to the imperial throne. He was alſo entruſted with ſome other private commiſſions of more importance, all which he executed greatly to the ſatisfaction of the queen. In his return from this ambaſſy, he went to pay his compliments to Don John of Auſtria, then vice-roy in the Low-Countries for the king of Spain. Don John is ſaid to have been the proudeſt man of his time, haughty and imperious in his behaviour, and accuſtomed to treat the ambaſſadors who came to his court with great inſolence and ſuperiority. At firſt, therefore, he paid but little reſpect to Sidney, on account of his youth, and ſeeming inexperience. But having had occaſion to hear him talk, and give ſome account of the manners of every court where he had been, he was ſo ſtruck with the juſtneſs and acuteneſs of his obſervations, and the vivacity and gracefulneſs of his manner, that he ever after treated him with great familiarity, and paid him more reſpect in his private character, than he did to any ambaſſador from whatever court.

In 1579, when a marriage was in agitation betwixt queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou, Mr. Sidney took the liberty of writing a long letter to her majeſty, to diſſuade her from the propoſed match; which was written with unuſual elegance of expreſſion, and much force of reaſoning, and in which he diſplayed a great compaſs of knowledge. It was ſome time after this, that a violent diſpute happened between Mr. Sidney and Edward Vere earl of Oxford, of which the following account is given. One day as Mr. Sidney was playing at tennis, the earl of Oxford came into the court, and wanted the other to give place to him, and depart; "forgetting to entreat that (ſays lord Brook) which he could not legally command.*" Mr. Sidney not complying, the earl began to expoſtulate more roughly, and at laſt commanded Mr. Sidney and his companion to quit the court. Sidney thereupon calmly anſwered, "that if his lordſhip had been pleaſed to expreſs his deſire in milder terms, perhaps he might have led out thoſe, that he ſhould now find would not be driven out." This anſwer blowing up the earl into a flame, he called Sidney a puppy, who thereupon gave his lordſhip the lye. A crowd gathering about, Mr. Sidney, with ſome ſharp words, retired abruptly out of the tennis-court; but the earl proſecuted his diverſion. Mr. Sidney, however, expected ſatisfaction, and ſent a gentle-

* Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, by Sir Fulk Greville, lord Brook.

man upon that errand to the earl; who reſolved to give his young antagoniſt a challenge. In the mean time the affair having taken air, the privy council interpoſed, and endeavoured to reconcile them; but in vain. The queen, therefore, undertook that taſk, and repreſented to Mr. Sidney "the difference in degree between earls and gentlemen; the reſpect inferiors owed to their ſuperiors; and the neceſſity there was that princes ſhould maintain the honour of thoſe upon whom they conferred titles and dignities, as degrees deſcending between the people's licentiouſneſs, and the anointed ſovereignty of crowns," &c. To which Mr. Sidney replied, with all due reverence, "That place was never intended for privilege to wrong; witneſs her majeſty herſelf, who, how ſovereign ſoever ſhe were by throne, birth, education, and nature, yet was ſhe content to caſt her own affections into the ſame moulds her ſubjects did, and govern all her rights by their laws. Again, he beſought her majeſty to conſider, that although the earl of Oxford were a great lord by birth, alliance, and favour, yet he was no lord over him; and therefore the difference of degrees between freemen could not challenge any other homage than precedency."

It does not appear that any farther ill conſequences aroſe from this quarrel, only Mr. Sidney about this time retired from court in diſguſt; and it was during this retirement that he is ſuppoſed to have written his celebrated romance, called Arcadia. In 1581 he aſſiſted at the royal tournament that was exhibited for the entertainment of the duke of Anjou and his train; and upon that prince's departure from England, he attended him to Antwerp with his uncle the earl of Leiceſter and many other perſons of rank. In 1583 he was knighted by the queen; and the ſame year he married the only daughter of ſecretary Walſingham. In 1585 he projected an expedition to America, without the knowledge and conſent of the queen, or of his own relations. In this ſcheme he was to have been joined by Sir Francis Drake: but when he had reached Plymouth, and was ready to embark, the queen, unwilling to riſk a perſon of his worth in an enterprize of ſo hazardous a nature, ſent meſſengers to command him to return back to court; or, if he did not readily comply, to ſtop the whole fleet. He found means, however, to cauſe the meſſengers to be intercepted upon the road, and their letters forcibly taken from them by two ſoldiers, diſguiſed as ſailors; but the queen thereupon ſent her royal command to him by a peer of the realm, that he ſhould abſolutely relinquiſh his deſign. At his return to court, he was appointed governor of Fluſhing, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the Dutch to queen Elizabeth; and alſo general of the horſe under the earl of Leiceſter. And ſoon after his arrival in the Low-Countries, in 1586, he, together with Grave Maurice, ſon to the prince of Orange, entered Flanders, and took Axel by ſurpriſe. He next made a fruitleſs attempt upon Gravelines; and in the battle of Zutphen, fought on the 22d of September, diſplayed the moſt undaunted courage. "This gentleman (ſays Mr. Guthrie), in that day of wonders, performed ſuch actions as give credibility to thoſe of the braveſt heroes he has deſcribed in his incomparable Arcadia." But this engagement proved fatal to Sir Philip Sidney. He had two horſes killed under him, and was mounting a third, when he was dangerouſly wounded with a muſket-ſhot, which broke the bone of his thigh. "The horſe he rode upon (ſays lord Brook) was rather furiouſly choleric than bravely proud, and ſo forced him to forſake the field, but not his back, as the nobleſt and fitteſt bier to carry a martial commander to his grave." He rode back

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to the camp about a mile and half on horſeback; and in his progreſs paſſing along by the reſt of the army, and being faint with exceſs of bleeding, he called for drink, which was preſently brought him. But as he was lifting the bottle to his mouth, he ſaw a poor ſoldier carried along, who had been wounded at the ſame time, and who wiſhfully caſt up his eyes at the bottle; whereupon the gallant, generous, heroic Sidney, regardleſs of his own ſufferings, and compaſſionating the anguiſh of the wounded ſoldier, took the bottle from his own mouth before he had drank, and delivered it to the other, ſaying, "Thy neceſſity is yet greater than mine." And when he had pledged the ſoldier, he was ſoon after carried to Arnheim, where the principal ſurgeons of the camp attended him. For about ſixteen days there were great hopes of his recovery; but the ball not being extracted, and a mortification enſuing, he prepared himſelf for death with the utmoſt piety and fortitude. And having made his will, and ſettled his affairs, he took leave of his brother, Sir Robert Sidney, in theſe words: "My dear, much-loved brother, love my memory; cheriſh my friends; their fidelity to me may aſſure you that they are honeſt: but, above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator; in me beholding the end of this world, with all her vanities!" He expired on the 16th of October, 1586, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age. The ſtates of Zealand requeſted of queen Elizabeth, that they might have the honour of burying him: but their requeſt was not granted; for the queen, in conſideration of his great merit and accompliſhments, gave orders that he ſhould be buried at her own expence. Whereupon his body was brought from Arnheim to Fluſhing; and having remained there eight days, was put on board a veſſel, with all military honours, on the 1ſt of November, and ſoon after landed at the Tower-wharf. Being conveyed to the Minories, it lay there in ſtate a conſiderable time; and on the 16th of February, his funeral was ſolemnized with great pomp in St. Paul's cathedral. The univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge compoſed verſes to his memory; and James king of Scotland honoured him with an epitaph of his own compoſition.

Sir Philip Sidney, though a young man when he died, was famous throughout all Europe. In 1580, upon the death of the king of Portugal, the Spaniards having ſeized that kingdom, Don Antonio, the chief claimant of the Portugueſe crown, applied to Sir Philip Sidney for his aſſiſtance. And Sir Robert Naunton tells us, that he was in election for the kingdom of Poland; and that the queen refuſed to further Sir Philip's promotion to this high dignity, "not out of emulation, but out of fear to loſe the jewel of his time."

Encomiums and praiſes have been laviſhed upon Sir Philip Sidney with rather too liberal a hand; but it is nevertheleſs certain, that he was a man of great merit. He poſſeſſed the moſt heroic valour, his conduct was virtuous, and he had a noble and generous mind; and his other qualities were adorned with elegant erudition, and the moſt accompliſhed manners. He was a great encourager of genius and learning; and, in particular, was a generous patron of Edmund Spencer. It is ſaid that Sir Philip, ſome hours before his death, enjoined an intimate friend to commit his writings to the flames. But his friend did not follow his directions; and therefore ſeveral of his pieces have been publiſhed. His moſt celebrated work is his romance, entitled Arcadia, which

which was dedicated to his ſiſter Mary * counteſs of Pembroke. It has paſſed through fourteen editions, and been tranſlated into French, Dutch, and other languages. Some ſmaller productions of his pen, both in verſe and proſe, have been likewiſe communicated to the public; and particularly in 1595, An Apology for Poetry, in proſe, which ſome have eſteemed his beſt performance.

SIDNEY (ALGERNON) ſtyled by Thomſon the Britiſh Caſſius, was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Robert Sidney earl of Leiceſter, by Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland. During the civil war he adhered to the intereſt of the parliament, in whoſe army he ſerved as colonel, under Sir Thomas Fairfax. In 1646, his elder brother, the lord viſcount Liſle, being appointed lieutenant-general of Ireland, and commander of the forces there, made him colonel of a regiment of horſe: he alſo became lieutenant-general of the horſe in that kingdom, and governor of Dublin. Returning to England the year following, he received the thanks of the houſe of commons for his good ſervices in Ireland, and was afterwards made governor of Dover. In 1648 he was nominated one of the members of the high court of juſtice, appointed to try king Charles I. and it is ſaid, that he actually ſat upon the bench as one of that monarch's judges, though he was not preſent when ſentence was paſſed, nor did he ſign the warrant for his execution. He was a man of a philoſophic turn of mind, had ſeen much of the abuſe of kingly power, and was apprehenſive of much more. Hence he became as zealous a republican, from ſpeculation and principle, as others were from animoſity and faction.

As Mr. Sidney was not only a warm, but a conſiſtent friend to the cauſe of liberty, he refuſed to act under Oliver Cromwell, when he arbitrarily aſſumed the government, contrary to the principles which he had originally avowed. In June 1659, after the death of that uſurper, he was commiſſioned, together with Sir Robert Honeywood and Mr. Thomas Boone, to go to the Sound, in order to mediate a peace between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. At the Reſtoration, he would not perſonally accept of the indemnity then granted to the nation in general, but continued abroad till the year 1677, when he returned to England, and obtained from the king a particular pardon. Notwithſtanding this indulgence, he joined the popular party, and entered into cabals for reſtraining the exorbitancies of the crown. In 1683 he was charged with being concerned in the Rye-houſe plot, and on the 21ſt of November was brought to his trial in the court of King's-Bench, before the lord chief juſtice Jefferies. Lord Howard, a nobleman of an infamous character,

* This lady was a lover of the muſes, an encourager of polite literature, and a woman of fine accompliſhments. She tranſlated a tragedy from the French, entitled, Antonius. She died at London in 1621, and was buried in the cathedral church of Saliſbury. Ben Johnſon wrote the following epitaph on her:

"Underneath this ſable hearſe
"Lies the ſubject of all verſe;
"Sidney's ſiſter, Pembroke's mother;
"Death! e're thou haſt kill'd another,
"Learn'd and fair, and good as ſhe,
"Time ſhall throw his dart at thee."

Was

was the only witneſs that appeared againſt him: but the proſecutors produced ſome Diſcourſes on Government, found among Mr. Sidney's papers, and affirmed that theſe were equivalent to another evidence. They were written in defence of liberty, maintaining the original contract upon which government was raiſed, and from which all power was derived; the lawfulneſs of reſiſtance, in caſe of tyranny and oppreſſion; and the maxim of preferring a republic to the adminiſtration of a ſingle perſon. Theſe papers appeared to have been written ſome years before. They could neither prove them to be in his hand-writing, nor that he had ever communicated them to any perſon upon earth; and he obſerved, in his own defence, that in a charge of treaſon the law abſolutely required two living witneſſes. But all his arguments were urged without effect; a jury had been packed for his trial, and he was found guilty of high treaſon. The injuſtice of the proceedings againſt him was univerſally condemned: however, he could obtain no other favour than that of having his ſentence changed into beheading. He was executed on the 7th of December, 1683. Biſhop Burnet ſays, "In his impriſonment he ſent for ſome Independent preachers, and expreſſed to them a deep remorſe for his paſt ſins, and great confidence in the mercies of God. And indeed he met death with an unconcernedneſs, that became one who had ſet up Marcus Brutus for his pattern. He was but a very few minutes on the ſcaffold at Tower-hill: he ſpoke little, and prayed very ſhort; and his head was cut off at one blow." His attainder was reverſed in the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary.

"Algernon Sidney (ſays Dr. Burnet) was a man of moſt extraordinary courage, a ſteady man, even to obſtinacy, ſincere, but of a rough and boiſterous temper, that could not bear contradiction. He ſeemed to be a Chriſtian, but in a particular form of his own: he thought it was to be like a divine philoſophy in the mind: but he was againſt all public worſhip, and every thing that looked like a church. He was ſtiff to all republican principles, and ſuch an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy, that he ſet himſelf in a high oppoſition againſt Cromwell, when he was made protector. He had ſtudied the hiſtory of government in all its branches beyond any man I ever knew."

Mr. Sidney's Diſcourſes on Government have been ſeveral times printed; but the moſt elegant and valuable edition is that which was publiſhed in the year 1763, in quarto, which alſo contains his letters, trial, apology, and ſome memoirs of his life. Lord Orrery ſays, that "Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes concerning Government are admirably written, and contain great hiſtorical knowledge, and a remarkable propriety of diction; ſo that his name, in my opinion, ought to be much higher in the temple of literature, than I have hitherto found it placed." And the author of the memoirs of Sidney obſerves, that "his Diſcourſes on Government alone will immortalize his name, and are ſufficient to ſupply the loſs of Cicero's ſix books *de Republica*, which has been ſo much regretted by men of ſenſe and probity. In ſhort, it is one of the nobleſt books that ever the mind of man produced; and we cannot wiſh a greater or more extenſive bleſſing to the world, than that it may be every where read, and its principles univerſally received and propagated."

SIMPSON (Thomas) profeſſor of mathematics in his majeſty's academy at

Woolwich, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, the 20th of August, 1710. His father, who was a weaver, intending to bring him up to his own business, took so little care of his education, that he was only taught to read: but, on the 11th of May, 1724, there happened a great eclipse of the sun, which struck the mind of this youth with an ardent desire to know the reason of it, and to be able to foretell such surprising events. Five or six years after, being at the house of a relation, where he had resided some time, a pedlar and fortune-teller took a lodging at the same house, and got money by telling of fortunes by judicial astrology. Young Simpson, who was now about nineteen years of age, looked upon this man as a prodigy, and endeavoured to ingratiate himself into his favour; while he was no less pleased with the abilities of the young man. The pedlar going to Bristol fair, left in the hands of young Simpson, who had now taught himself to write, an old edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was subjoined a short appendix on algebra, and a book of Partridge, the almanack-maker, on genitures; and these he had perused to such purpose, during his friend's absence, as to excite his amazement on his return. Simpson soon after, by the advice of his friend, made a public profession of casting nativities; and laying aside the business of weaving, soon became the oracle of Bosworth and its environs, so that scarce a courtship advanced to a match, or a bargain to a sale, without previously consulting the infallible Simpson about the consequences. But at length being convinced of the vain foundation and fallacy of his art, he dropped the profession of a fortune-teller, though he found it very lucrative. Being now furnished with a sufficient stock of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary, of which he had afterwards the direction, he came to know that there was still a higher branch of mathematical knowledge, than any he had yet been acquainted with, and this was the method of fluxions; but he was entirely at a loss to discover any English author who had written on the subject, except Mr. Hayes; and that gentleman's work being a folio, and then pretty scarce, he was unable to purchase it. However, an acquaintance lent him Mr. Stone's Fluxions, by means of which, and his own penetrating genius, he was enabled, in a very few years, to compose a much more accurate treatise on that subject, than had ever before appeared in our language.

After his bidding adieu to astrology and its emoluments, he was driven to great hardships to procure subsistence for his family, having married a widow with two children, who soon brought him two more. He therefore came up to London, and for some time worked at his business in Spital-fields, and in his spare hours taught mathematics, which turned to a very good account.

The number of his scholars now increasing, and his abilities becoming publicly known, he put forth proposals for printing, by subscription. A new Treatise of Fluxions, with the Doctrine of Infinite Series; and this work was published in 1737. In 1740 he published a Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance, in quarto; and the same year, a volume of Essays on several curious and useful subjects in speculative and mixed mathematics; and soon after, he received a diploma, by which he was constituted a member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm. In 1742 appeared his Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions, deduced

deduced from general and evident principles, with uſeful tables, ſhewing the value of ſingle and joint lives. This was ſoon followed by an Appendix, containing ſome remarks on a late book on the ſame ſubject; and alſo by a work entitled Mathematical Diſſertations on a variety of Phyſical and Analytical Subjects. His next publication was a Treatiſe of Algebra, wherein the fundamental principles are fully and clearly demonſtrated; to which he added the conſtruction of a great number of geometrical problems, with the method of reſolving them. This work was deſigned for the uſe of young beginners, and was inſcribed to William Jones, eſq. F. R. S.

Through Mr. Jones's intereſt and ſolicitations, Mr. Simpſon was, in 1743, appointed profeſſor of mathematics in the king's academy at Woolwich, and ſoon after was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society, when the preſident and council, in conſideration of his moderate circumſtances, were pleaſed to excuſe his admiſſion fees, and his giving bonds for the ſettled future payments. At the academy, he exerted all his abilities in inſtructing the pupils. In his manner of teaching, he had a peculiar and happy addreſs, a certain dignity and perſpicuity, tempered with ſuch a degree of mildneſs, as engaged the attention, eſteem, and friendſhip of his ſcholars. He therefore acquired great applauſe from his ſuperiors in the diſcharge of his duty. His application and cloſe confinement, however, injured his health. Exerciſe and a proper regimen were preſcribed to him, but to little purpoſe; for his ſpirits ſunk gradually, till he became incapable of performing his duty at the academy. At length his phyſicians adviſed his native air for his recovery, and he ſet out in February, 1761, but was ſo fatigued by his journey, that, upon his arrival at Boſworth, he betook himſelf to his chamber, and grew continually worſe till his death, which happened on the 14th of May that year, in the fifty-firſt year of his age. He left a ſon and daughter, the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery; and the king, at the inſtances of lord Ligonier, in conſideration of Mr. Simpſon's extraordinary merit, was pleaſed to grant a penſion to his widow, with handſome apartments adjoining to the academy.

Beſides the works already mentioned, Mr. Simpſon publiſhed, 1. Elements of Geometry: 2. Trigonometry, plane and ſpherical, with the Conſtruction and Application of Logarithms: 3. Select Exerciſes for young Proficients in the Mathematics; 4. The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, two volumes octavo, in which all the obſcurities and defects in his former work on that ſubject, are removed, and the whole greatly improved: 5. Miſcellaneous Tracts.

SKELTON (John) a laureated poet in the reign of king Henry VIII. was a native of Cumberland, and was educated at the univerſity of Oxford; after which, entering into holy orders, he was made rector of Diſs in Norfolk: but "he was eſteemed (ſays Mr. Wood) more fit for the ſtage, than the pew or pulpit." He is ſaid to have fallen into ſome irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means ſuitable to the clerical character. His poetical talents, however, recommended him at court, and obtained him the poſt of poet-laureat to king Henry VIII. who was pleaſed with his productions. He was eminently learned and ingenious; but licentious, even to ſcurrility, in his ſatires upon ſome of the regular clergy; and even dared to laſh cardinal Wolſey, which occaſioned his taking ſanctuary in Weſtminſter-abbey, under the protection of

John

John Iſlip the abbot. He died there on the 21ſt of June, 1529, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter. Eraſmus ſpeaks very honourably of Skelton, ſtyling him, in an epiſtle to Henry VIII. "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus." His works were reprinted in octavo, in 1736. "It appears by his poem entitled the Crown of Laurel, (ſays Mrs. Cooper) that his performances were very numerous, though ſo few of them remain. In theſe there is a very rich vein of wit, humour, and poetry, though much debaſed by the ruſt of the age he lived in. His ſatires are remarkably broad, open, and ill-bred; the verſe cramped by a very ſhort meaſure, and encumbered with ſuch a profuſion of rhimes, as makes the poet almoſt as ridiculous as thoſe he endeavours to expoſe. In his more ſerious pieces, he is not guilty of this abſurdity, and confines himſelf to a regular ſtanza, according to the then reigning mode. His Bouge of Court is, in my opinion, a poem of great merit: it abounds with wit, and imagination; and argues him well verſed in human nature, and the manners of that inſinuating place. The allegorical characters are finely deſcribed, and as well ſuſtained."

SLOANE (Sir HANS) baronet, an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt, and founder of the Britiſh Muſeum, was of Scottiſh extraction, and born at Killileagh, in the north of Ireland, the 16th of April, 1660. The firſt bent of his genius he directed to the ſtudy of nature, and this was encouraged by a ſuitable education. He choſe phyſic for his profeſſion, and, to attain a perfect knowledge of its ſeveral branches, repaired to London, where he attended all the public lectures of anatomy and medicine, learned chemiſtry, and ſtudied botany in Chelſea garden. His turn to natural hiſtory introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray, which he carefully cultivated by communicating to them all his curious or uſeful obſervations. After ſtaying four years in London, he went to Paris, where he attended the hoſpitals, and heard the lectures of Tournefort, du Verney, and other eminent maſters. He then went to Montpellier, and having ſpent a year there in collecting plants, travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view, and in 1684 returned to London, when he tranſmitted to Mr. Ray a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which that ingenious naturaliſt has deſcribed, with proper acknowledgements, in his Hiſtoria Plantarum. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner to practice. Soon after, he was choſen a fellow of the Royal Society and of the college of Phyſicians. But his deſire of making new diſcoveries in the productions of nature, induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of phyſician to Chriſtopher, duke of Albemarle, governor of that iſland; and though he ſtaid there but fifteen months, he brought from thence ſuch a variety of plants, as greatly ſurpriſed Mr. Ray, who did not think there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies. He now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and on the firſt vacancy was choſen phyſician to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital; when he applied the money which he received from his appointment to the relief of thoſe who were the greateſt objects of compaſſion in the hoſpital, being unwilling to enrich himſelf by the gains he made of giving health to the poor. In 1693 he was choſen ſecretary to the Royal Society, and immediately revived the publication of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, which had been omitted for ſome

ſome time; and he continued to be the editor of them till the year 1712. As in his earlieſt days he had been fond of natural knowledge, he enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature; and this received a great augmentation by a bequeſt of William Courten, eſq. who had employed the greateſt part of his time and fortune in collecting curioſities.

The ſenſe which the public entertained of this learned phyſician's merit, evidently appears by the honours conferred upon him: he was created a baronet by king George I. choſen a member of the Royal Academy at Paris, preſident of the College of Phyſicians, and, on the death of Sir Iſaac Newton, preſident of the Royal Society. He was the firſt in England who introduced the uſe of the bark into general practice, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other diſtempers, particularly in nervous diſorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His efficacious receipt for diſeaſes in the eyes, and his remedy for the bite of a mad dog, are well known, and warranted by ſucceſs. Having faithfully diſcharged the reſpective duties of the places he enjoyed, he retired in 1740, at eighty years of age, to Chelſea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-ſpent life. Here he continued to receive the viſits of perſons of diſtinction, and of learned foreigners; and admittance was never refuſed to the poor who came to conſult him concerning their health. At the age of ſixteen he had been ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always ſubject to it; yet by his ſobriety, temperance, and moderation, with the occaſional uſe of the bark, he protracted his life to a great length, without even feeling the infirmities of old age; and, after a ſhort illneſs of three days, died on the 11th of January, 1752, in his ninety ſecond year. In his perſon he was tall and well proportioned, in his manners eaſy and engaging, and in his converſation ſprightly and agreeable. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and a governor of almoſt every hoſpital about London, to each of which he gave one hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a more conſiderable ſum. He zealouſly promoted every deſign that had for its object the public good. He laid the plan of a diſpenſatory, where the poor might be furniſhed with proper medicines at prime coſt, which, by the aſſiſtance of the college of phyſicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the apothecaries company the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelſea, in the center of which is a ſtatue of him in marble, admirably executed by Ryſbrack. In 1732 he exerted himſelf in promoting the eſtabliſhment of the colony in Georgia; in 1739 of the Foundling-hoſpital, and formed the plan for bringing up the children. His noble cabinet of curioſities he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds ſhould be paid to his family; and alſo his library, conſiſting of above 50,000 volumes, 347 of which were illuſtrated with cuts coloured from nature, and 3566 were in manuſcript. He wrote the Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, in two volumes folio: this elaborate work (ſays Dr. Friend) greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the Materia Medica.

SMALRIDGE (Dr. George) an Engliſh prelate and very elegant writer, was born of a good family at Litchfield in Staffordſhire, and educated in grammar-learning at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his excellent parts, and his inclination for the belles lettres. Here it was that he

wrote, at the requeſt of Elias Aſhmole, eſq. two elegies, one in Latin, the other in Engliſh, upon the death of William Lilly the aſtrologer. In 1682 he was removed to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, where in due time he took both the degrees in arts and divinity. He gave an early ſpecimen of his abilities and learning, by publiſhing, in 1687, Animadverſions on a Piece upon Church-Government; and, in 1689, a Latin poem of his made its appearance, entitled, *Auctio Daviſiana Oxonii habita per Gul. Cooper & Edw. Millington Bibliopolas Londinenſes.* Having taken orders, he in 1693 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Litchfield; after which he was choſen miniſter of the new chapel in Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter. Soon after, he was made canon of Chriſt-church, Oxford, and then dean of Carliſle. In 1713 he was promoted to the deanery of Chriſt-church, and, in the enſuing year, to the biſhopric of Briſtol. Upon the acceſſion of king George I. he was appointed lord high almoner to his majeſty; but refuſing to concur with the other biſhops in ſigning the declaration againſt the rebellion in 1715, he was deprived of that employment. His death happened on the 27th of September, 1719. Sixty of his ſermons were publiſhed in 1724, in one volume folio: they ſhew the polite ſcholar, and the man of ſenſe. His Latin ſpeech at the preſenting Dr. Atterbury as prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, has been likewiſe printed.

SMITH (EDMUND) an ingenious Engliſh poet, was the only ſon of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant, by a daughter of baron Lechmere, and was born in 1668. His father meeting with misfortunes that were ſoon followed by his death, occaſioned the ſon's being left young to the care of Mr. Smith, who having married his father's ſiſter, treated him with as much tenderneſs as if he had been his own child, and placed him at Weſtminſter-ſchool, under the care of Dr. Buſby. After the death of his generous guardian, whoſe name he from gratitude thought proper to aſſume, he was removed to Chriſt-church, Oxford, and was there handſomely maintained by his aunt till her death. Some time before his leaving Chriſt-church, his mother ſent for him to Worceſter, and, to wipe off the aſperſions that ſome had ignorantly caſt on his birth, acknowledged him her legitimate ſon. He paſſed through the exerciſes of the college and univerſity with great applauſe: he was well verſed in all the Greek and Latin claſſics, and carefully compared with them the moſt valuable works in the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh, and Italian languages; for he conſidered the ancients and moderns not as rivals for fame, but as architects who built upon the ſame plan. His tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted in 1707, when the polite world were ſo much engroſſed by the Italian opera, that ſenſe was ſacrificed to ſound, and on this account Mr. Addiſon did our poet the honour to write the prologue, in order to rally the vitiated taſte of the public. This admired tragedy, with a poem to the memory of Mr. John Philips, his moſt intimate friend, three or four odes, and a Latin oration ſpoken publicly at Oxford, were publiſhed after his death in 1719, under the name of his Works. Mr. Smith, although he was endowed with many ſhining qualities, had ſome defects in his conduct, one of which was his extreme careleſſneſs in point of dreſs; which ſingularity procured him the name of Captain Ragg; yet his perſon was ſo well formed, that this could not render it diſagreeable; whence the fair ſex, by whom he was admired, uſed to call him the handſome ſloven. Upon the whole, he was a good-natured man, a finiſhed ſcholar, a great poet, and a diſcerning critic.

tic. He died in 1710, in the forty-ſecond year of his age, at the ſeat of George Ducket, eſq. in Wiltſhire.

SOMERS (JOHN, lord) chancellor of England, one of the moſt learned lawyers, greateſt ſtateſmen, and moſt diſintereſted patriots, that ever appeared in this kingdom, was deſcended of reputable parents, and born at Worceſter in the year 1652. He ſtudied at Trinity-college in Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle-Temple, London, where he intermixed the ſtudy of the law with that of polite literature. Being ſtrongly attached to the principles of liberty, and zealous to maintain them in their full force and vigour, he wrote a piece entitled The Hiſtory of the Succeſſion to the Crown of England, with a view to favour the attempt made to exclude the duke of York from the throne. In 1681 he had a conſiderable ſhare in a pamphlet called A juſt and modeſt Vindication of the Proceedings of the two laſt Parliaments. In 1688 he was one of the counſel for the ſeven biſhops at their trial; and Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he diſplayed an eloquence on that occaſion, worthy of Athens or Rome, when they produced their moſt finiſhed orators; and an honeſt zeal for liberty, no leſs worthy of thoſe republics, when they produced their moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots." In the convention ſummoned by the prince of Orange, which met on the 22d of January, 1688-9, Mr. Somers repreſented his native city of Worceſter; and was one of the managers for the houſe of commons at a conference with the lords upon the word *Abdicated*.

Soon after the acceſſion of the prince and princeſs of Orange, he was appointed ſolicitor-general, and received the honour of knight-hood. In 1692 he was made attorney-general, and the next year was advanced to the poſt of lord-keeper of the great ſeal. In 1697 he was created baron of Eveſham in the county of Worceſter, and lord high chancellor of England; and for the ſupport of thoſe honours and dignities, his majeſty made him a grant of the manors of Ryegate and Howlegh in Surry, and another grant of 2100l. per annum out of the fee-farm rents. However, in the beginning of the year 1700, he was removed from the poſt of lord chancellor, and the year following was impeached by the commons of high crimes and miſdemeanors, of which he was acquitted upon trial by the houſe of lords. He then retired to a ſtudious courſe of life, and was choſen preſident of the Royal Society, of which he had been long a member. In 1706 he had a principal hand in concluding the treaty of union between England and Scotland. Two years after, he was appointed preſident of the council; but upon the change of the miniſtry in 1710, was diveſted of that employment. In the latter end of queen Anne's reign, his health began to decline, and even his faculties to be impaired; and it was probably owing to this circumſtance, that upon the acceſſion of George I. he had no other poſt than a ſeat at the council-table. He died of an apoplectic fit, the 26th of April, 1716. Mr. Addiſon has drawn his lordſhip's character in a moſt beautiful manner in the Freeholder, and repreſents him as a man of virtue, religion, and humanity, adorned with learning, and bleſt with the moſt ſhining accompliſhments.

Mr. Walpole obſerves of this illuſtrious nobleman, that "he was one of thoſe divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while

while all the reſt is tyranny, corruption, and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the hiſtorians of the laſt age, and it's beſt authors, repreſent him as the moſt incorrupt lawyer, and the honeſteſt ſtateſman, as a maſter-orator, a genius of the fineſt taſte, and as a patriot of the nobleſt and moſt extenſive views; as a man who diſpenſed bleſſings by his life, and planned them for poſterity. He was at once the model of Addiſon, and the touch-ſtone of Swift.----The momentous times in which he lived, gave lord Somers opportunities of diſplaying the extent of his capacity, and the patriotiſm of his heart. The excellent ballance of our conſtitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this lord, who, though impeached by a miſguided houſe of commons, with all the intemperate folly that at times diſgraced the free ſtates of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence, and manifeſt an integrity, which could never have ſhone ſo bright, unleſs it had been juridically aſperſed. In our conſtitution, Ariſtides may be traduced, clamoured againſt, and when matter is wanting, ſummary addreſſes may be propoſed or voted for removing him for ever from the ſervice of the government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a ſhell, which many of them cannot ſign.----It was no inglorious part of this great chancellor's life, that, when removed from the adminiſtration, his labours were ſtill dedicated to the ſervice of the government and of his country. In this ſituation, above all the little prejudices of a profeſſion, for he had no profeſſion but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he ſet himſelf to correct the grievances of the law, and to mend the vocation he had adorned.*"

Lord Somers was not only a munificent patron of learning and learned men, but was alſo himſelf an author. He wrote ſeveral pieces on the ſubject of politics, &c. and tranſlated into Engliſh two of Ovid's Epiſtles, and Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades.

SOMNER (WILLIAM) an eminent antiquarian, was the ſon of William Somner, regiſter of the court of Canterbury, and was born in that city in March 1606. He was educated at the free-ſchool of Canterbury; after which he was placed as clerk to his father, in the eccleſiaſtical courts of that dioceſe, and at length was preferred to a creditable office in thoſe courts by archbiſhop Laud. His leiſure hours he employed in the ſtudy of antiquities, the firſt fruits of which were his Antiquities of Canterbury, publiſhed in the year 1640. This performance gained him a great and deſerved reputation. He afterwards ſtudied the Saxon language, of which he became a moſt accompliſhed maſter: he was alſo a conſiderable proficient in the old Gallic, Iriſh, Scotch, Gothic, Sclavonian, German, and in moſt of the ancient and modern tongues of Europe. He adhered to king Charles I. in the time of his troubles; and when he ſaw him brought to the block, his zeal could no longer contain itſelf, but broke out into an empaſſioned elegy, entitled, The Inſecurity of Princes, conſidered in an occaſional Meditation upon the King's late Sufferings and Death. This was ſoon followed by another poem in defence of that monarch.

Mr. Somner was at length ſolicited by his friends to compile a dictionary

* Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

of

of the Saxon language; and for his ſupport while he was engaged in this laborious work, Roger Spelman, eſq. beſtowed upon him the ſtipend ſettled on the Saxon lecture at Cambridge, founded by his grandfather Sir Henry Spelman. This valuable dictionary was publiſhed at Oxford in 1659. Juſt before the Reſtoration, Mr. Somner was impriſoned in the caſtle of Deal, for endeavouring to procure perſons to petition for a free parliament. In 1660 he was appointed maſter of St. John's Hoſpital in the ſuburbs of Canterbury, and about the ſame time auditor of Chriſt-Church in that city. He died on the 30th of March, 1669, when his books and manuſcripts were purchaſed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Beſides the above-mentioned works, he wrote an excellent treatiſe of Gavel-kind, a treatiſe of the Roman ports and forts in Kent, and ſome other pieces. He was a man of great integrity and ſimplicity of manners: and among his friends and correſpondents were the arch-biſhops Laud and Uſher, Sir Robert Cotton*, Sir William Dugdale, Sir John Marſham, and Elias Aſhmole, eſq.

SOUTHERN (THOMAS) a celebrated dramatic author, was born (according to Mr. Theophilus Cibber's account) at Dublin, in the year of the Reſtoration, and was early educated in the univerſity there. In the eighteenth year of his age he came over to England, and ſettled in the Middle-Temple, London, where, inſtead of ſtudying the law, he applied himſelf to the writing of plays, from which he is ſuppoſed to have drawn a very handſome ſubſiſtance. His firſt tragedy, called the Perſian Prince, or Loyal Brother, was repreſented in 1682, at a time when the tory intereſt was triumphant; and the character of the Loyal Brother was doubtleſs intended to compliment the duke of York, who, after his acceſſion to the throne, rewarded Mr. Southern by giving him a captain's commiſſion, which he enjoyed but a ſhort time. He ſpent the laſt ten years of his life at Weſtminſter, and conſtantly attended the abbey-ſervice; being, it is ſaid, particularly fond of church muſic. He died the 26th of May, 1746, when he was upwards of eighty-five years of age. Dryden entertained a high opinion of our author's abilities, and prefixed a copy of verſes to a comedy of his, called the Wife's Excuſe, acted in 1692. On the night that Southern's Innocent Adultery was firſt performed, which is one of the moſt affecting plays in our language, a gentleman who was preſent took occaſion to aſk Dryden, what was his opinion of Southern's genius; who replied, that he thought him ſuch another poet as Otway. The moſt finiſhed of all his plays is his Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave, which is founded on a true ſtory related by Mrs. Behn in one of her novels. His works have been printed in three volumes duodecimo.

* "Sir ROBERT COTTON (ſays Mr. Granger) was a diſtinguiſhed member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He began to make his curious and valuable collection of manuſcripts in 1588; and, in 1603, received the honour of knighthood. He was often conſulted by the king and the legiſlature in difficult points, relating to ancient cuſtoms and privileges. He wrote a book on duelling, and the life of Henry III. was the collector of the Parliamentary Records, publiſhed by Prynne; and was, to his immortal honour, the founder of the Cotton Library. This is now in the Britiſh Muſeum, and is a moſt valuable augmentation of the literary treaſure of the public. He was the firſt that collected Engliſh coins; and the firſt engravings which we have in that kind of antiquity, were taken from originals in his collection. He died the 6th of May, 1631, at the age of ſixty." *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

SPEED (John) an hiſtorian of great merit, was born at Farrington in Cheſhire, in the year 1552. He was brought up to the buſineſs of a taylor, and was free of the company of merchant-taylors in the city of London. But being by the generoſity of Sir Fulk Greville enabled to proſecute thoſe ſtudies which his inclination led him to, he publiſhed, in 1606, "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain; preſenting an exact Geography of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Iſles adjoining; with the Shires, Hundreds, Cities, and Shire-Towns, within the Kingdom of England, divided and deſcribed by John Speed." Theſe maps were the beſt that had till then been made of the Britiſh dominions; and were deſigned as an apparatus to his Hiſtory, which was firſt publiſhed in 1614, with the following title: "The Hiſtory of Great Britain under the Conqueſts of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; their Originals, Manners, Wars, Coins, and Seals; with the Succeſſions, Lives, Acts, and Iſſues of the Engliſh Monarchs, from Julius Cæſar to our moſt gracious Sovereign King James." Mr. Speed received ſome communications and aſſiſtances in this work from ſome learned antiquaries, with whom he was acquainted. There are prefixed to it recommendatory poems in Latin, French, and Engliſh, by Sir Henry Spelman and others; and many writers have ſpoken of it in terms of high commendation. Mr. Speed was alſo author of "The Cloud of Witneſſes, viz. the Genealogies of Scripture, confirming the Truth of Holy Hiſtory, and Humanity of Chriſt." This was prefixed to the new tranſlation of the Bible in 1611, and printed in moſt of the ſubſequent antient editions of the ſame. It was likewiſe publiſhed by itſelf in 1616, 8vo. and king James I. granted him a patent for ſecuring the property of this to himſelf and his heirs.

Mr. Speed died at London on the 28th of July, 1629, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument was erected to his memory. Biſhop Nicolſon ſays, that "he was a perſon of extraordinary induſtry and attainments in the ſtudy of antiquities, and ſeems not altogether unworthy of the name of ſummus et eruditus Antiquarius, given him by one who was certainly ſo himſelf." By his wife Suſannah, with whom he lived fifty-ſeven years, he had twelve ſons, and ſix daughters. One of his ſons, named John, was educated at Oxford, and became an eminent phyſician.

SPELMAN (Sir Henry) a moſt learned and induſtrious antiquary, was deſcended of an ancient family, and born at a village near Lynn in Norfolk, about the year 1561. Before he was quite fifteen, he was ſent to Trinity-college in Cambridge, whence, upon the death of his father, he removed to Lincoln's-Inn to ſtudy the law. Having continued there almoſt three years, he returned to his native county, and ſettling as a country-gentleman and farmer, divided his time between ſtudy and buſineſs. He now married the eldeſt daughter of John L'Eſtrange, a gentleman of Norfolk; and was made high ſheriff of that county in the ſecond year of the reign of James I. He was afterwards ſent by that prince three times into Ireland upon public buſineſs, and at home was appointed one of the commiſſioners for enquiring into the oppreſſion of exacted fees: he was alſo knighted by king James, who had a particular eſteem for him. When he was about fifty years of age, reſolving to apply himſelf more cloſely to ſtudy than he had hitherto done, he left the country, and ſettled with his wife and family in London, where he collected ſuch books and manuſcripts as had relation to the ſubject of antiquities.

In

In 1613 he publiſhed his treatiſe *De non temerandis Eccleſiis*, and, in 1626, the firſt part of his Gloſſary of the Saxon Tongue, which he never completed. The next work that he entered upon was an edition of the Engliſh Councils, the firſt volume of which came out in 1639.

Sir Henry Spelman was a member of the Antiquarian Society in London, and the intimate friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton. He was not only well ſkilled in the learned languages, but was alſo a great maſter of the Saxon tongue, of which he is juſtly eſteemed a chief reſtorer, and for which he ſettled a lecture in the univerſity of Cambridge. His principal works, which are in Latin, will laſt as long as the language in which they are written: of theſe his Engliſh Councils, and his Gloſſary, hold the firſt place. This great antiquary died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. In 1698 his poſthumous works, relating to the laws and antiquities of England, were publiſhed by Mr. Edmund Gibſon, afterwards biſhop of London. His eldeſt ſon, Sir John Spelman, publiſhed the Saxon Pſalter in 1641, 4to. from an old manuſcript found in Sir Henry's library, and alſo wrote the Life of King Alfred the Great in Engliſh, printed at Oxford in 1709.

SPENSER (Edmund) an excellent Engliſh poet of the ſixteenth century, was born in London, and educated at Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1572, and that of maſter in 1576. At his firſt ſetting out into the world, his fortune and intereſt ſeem to have been very inconſiderable. After he had continued ſome time at college, and laid that foundation of learning, which, joined to his natural genius, qualified him to riſe to ſo great a reputation as a poet, he ſtood for a fellowſhip, in competition with Mr. Lancelot Andrews, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, in which he was unſucceſsful. This diſappointment, together with the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, forced him to quit the univerſity; and we find him next reſiding at the houſe of a friend in the north, where he fell in love with his Roſalind, whom he ſo finely celebrates in his paſtoral poems, and of whoſe cruelty he has written ſuch pathetic complaints. It is probable that about this time Spenſer's genius began firſt to diſtinguiſh itſelf; for the Shepherd's Calendar, which is ſo full of his unproſperous paſſion for Roſalind, was among the firſt of his works of note, and the ſuppoſition is ſtrengthened by the conſideration that poetry is frequently the offspring of love and retirement. This work he addreſſed, by a ſhort dedication, to the illuſtrious Sir Philip Sidney, who was then in the higheſt reputation for wit and gallantry, and the moſt popular of all the courtiers of that age; and, as he was himſelf a writer, who excelled in the fabulous or inventive part of poetry, it is no wonder that he was ſtruck with our author's genius, and became ſenſible of his merit. A ſtory is told of him by Mr. Hughes, which we ſhall preſent to the reader, as it ſerves to illuſtrate the humanity and penetration of Sidney, as well as the excellent genius of Spenſer. It is ſaid that our poet was a ſtranger to this gentleman, when he began to write his Fairy Queen, and that he took occaſion to go to Leiceſter-houſe, and introduce himſelf, by ſending in to Sir Philip a copy of the ninth canto of the firſt book of that poem. Sidney was much ſurpriſed with the deſcription of deſpair in that canto, and is ſaid to have ſhewn an unuſual kind of tranſport on the diſcovery of ſo new and uncommon a genius. After he had read ſome ſtanzas, he turned to his ſteward, and bid him give the perſon who brought thoſe verſes fifty pounds; but

but upon reading the next ſtanza, he ordered the ſum to be doubled. The ſteward was no leſs ſurpriſed than his maſter, and thought it his duty to make ſome delay in executing ſo ſudden and laviſh a bounty; but upon reading one ſtanza more, Sir Philip raiſed the gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded the ſteward to give it immediately, leſt, as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole eſtate. From this time he admitted the author to his acquaintance and converſation, and prepared the way for his being known and received at court. Though this ſeemed a promiſing omen, to be thus introduced at court, yet he did not inſtantly reap any advantage from it. He was indeed created poet laureat to queen Elizabeth: but he for ſome time wore a barren laurel, and poſſeſſed the place without the penſion. The lord-treaſurer Burleigh had no taſte for Spenſer's merit, and is ſaid to have intercepted the queen's favours to him.

Theſe diſcouragements greatly ſunk our author's ſpirits, and accordingly we find him pouring out his heart in complaints of ſo injurious and undeſerved a treatment; which, probably, would have been leſs unfortunate to him, if his noble patron, Sir Philip Sidney, had not been ſo much abſent from court, as by his employments abroad, and the ſhare he had in the Low Country wars, he was obliged to be. In a poem of Spenſer's, called the Ruins of Time, which was written ſome time after Sidney's death, the author ſeems to allude to the diſcouragements already mentioned, in the following ſtanza:

"O grief of griefs! O gall of all good hearts!
"To ſee that virtue ſhould deſpiſed be,
"Of ſuch as firſt were rais'd for virtue's parts,
"And now broad-ſpreading like an aged tree.
"Let none ſhoot up that nigh them planted be;
"O let not theſe, of whom the muſe is ſcorn'd,
"Alive, or dead, be by the muſe adorn'd.

Theſe lines are certainly meant to reflect on Burleigh for neglecting him, and the lord-treaſurer afterwards conceived a hatred towards him for the ſatire which he apprehended was levelled at him in Mother Hubbard's Tale. In this poem, Spenſer has, in the moſt lively manner, pointed out the misfortune of depending on court-favours. The lines which follow are, among others, very remarkable:

"Full little knoweſt thou, that haſt not try'd,
"What hell it is in ſuing long to bide:
"To loſe good days, that might be better ſpent,
"To waſte long nights in penſive diſcontent;
"To ſpeed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,
"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and ſorrow;
"To have thy prince's grace, yet want her peers,
"To have thy aſking, yet wait many years;
"To fret thy ſoul with croſſes, and with care,
"To eat thy heart with comfortleſs deſpair;
"To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,
"To ſpend, to give, to want, to be undone."

As

As this was very much the author's caſe, it probably was this particular paſſage in that poem which gave offence; for, as Mr. Hughes obſerves, even the ſighs of a miſerable man, are ſometimes reſented as an affront by him who is the occaſion of them. There is a ſtory related by ſome as a matter of fact, commonly reported at that time, which reflects upon the character of Burleigh; but it is diſcredited by Dr. Birch, and other judicious hiſtorians and critics, becauſe the ſame circumſtances are recorded to have happened to a poet of inferior merit, and the poetical petition here given as Spenſer's compoſition, is aſcribed to the inferior bard. It is ſaid that upon his preſenting ſome poems to the queen, ſhe ordered him a gratuity of one hundred pounds; but the lord treaſurer Burleigh objecting to it, ſaid with ſome ſcorn of the poet, "What, all this for a ſong?" the queen replied, "Then give him what is reaſon." Spenſer waited for ſome time; but had the mortification to find himſelf diſappointed of her majeſty's bounty. Upon this he took an opportunity to preſent a paper to queen Elizabeth in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the order ſhe had given, in the following lines:

"I was promiſed on a time
"To have reaſon for my rhyme;
"From that time unto this ſeaſon,
"I receiv'd no rhyme nor reaſon."

This paper produced the deſired effect; for the queen, after ſharply reproving the treaſurer, immediately directed the payment of the hundred pounds ſhe had firſt ordered.

In the year 1579, Spenſer was ſent abroad by the earl of Leiceſter; but in what ſervice he was employed is uncertain. When the lord Grey of Wilton was choſen deputy of Ireland, our poet was recommended to be his ſecretary. This drew him over to another kingdom, and ſettled him in a ſcene of life, very different from what he had formerly known; but that he underſtood, and diſcharged his employment with ſkill and capacity, appears ſufficiently by his diſcourſe on the ſtate of Ireland. His life was now freed from the difficulties under which he had hitherto ſtruggled: but the lord Grey being recalled in 1582, Spenſer returned with him to England, where he ſeems to have continued till the untimely death of his gallant patron, Sir Philip Sidney, in 1586; with which cataſtrophe he was deeply affected. His ſervices to the crown, in his ſtation of ſecretary to the lord deputy, were recompenſed by a grant from queen Elizabeth of three thouſand acres of land in the county of Cork. This induced him to reſide in Ireland. His houſe was at Kilcolman, and the river Mulla, which he has more than once ſo beautifully introduced in his poems, ran through his grounds. About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with the great and learned Sir Walter Raleigh, who had ſerved as captain under the lord Grey. His elegant poem, called, Colin Clout's come home again, in which Sir Walter Raleigh is deſcribed under the name of the Shepherd of the Ocean, is a beautiful memorial of his friendſhip, which took its riſe from a ſimilarity of taſte in the polite arts. Sir Walter afterwards fixed him in the eſteem of queen Elizabeth; and, through his recommendation, her majeſty read our poet's writings.

He now fell in love a second time, with a merchant's daughter, in which he was more successful than in his first amour. He wrote upon this occasion an elegant epithalamium, which he presented to the lady on the bridal day, and it has consigned that day and her to immortality. In this pleasant, easy situation, our author finished his celebrated poem of the Fairy Queen, which was begun and continued at different intervals of time, and of which he at first published only the three first books; to these were added three more in a following edition, but the six last books were unfortunately lost by his servant, whom he had in haste sent before him to England. Though he passed his life for some time very serenely here, yet a train of misfortunes still pursued him, and in the rebellion of the earl of Desmond he was plundered and deprived of his estate. This distress forced him to return to England, where, for want of such a patron as Sir Philip Sidney, he was plunged into new calamities. It is said, by Mr. Hughes, that Spenser survived his patron about twelve years, and died in the same year with his powerful enemy the lord Burleigh, 1598. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the famous Chaucer; his obsequies were attended by the poets of that time, and others, who paid the last honours to his memory. Several copies of verses were thrown into his grave, with the pens that wrote them, and a monument was erected to him at the charge of Robert Devereux, the unfortunate earl of Essex.

Mr. Rymer observes, that "Spenser may be reckoned the first of our heroic poets. He had a large spirit, a sharp judgment, and a genius for heroic poesy, perhaps above any that ever wrote since Virgil. But the misfortune is, he wanted a true idea, and lost himself by following an unfaithful guide. Though besides Homer and Virgil he had read Tasso, yet he rather suffered himself to be misled by Ariosto; with whom, blindly rambling on marvellous adventures, he makes no conscience of probability. All is fanciful and chimerical, without any uniformity, or without any foundation in truth. In a word, his poem [the Fairy Queen] is perfect Fairy Land." Mr. Dryden says, that "the English have only to boast of Spenser and Milton in heroic poetry, who neither of them wanted either genius or learning to have been perfect poets, and yet both of them are liable to many censures. For there is no uniformity in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action; he raises up a hero for every one of his adventures, and endows each of them with some particular moral virtue, which renders them all equal, without subordination or preference. The original of every knight was then living in the court of queen Elizabeth; and he attributed to each of them that virtue, which he thought was most conspicuous in them: an ingenious piece of flattery, though it turned not much to his account.----His obsolete language, and the ill choice of his stanza, are faults but of the second magnitude. For notwithstanding the first, he is still intelligible, at least after a little practice; and for the last, he is the more to be admired, that, labouring under such a difficulty, his verses are so numerous, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he has professedly imitated, has surpassed him among the Romans, and only Waller among the English." Lastly, Mr. Hughes, in his Remarks on the Fairy Queen of Spenser, observes, that "the chief merit of this poem consists in that surprising vein of fabulous invention, which runs through it, and enriches it every where with imagery and descriptions, more than we meet with in any other modern poem. The author seems to be possessed of a kind of poetical magic; and

and the figures he calls up to our view riſe ſo thick upon us, that we are at once pleaſed and diſtracted by the exhauſtleſs variety of them; ſo that his faults may in a manner be imputed to his excellencies. His abundance betrays him into exceſs, and his judgment is overborne by the torrent of his imagination."

SPRAGGE (Sir EDWARD) an Engliſh admiral, diſtinguiſhed by his abilities in the cabinet as well as at ſea. We find him captain of a ſhip in the firſt engagement with the Dutch after the Reſtoration, on the 3d of June, 1665, in which he ſo far recommended himſelf to the favour of the duke of York, that upon king Charles the Second's viſiting the navy, and going on board the Royal Charles, he received the honour of knighthood. He was likewiſe in the famous battle which laſted four days, in June, 1666, when he was particularly taken notice of by the duke of Albemarle. In the ſucceeding battle, fought on the 24th of July, he carried a flag under Sir Jeremiah Smith, admiral of the blue ſquadron, and contributed greatly to the glory of the day. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the cloſe of that war, in the unfortunate affair at Chatham, by defending the fort of Sheerneſs, which was attacked by the Dutch on the 10th of June, 1667; and though it was unfiniſhed, the garriſon ſmall, and the place in no ſtate of defence, yet he continued to defend it as long as poſſible, and then collected as great a force as he could by ſea. This amounted to no more than five frigates, ſeventeen fire-ſhips, and ſome tenders; and yet when the Dutch admiral Van Neſs came up the river again, after his attempt upon Harwich, Sir Edward engaged him about the Hope. The fight was very unequal, but there being at firſt little or no wind, Sir Edward, by dexterouſly towing his ſhips, burnt eleven or twelve of the Dutch fire-ſhips with ſix of his own, but was at laſt obliged to ſhelter himſelf under the cannon of Tilbury Fort. The next day, the weather being favourable, he attacked the Dutch again, and by the happy management of his fire-ſhips, put them into ſuch confuſion, that, after a ſhort diſpute, they were forced to retire, and to burn their laſt fire-ſhip, in order to prevent its being taken. On the 25th they proſecuted their retreat, followed by Sir Edward's ſmall ſquadron to the river's mouth, where meeting another ſquadron of fire-ſhips from Harwich, they were in ſuch danger, that above one hundred men, in two of their largeſt ſhips, leaped over-board, and were drowned. This was the laſt action on our ſide in that war.

In 1671 Sir Edward Spragge ſailed from England with a ſquadron to chaſtiſe the Algerines. Having received intelligence, that there were ſeven Algerine men of war in the bay of Bugia, he entered it, and came to an anchor under the caſtle walls, which fired upon him continually for two hours. Mean-while he cauſed a boom which the enemy had made with their yards, top-maſts, and cables, to be cut, and ſending a fire-ſhip, burnt all the ſhips of the Algerines, to whom this loſs was irreparable. Theſe men of war had been ſelected by the Algerines on purpoſe to engage Sir Edward, and they had furniſhed them with their beſt braſs ordnance from all the reſt of their veſſels, and with 1800 or 1900 choſen men. Sir Edward returned home in the beginning of the year 1672, and, on the 28th of May following, was preſent in the engagement off Southwold Bay, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſinking a Dutch ſhip of ſixty guns. He was ſoon after made admiral of the blue, but before he put to ſea, was ſent in the character of envoy extraordinary to renew the treaty with the court

court of France, and to ſettle the rules that were to be obſerved on the junction of the French and Engliſh fleets. As no part of Sir Edward's negociations or inſtructions was communicated to prince Rupert, who was admiral in chief, when Sir Edward came to hoiſt his flag, there was great coldneſs between them; but this did not prevent his doing his duty in the next engagement, which happened on the 28th of May, 1673, when he fought the Dutch admiral Van Tromp ſeven hours. Afterwards, in the battle of the 14th of June that year, Sir Edward behaved with great intrepidity, and reduced Van Tromp to ſuch diſtreſs, that he would inevitably have been either killed or taken, had he not been relieved by De Ruyter. In a third battle, fought on the 11th of Auguſt following, Sir Edward being provoked by Van Tromp, he laid his fore-top-ſail to the maſt, to ſtay for him, and having engaged his ſquadron, continued fighting for many hours at a diſtance from the fleet. Sir Edward was at firſt on board the Royal Prince, and Tromp in the Golden Lion; but after a conflict of about three hours, in which the Dutch admiral avoided coming to a cloſe engagement, Sir Edward's ſhip was ſo diſabled, that he was forced to go on board the St. George, as Tromp did on board the Comet. The fight was then renewed with greater fury than before, till at laſt the St. George was ſo battered, that Sir Edward thought fit to leave her, and to endeavour to ſhift his flag to the Royal Charles: but before his boat had rowed ten times its own length from the St. George, it was pierced by a cannon ſhot, upon which the crew endeavoured to get back again: but before that could be effected, Sir Edward, who could not ſwim, was drowned. Thus died this brave admiral on the 11th of Auguſt, 1673.

SPRAT (Thomas) biſhop of Rocheſter, one of the moſt generally admired of our Engliſh writers, was the ſon of a clergyman, and was born at Tallaton in Devonſhire, in the year 1636. He was educated firſt at a private ſchool; and in 1651 was admitted a commoner of Wadham-college in Oxford, of which he was afterwards choſen fellow. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, he wrote a fine Pindaric Ode to the memory of that uſurper; in which, if he erred, he erred with his betters; for the ſame compliment was paid to the protector by Dryden, Waller, and ſeveral other poets. After the reſtoration of Charles II. he entered into holy orders, became fellow of the Royal Society, chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. In 1664 he publiſhed his Obſervations on Monſieur Sorbiere's Voyage into England, which are written with great ſpirit, vivacity, and eloquence. In 1668 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, and, the next year, accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity; in 1680 he was inſtalled canon of Windſor; in 1683, dean of Weſtminſter; and, in 1684, biſhop of Rocheſter. He was likewiſe clerk of the cloſet to king James II. and in 1685 was appointed dean of the royal chapel. The year following he was nominated one of the commiſſioners for eccleſiaſtical affairs. In 1692, he and ſome other perſons of rank were charged with treaſon by two men, who had forged an aſſociation under their hands: but the perjury of theſe villains being ſoon diſcovered, the biſhop, together with the reſt, was acquitted with honour. From this time forward he paſſed his life in tranquillity and retirement, and died at his houſe at Bromley in Kent, the 20th of May, 1713.

Biſhop

Biſhop Burnet ſays of him, that "his parts were very bright in his youth, and gave great hopes, but were blaſted by a lazy libertine courſe of life, to which his temper and good-nature carried him, without conſidering the duties or even the decencies of his profeſſion. He was juſtly eſteemed a great maſter of our language, and one of our correcteſt writers." "It appears from his writings, (ſays the Rev. Mr. Granger) as well as his conduct, that his principles were far from being ſtubborn. He has repreſented Cromwell as a finiſhed hero, and Charles I. as a glorified ſaint. He ſat in the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, and was by no means averſe from the Revolution. His Account of the Rye-houſe Plot is little better than a romance; but his Hiſtory of the Royal Society, his Charge to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his Account of Cowley, are excellent performances. His ſtyle in general, which has been greatly applauded, has neither the claſſic ſimplicity of Hobbes, nor the grace of Sir William Temple. His poetry is unequal, and ſometimes inharmonious. He has, however, been juſtly ranked with the beſt writers in the reign of Charles II."

STAIR (JOHN DALRYMPLE, earl of) a conſummate warrior and politician, was the eldeſt ſon of John viſcount Stair, and was born in Scotland on the 20th of July, 1673. Scarce was he arrived at the age of ten years, when he had made a ſurpriſing progreſs in the Greek and Latin tongues, to which he afterwards added a perfect knowledge of ſeveral European languages. He was trained up by a governor for ſome years, and then put to the college of Edinburgh, where he had run through the whole courſe of his academical ſtudies by the time he was fourteen. His father deſigned him for the law; but his genius being turned for the ſword, he applied himſelf to the practice of the military art. Having left the college of Edinburgh, he went over to Holland, where he paſſed through the ſeveral degrees of preferment under the eye of that diſtinguiſhed commander the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. At the time of the Revolution, he returned to his native country, and was among the firſt that declared for king William, under whom he ſerved during the war in Ireland at the beginning of his reign. He alſo ſignalized himſelf by his valour and military ſkill in the wars of queen Anne's reign, and was ſent on an ambaſſy into Poland by that princeſs. On the acceſſion of king George I. he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber, ſworn of the privy-council, and ſent ambaſſador to the court of France, in which capacity he acted with uncommon vigour, vigilance, and addreſs. In 1730 he was made lord admiral of Scotland, which, with his other poſts, he held till the year 1734, when falling into diſgrace at court for his ſpirited conduct in parliament, he was deprived of his employments. However, in March 1742, he was appointed field-marſhal of his majeſty's forces, and ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the ſtates-general. The year following he commanded under his Britannic majeſty at the battle of Dettingen, in which the French were totally defeated. Soon after this action, his lordſhip reſigned his command, and retired into the country. His death happened on the 7th of May, 1747. He was a nobleman of extraordinary abilities, equally fitted for the camp or the court; and was at the ſame time remarkable for his integrity, generoſity, and moderation.

STANHOPE (James earl) a general of diſtinguiſhed bravery, was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family in Nottinghamſhire, and born in the year 1673. His father, Alexander Stanhope, eſq. being in the beginning of king William's reign ſent envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, Mr. Stanhope accompanied him thither, and after ſtaying there ſeveral years, made a tour to France and Italy, and afterwards went into the confederate army in Flanders, where he ſerved as a volunteer, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf to ſuch advantage at the famous ſiege of Namur in 1695, that king William gave him a company of foot, and ſoon after a colonel's commiſſion. In the firſt parliament of queen Anne he was choſen repreſentative for the borough of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, as he was likewiſe in the ſucceeding parliament. In the year 1705 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and gained great reputation in Spain under the earl of Peterborough, at the ſiege of Barcelona, which ſurrendered to the allies on the 4th of October that year. About the beginning of the year 1708, he was advanced to the rank of major-general. He was ſoon after appointed by her majeſty envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Charles III. king of Spain, and made commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in that kingdom, and on the 15th of September, 1708, N. S. landed in Minorca with 2600 men, 1200 of whom were Britiſh, including the marines, 600 Portugueſe, and the reſt Spaniards. Preparations were immediately made for attacking fort St. Philip, which was defended by 1600 men. On the 28th, at day-break, the attack began, and was carried on with ſuch vigour, that the ſame evening the beſiegers lodged themſelves at the foot of the glacis of the main caſtle; the very next morning the enemy beating a parley, the capitulation was ſigned in the afternoon. After this glorious ſucceſs, Mr. Stanhope was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and on the 27th of July, 1710, N. S. obtained a ſignal victory in Spain, near Almenara, as he did on the 20th of Auguſt, N. S. near Saragoſſa; but, on the 9th of December following, he was taken priſoner at Brihuega, and continued captive in Spain till the year 1712. He afterwards oppoſed the ſchiſm bill in the houſe of commons with great ſpirit; and, on the arrival of king George I. was appointed one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, ſworn of the privy council, and ſoon after was ſent with lord Cobham on a private commiſſion to the emperor's court. In 1717 he was made firſt lord of the treaſury, chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, and created a peer by the title of baron Stanhope of Elvaſton in the county of Derby, and viſcount Stanhope of Mahon in the iſland of Minorca. In 1718 he was again appointed ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who ſucceeded lord Stanhope in the treaſury. The ſame year he was created an earl of Great Britain, by the title of earl Stanhope. But, on the 4th of February, 1721, his lordſhip was ſuddenly taken ill of the head-ach in the houſe of lords, and in the evening of the next day was ſeized with a drowſineſs, and ſoon after expired. His body was interred at Chevening in Kent, and a monument has been erected to his memory in Weſtminſter Abbey. He was diſtinguiſhed by his bravery, his affability, his majeſtic eloquence, his perfect acquaintance with moſt languages, and with the conſtitutions of kingdoms and commonwealths; and by his being a conſtant and ſteady friend to religious and civil liberty.

STANHOPE (Dr. GEORGE) a learned and ingenious divine, was born at the village of Hartſhorn in Derbyſhire, of which his father, the reverend Mr. Thomas Stanhope, was rector. He ſtudied at Eton ſchool, and at King's college in Cambridge. Upon his removal from thence, he was preferred to the rectory of Tewing in Hertfordſhire, which, after ſome time, he quitted. He was thirty-eight years vicar of Lewiſham, and twenty-ſix at Deptford, both in Kent. In 1703 he was made dean of Canterbury, and was three times choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. In him were happily united the good Chriſtian, the ſolid divine, and the accompliſhed gentleman. He was enriched with a large ſtock of ſolid and uſeful learning, and his diſcourſes from the pulpit conſiſted of a beautiful intermixture of the cleareſt reaſoning, the pureſt diction, and all the graces of a juſt elocution. His converſation was polite and delicate, grave without preciſeneſs, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and univerſal. This excellent divine died on the 18th of March, 1728, aged ſixty-eight. He publiſhed, 1. A Paraphraſe and Comment on the Epiſtles and Goſpels, in four volumes octavo: 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, quarto: 3. Twelve Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, octavo; 4. Fifteen Sermons, octavo: 5. Tranſlations of St. Auguſtine's Meditations, Thomas a Kempis, and Epictetus.

STANHOPE (PHILIP DORMER) the late ingenious and accompliſhed earl of Cheſterfield, was the ſon of Philip, the third earl of Cheſterfield, and was born on the 22d of September, 1695. He was educated at the univerſity of Cambridge, where he made a very conſiderable progreſs in polite literature. In the firſt parliament of king George I. he was choſen member for the borough of St. Germain in Cornwall; and he tells us himſelf, that he made a ſpeech in the houſe the firſt month he was in it, and a month before he was of age. In 1721 he was elected burgeſs for Leſtwithiel; which borough he continued to repreſent in parliament till the death of his father, in 1726, when he ſucceeded to the peerage. Before this time, he was captain of the yeomen of the guard, and one of the lords of the bedchamber to his late majeſty George II. then prince of Wales; and when that prince aſcended the throne, in 1727, he was not only continued in his employments, but admitted into the privy-council. He was ſoon after appointed ambaſſador to the ſtates-general, and, in April 1728, ſet out for the Hague, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his abilities and integrity, by the elegance and politeneſs of his addreſs, by the gaiety and ſprightlineſs of his converſation, and by living with a ſtate and magnificence that did honour to his country. His lordſhip remained at the Hague till the beginning of the year 1730, when returning to England, he was honoured with the order of the Garter. The ſame year he was conſtituted lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold; but being diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the miniſtry, he reſigned that office in 1733, and renounced all connections with the court.

His lordſhip's political character, and in a great meaſure his capacity, only now began to be known. He had hitherto ſupported the meaſures of the court, without perhaps ſufficiently conſidering how far they were equitable; but henceforth he acted the part of an intelligent, upright, and independent citizen of a free kingdom: ſwayed only by the dictates of his head, and the

the impulſe of his heart, he was ever ready to eſpouſe good meaſures, and oppoſe bad ones, or what to him appeared ſuch. Immediately after his reſignation, he diſplayed himſelf, as an orator and a patriot, in a ſpirited ſpeech againſt miſapplying the produce of the ſinking fund; and, as he ſaw the influence of the crown increaſing, he formally aſſociated himſelf with the oppoſition, making every poſſible attempt to ſtem the tide of corruption, and preſerve the liberties of the ſubject.

At the beginning of the year 1745, the earl of Cheſterfield was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and at the ſame time ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the Hague, in order to perſuade the ſtates-general to engage heartily in the war. Having faithfully diſcharged this commiſſion, he ſet out for Ireland, where he entered upon the buſineſs of his viceroyſhip. In the latter end of 1746, he was made one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; which office he executed with equal capacity and integrity, till the year 1748, when, finding his health decline, he thought proper to reſign that employment, and retire from public buſineſs. He died on the 25th of March, 1773, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. It is well known, that his lordſhip had a natural ſon, Philip Stanhope, eſq. (now deceaſed) whom he loved with the moſt unbounded affection, and whoſe education was for many years the chief engagement of his life. After furniſhing him with the moſt valuable treaſures of ancient and modern learning, he was deſirous of adding to thoſe acquiſitions that extenſive knowledge of men and things which he himſelf had acquired by long and great experience. With this view were written thoſe letters of his which were publiſhed after his death, and which have been ſo deſervedly admired. They begin with thoſe dawnings of inſtruction adapted to the capacity of a boy, and riſing gradually by precepts and admonitions, calculated to direct and guard the age of incautious youth, finiſh with the advice and knowledge requiſite to form the man who is ambitious of ſhining as an accompliſhed courtier, an orator in the ſenate, or a miniſter at foreign courts.

"The earl of Cheſterfield was in his perſon of the middle ſize, rather genteel than handſome; but there was a certain ſuavity in his countenance, which, being accompanied with the moſt polite addreſs and pleaſing elocution, procured him in a wonderful degree the admiration of both ſexes, and made his ſuit irreſiſtable with either. He was naturally poſſeſſed of fine ſenſibility; but by a habit of maſtering his paſſions, and diſguiſing his feelings, he at length arrived at the appearance of the moſt perfect Stoicism: nothing ſurpriſed, alarmed, or diſcompoſed him. His capacity was ſtrong, and his learning extenſive; his wit brilliant, and his humour eaſy. As a public ſpeaker, he was able, eloquent, and correct, intimately acquainted with the intereſts of his country and of Europe; as a patriot, he was warm, bold, and incorruptible; as a ſtateſman and negociator, he was deep, cunning, pliant, and to a certain degree deceitful. As a private nobleman, he was apparently open, and engagingly free and communicative to his equals; attentively polite, even to his inferiors; and, in the preſence of his ſuperiors, princes and potentates, profoundly reſpectful, yet perfectly unembarraſſed. He was generous, and even profuſe, in the former part of his life; in the latter, he was perhaps too parſimonious, but the laudableneſs of the motive, a deſire

ſire to ſave a fortune for his natural ſon, to whom he could not tranſmit his eſtate, will certainly be deemed a ſufficient apology."

His lordſhip, beſides his letters, wrote many elegant eſſays in a periodical paper called the World, ſeveral poems, &c.

We ſhall conclude our account of this truly accompliſhed nobleman with the following beautiful lines from Thomſon's Seaſons:

" O thou, whoſe wiſdom, ſolid yet refin'd,
Whoſe patriot-virtues, and conſummate ſkill
To touch the finer ſprings that move the world,
Join'd to whate'er the graces can beſtow,
And all Apollo's animating fire,
Give thee with pleaſing dignity to ſhine
At once the guardian, ornament, and joy
Of poliſh'd life;---permit the rural Muſe,
O Cheſterfield! to grace with thee her ſong;
Ere to the ſhades again ſhe humbly flies,
Indulge her fond ambition in thy train,
(For every Muſe has in thy train a place)
To mark thy various full-accompliſh'd mind:
To mark that ſpirit, which, with Britiſh ſcorn,
Rejects th' allurements of corrupted power;
That elegant politeneſs which excels,
Ev'n in the judgment of preſumptuous France,
The boaſted manners of her ſhining court:
That wit, the vivid energy of ſenſe,
The truth of nature, which with Attic point,
And kind well-temper'd ſatire, ſmoothly keen,
Steals through the ſoul, and without pain corrects.
Or, riſing thence, with yet a brighter flame,
O let me hail thee on ſome glorious day,
When to the liſtening ſenate ardent crowd
Britannia's ſons to hear her pleaded cauſe!
Then dreſs'd by thee, more amiably fair,
Truth the ſoft robe of mild perſuaſion wears:
Thou to aſſenting reaſon giv'ſt again
Her own enlighten'd thoughts; call'd from the heart,
Th' obedient paſſions on thy voice attend;
And e'en reluctant party feels awhile
Thy gracious power; as through the varied maze
Of eloquence, now ſmooth, now quick, now ſtrong,
Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood."

STANLEY (Thomas) eſq. a polite ſcholar, and an eminent poet and hiſtorian, was the ſon of Sir Thomas Stanley, and was born at Cumberlow-Green in Hertfordſhire, about the year 1644. At the age of fourteen, he was ſent to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he compoſed ſeveral little poems, which, together with ſome tranſlations out of Greek, French, Italian, and Spaniſh authors, were publiſhed ſome time after. When he had taken his degrees at Cam-

bridge, he was alſo incorporated into the univerſity of Oxford. Then he made the tour of France, Italy, and Spain; and, upon his return home, placed himſelf in the Middle Temple, London. The firſt work he publiſhed was the Hiſtory of Philoſophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Diſcourſes of the Philoſophers of every Sect. This production has great merit, and has been tranſlated into the Latin tongue. Mr. Stanley alſo favoured the world with an accurate and beautiful edition of the Tragedies of Æſchylus. Beſides theſe monuments of his learning, he left behind him, in manuſcript, a copious and valuable commentary on Æſchylus; miſcellaneous remarks on ſeveral paſſages in Sophocles, Euripides, Callimachus, Heſychius, Juvenal, Perſius, and other authors of antiquity; prelections on Theophraſtus's Characters; and a critical eſſay on the firſt fruits and tenths of the ſpoil, ſaid in the epiſtle to the Hebrews to have been given by Abraham to Melchiſedec. This learned gentleman died on the 12th of April, 1678, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

STEELE (Sir RICHARD) an Engliſh writer, who rendered himſelf famous by his zeal in political matters, as well as by the various productions of his pen, was born of Engliſh parents at Dublin in Ireland, his father being a counſellor at law, and private ſecretary to James, the firſt duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of that kingdom. He came over to England while he was very young, and was educated at the Charter-Houſe School in London, where he had the great Mr. Addiſon for his ſchool-fellow. In the year 1695 he wrote a poem on the funeral of queen Mary, entitled the Proceſſion. His inclination leading him to the army, he rode for ſome time privately in the guards. He firſt became an author, as he tells us himſelf, when an enſign of the guards, a way of life expoſed to much irregularity; and being thoroughly convinced of many things, of which he often repented, and which he more often repeated, he wrote for his own private uſe a little book entitled The Chriſtian Hero, with a deſign principally to fix upon his own mind a ſtrong impreſſion of virtue and religion, in oppoſition to a ſtronger propenſity towards unwarrantable pleaſures. This ſecret admonition was too weak; he therefore, in the year 1701, printed the book with his name, in hopes that a ſtanding teſtimony againſt himſelf, and the eyes of the world upon him in a new light, might curb his deſires, and make him aſhamed of underſtanding and ſeeming to feel what was virtuous, and yet living ſo contrary a life. This had no other effect, but that, from being thought no undelightful companion, he was ſoon reckoned a diſagreeable fellow. One or two of his acquaintance thought fit to miſuſe him, and try their valour upon him; and every body he knew meaſured the leaſt levity in his words and actions with the character of a Chriſtian Hero. Thus he found himſelf ſlighted, inſtead of being encouraged, for his declarations as to religion; and it was now incumbent upon him to enliven his character; for which reaſon he wrote a comedy called The Funeral, or Grief A-la-mode, in which, though full of incidents that excite laughter, virtue and vice appear juſt as they ought to do. This comedy was acted in 1702; and as nothing can make the town ſo fond of a man, as a ſucceſsful play, this, with ſome particulars enlarged upon to his advantage, obtained him the notice of king William; and his name, to be provided for, was in the laſt table-book ever worn by his majeſty. He had, before this, procured a captain's commiſſion in the lord Lucas's regiment of fuziliers by the intereſt of the lord Cutts,

to

to whom he had dedicated his Chriſtian Hero, and who likewiſe appointed him his ſecretary. His next appearance, as a writer, was in the office of Gazetteer, in which he obſerves he worked faithfully, according to order, without ever erring againſt the rule obſerved by all miniſters, to keep that paper very innocent and very inſipid; and it was believed, that it was to the reproaches he heard every Gazette-day againſt the writer of it, that he owed the fortitude of being remarkably negligent of what people ſaid, which he did not deſerve. In the year 1703 his comedy, intitled, The Tender Huſband, or the Accompliſhed Fools, was acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane; as was his comedy of The Lying Lovers, or the Ladies Friendſhip, the year following. In 1709 he began the Tatler, the firſt of which was publiſhed on Tueſday, April 12, and the laſt on Tueſday, Jan. 2, 1710-11. This paper greatly increaſing his reputation and intereſt, he was preferred to be one of the commiſſioners of the Stamp-office. Upon laying down the Tatler, he ſet up, in concert with Mr. Addiſon, the Spectator, which was begun on the 1ſt of March, 1711. The Guardian was likewiſe publiſhed by them in 1713; in October of which year Mr. Steele began a political paper, entitled The Engliſhman. Beſides theſe he wrote ſeveral other political pieces which ſhew the high diſſatisfaction he had with the meaſures of the laſt miniſtry of queen Anne; to oppoſe which, he reſolved to procure a ſeat in parliament. For this purpoſe he reſigned his place of commiſſioner of the Stamp-office in June 1713, and was choſen member of the houſe of commons for the borough of Stockbridge. But he did not ſit long in that houſe, before he was expelled on the 18th of March, 1714, for writing The Engliſhman, being the cloſe of the paper ſo called, and The Criſis. In 1714 he publiſhed The Romiſh Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of late years, and a paper intitled The Lover, the firſt of which appeared on Thurſday, February 25, 1714; and another called The Reader, which began on Thurſday, April 22, the ſame year. In the ſixth number of this laſt paper he gave an account of his deſign of writing the hiſtory of the duke of Marlborough from proper materials in his cuſtody, to commence from the date of his grace's commiſſion of captain-general and plenipotentiary, and to end with the expiration of thoſe commiſſions. But this deſign was never executed by him; and the materials were afterwards returned to the dutcheſs of Marlborough.

Soon after the acceſſion of George I. to the throne, Mr. Steele was appointed ſurveyor of the royal ſtables at Hampton-Court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He was likewiſe put into the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, and, in April 1715, knighted by his majeſty. In the firſt parliament of that king he was choſen member for Boroughbridge in Yorkſhire; and, after the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in the north, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, where he received diſtinguiſhing marks of reſpect from ſeveral of the nobility and gentry of that part of Great Britain. In 1715 he publiſhed An Account of the ſtate of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the World, tranſlated from an Italian manuſcript, with a dedication to the pope, giving him a very particular account of the ſtate of religion among Proteſtants, and of ſeveral other matters of importance relating to Great Britain; but this dedication is ſuppoſed to be written by another very eminent hand

more

more converſant in ſubjects of that nature than Sir Richard, who, the ſame year, publiſhed A Letter from the Earl of Mar to the King before his Majeſty's Arrival in England, and, the year following, a ſecond volume of the Engliſhman; and, in 1718, an Account of his Fiſh Pool, which was a project of his for bringing fiſh to market alive, for which he obtained a patent. In 1719 he publiſhed a pamphlet called the Spinſter, and a Letter to the Earl of Oxford concerning the Bill of Peerage, which bill he oppoſed in the houſe of commons. Some time after he wrote againſt the South Sea Scheme his Criſis of Property, and another piece intitled A Nation a Family; and, on Saturday, January 2, 1719-20, began a paper called The Theatre, during the courſe of which, his patent of governor of the royal company of comedians was revoked by his majeſty. In 1722, his comedy called The Conſcious Lovers was acted with prodigious ſucceſs, and publiſhed with a dedication to the King, who made him a preſent of 500l. Some years before his death he grew paralytic, and retired to his ſeat at Llangunner, near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died on the 1ſt of September 1729.

STERNE (Laurence) an eccentric genius, commonly known by the name of Yorick, was the ſon of a lieutenant in a marching regiment, and was born at Clonmell in the ſouth of Ireland, the 24th of November, 1713. After paſſing his infancy in the itinerant manner incident to the military life of his father, he was placed out to ſchool at Halifax in Yorkſhire; from whence, in 1732, he was ſent to Jeſus College in Cambridge. On his quitting the univerſity, he obtained the living of Sutton in Yorkſhire; and, in 1741, he married. Soon after, he was made prebendary of York, and by his wife's intereſt procured another benefice, that of Stillington. He remained, as he tells us, near twenty years at Sutton, performing the duty of both places, and amuſing himſelf with books, painting, fidling, and ſhooting. In all this time we do not find that the talents for which he afterwards became ſo celebrated, ever manifeſted themſelves ſo as to diſtinguiſh him materially from the reſt of his brethren: but when the opportunity occurred to him by the ſtarting a lucky thought, whatever parochial virtues he might poſſeſs as a plain country clergyman, were inſtantly ſunk in the man of wit and gaiety. In the year 1760 he came up to London, and publiſhed two volumes of a novel, if it admitted of any determinate name, entitled the Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy. This performance brought Mr. Sterne into high reputation as an author: all read, moſt people applauded, but few underſtood it. He ſoon after publiſhed two volumes of ſermons, which the ſevereſt critics could not help admiring for the purity of their ſtile, the elegance of their compoſition, and the excellence of their moral tendency; but the manner in which they were introduced to the world was generally blamed. He acquaints the public, that "the ſermon which gave riſe to the publication of theſe, having been offered to the public as a ſermon of Yorick's, [in Triſtram Shandy] he hoped the ſerious reader would find nothing to offend him in theſe two volumes being continued under the ſame name." This very apology was conſidered as an additional inſult to religion: it was aſked, if any man could think a preacher in earneſt, who ſhould mount the pulpit in a Harlequin's coat. But, with all due reſpect to religion and decency, we cannot help thinking, that it matters very little in what a coat a man mounts the pulpit, if his doctrine is good; and this being granted, he ſhould certainly

tainly wear the coat which attracts moſt hearers, as by that means he will have the greater opportunity of benefiting mankind: ſuch appears to have been Mr. Sterne's caſe: if he had publiſhed his ſermons in his own name, they would not have been read by one perſon out of ten, and not at all by thoſe who have moſt need of inſtruction.

The third and fourth volumes of Triſtram Shandy ſoon made their appearance; but they were not received with ſo much eagerneſs as the two firſt volumes of that work. They had, however, many admirers, and the author was encouraged to proceed the length of nine volumes. It is almoſt needleſs here to obſerve of a book ſo univerſally read, that the ſtory of the hero's life is the leaſt part of the writer's concern. It is, in reality, nothing more than a vehicle for ſatire on a variety of ſubjects; and moſt of the ſatirical ſtrokes are introduced with little regard to any connection either with the principal ſtory or with each other. The author perpetually digreſſes; or, rather, having no determined aim, he runs from object to object, as they happen to ſtrike a very lively and very irregular imagination. Theſe digreſſions, ſo frequently repeated, inſtead of relieving the reader's attention, become of themſelves tireſome, and the whole is a perpetual ſeries of diſappointment. But, notwithſtanding theſe, and other blemiſhes, the hiſtory of Triſtram Shandy has uncommon merit. The ſatire with which it abounds, though not always happily introduced, is ſpirited, poignant, and often extremely juſt. The characters, though ſomewhat overcharged, are lively and natural, and the author poſſeſſes, in a very high degree, the talent of catching the ridiculous in every object, and never fails to preſent it to his readers in the moſt agreeable point of view.

Mr. Sterne's health had been for ſome time declining: change of climate was therefore recommended. He made the tour of France and Italy. How much he improved the opportunities which this afforded him of obſerving the manners of mankind, is ſufficiently known to thoſe who have read his Sentimental Journey (and who has not?) one of the moſt elegant and engaging compoſitions in any language. What a pity that he did not live to finiſh it! Though he ſeems deſirous only to entertain, he is often highly inſtructive; and he has given us a more perfect picture of French manners, without the parade of information, than all our travellers who went before him, and all who have written ſince. Not long after the publication of the two firſt volumes of this work, and before he had time to prepare the remainder for the preſs, to the ſincere ſorrow of all true lovers of humour and ſentiment, Mr. Sterne died, in March, 1768.

To attempt his character, after it has been ſo admirably delineated by himſelf, would be entirely ſuperfluous. We ſhall therefore give an abſtract of it, in his own elegant colouring. "He was as mercurial and ſublimated a compoſition, as heteroclite a creature in all his declenſions---with as much life and whim, and *gaieté de cœur* about him as the kindlieſt climate could have engendered and put together. With all this ſail, poor Yorick carried not one ounce of ballaſt; he was utterly unpractiſed in the world; and, at the age of twenty-ſix, knew juſt about as well how to ſteer his courſe in it as a romping unſuſpicious girl of thirteen. He had an invincible diſlike and oppoſition in his nature to gravity, and would ſay, 'twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more ſenſe and knowledge than a man was worth;

and that, with all its pretenſions, it was no better, but often worſe, than what a French wit had long ago defined it, viz. "A myſterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind;" which definition of gravity, Yorick, with great imprudence, would ſay, deſerved to be written in letters of gold. But, in plain truth, he was altogether as indiſcreet and fooliſh on every other ſubject of diſcourſe, where policy is wont to impreſs reſtraint. Yorick had no impreſſion but one, and that was what aroſe from the nature of the deed ſpoken of; which impreſſion he would uſually tranſlate into plain Engliſh without any periphraſis, and too often without any diſtinction of perſonage, time, or place: ſo that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding, he never gave himſelf a moment's time to reflect who was the hero of the piece, what his ſtation, or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter; but, if it was a dirty action, without more ado, the man was a dirty fellow, and ſo on: and, as his comments had uſually the ill fate to be terminated either in *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with ſome drollery or humour of expreſſion, it gave wing to Yorick's indiſcretion. In a word, though he never ſought, yet, at the ſame time, as he as ſeldom ſhunned occaſions of ſaying what came uppermoſt, and without ceremony, he had but too many temptations in life of ſcattering his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jeſts about him. They were not loſt for want of gathering."

To this character of Mr. Sterne, drawn by his own inimitable hand, we beg leave to add an epitaph not unworthy of it, written at the time of his death, but little known.

EPITAPH.

"O ye, whoſe hearts e'er virtue taught to glow
At human good, or melt at human woe,
Here turn!---and pay the tribute of a ſigh;
But ye profane, unfeeling, come not nigh!
Leſt he, whoſe bones beneath this marble reſt,
Should riſe indignant on your eyes unbleſt,
Launch the ſwift bolt incenſed ſpirits throw,
And ſend you weeping to the ſhades below!
He felt for man---nor dropt a fruitleſs tear,
But kindly ſtrove the drooping heart to chear:
For this, the flowers by Shiloh's brook that blow,
He wove with thoſe that round Lycæum grow:
For this Euphroſyne's heart-eaſing draught
He ſtole, and ting'd with wit and pleaſing thought;
For this, with humour's necromantic charm,
Death ſaw him ſorrow, care, and ſpleen diſarm!
With dread he ſaw, then ſeiz'd his ſharpeſt dart,
And, grimly ſmiling, pierc'd poor Yorick's heart.
If faults he had---for none exempt we find,
They, like his virtues, were of gentleſt kind;
Such as ariſe from genius in exceſs,
And nerves too fine, that wound e'en while they bleſs;

Such

Such as a form ſo captivating wear,
If faults, we doubt---and, to call crimes---we fear;
Such as, let envy ſift, let malice ſcan,
Will only prove that Yorick was a man."

STERNHOLD (THOMAS) memorable for his verſion of the Pſalms of David, is ſuppoſed to have been born in Hampſhire. He ſtudied at Oxford; but leaving that univerſity without a degree, repaired to the court of Henry VIII. who made him groom of the robes, and at his death bequeathed to him by his will an hundred marks. He enjoyed the ſame office under Edward VI. and was in ſome eſteem at court, on account of his being thought a poet. Being a very zealous reformer, and extremely ſtrict in his morals, he was ſo offended at the amorous and obſcene ſongs uſed at court, that from the moſt pious and laudable motives he turned into Engliſh metre fifty-one of David's Pſalms, and cauſed them to be ſet to muſic, vainly flattering himſelf that the courtiers would ſing them, inſtead of their looſe and wanton ſonnets. However, the verſe and the muſic being thought admirable in thoſe times, they were gradually introduced into all pariſh churches, and ſung, as they continue to be in the greater part at preſent, notwithſtanding the more elegant verſion ſince made by Tate and Brady. Fifty-eight other Pſalms were turned into Engliſh verſe by John Hopkins, a cotemporary writer, and the reſt were done by other hands. It does not appear that Mr. Sternhold compoſed any other verſes, and this ſpecimen gives us no room to lament that he did not. He died in London, in the year 1549.

STILLINGFLEET (Dr. EDWARD) the learned biſhop of Worceſter, was born at Cranborne in Dorſetſhire, the 17th of April, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college in Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Having taken orders, he was, in 1657, preſented to the rectory of Sutton; and, in 1662, publiſhed his *Origines Sacræ*, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion; a work, which, though written by one who had but juſt completed his twenty-ſeventh year, yet, for extenſive and profound learning, ſolidity of judgment, ſtrength of argument, and perſpicuity of expreſſion, would have done the higheſt honour to a man of a more advanced period of life. Our author gained ſuch reputation by this excellent performance, that he was choſen preacher at the Rolls chapel by Sir Harbottle Grimſton, and in January, 1665, was preferred to the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn. He was afterwards appointed lecturer at the Temple, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1670 he was made canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's; and, ſome time after, obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury, as well as the deanery of St. Paul's: in all which ſtations he acquitted himſelf like an able, diligent, and learned divine. He was deeply engaged in all the controverſies of his time; with Deiſts, with Socinians, with papiſts, with diſſenters. During the reign of king James II. he wrote ſeveral tracts againſt popery, and was prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation, as he had likewiſe been under Charles II. After the Revolution, he was advanced to the biſhopric of Worceſter. He died at Weſtminſter on the 27th of March, 1699, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral of Worceſter, where an elegant monument was erected

erected to his memory, with an inscription written by Dr. Bentley, who had been his chaplain. The works of this famous prelate have been collected and published in six volumes folio.

STOW (JOHN) an eminent historian and antiquary, was born in London about the year 1525, and bred to his father's business, which was that of a taylor. He began early to apply himself to the study of the history and antiquities of England, to which his time and application were so devoted, that he bestowed little of either upon his business; by which means he was at length reduced to great straits. It was about the year 1560 that he turned his thoughts upon compiling an English Chronicle, and collected such materials relating to this kingdom, as he esteemed worthy of being transmitted to posterity: but when he had for some time eagerly prosecuted these studies, he was on the point of deserting them, from his perceiving the little profit he was like to reap by his industry, in order to apply himself more diligently to his profession; when Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, persuaded him to continue his pursuits, and encouraged him during his life with several benefactions. The first work he published was his Summary of the Chronicles of England, which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and printed under the title of *Flores Historiarum*; and in 1598 he published in quarto his famous Survey of London. In the latter part of his life, being reduced to narrow circumstances, he petitioned the lord-mayor and aldermen, in consideration of his services, to grant him two freedoms of the city. Some time after, he was appointed chronicler of the city, and at last obtained a brief from king James I. to collect the charitable benevolence of well-disposed people for his relief. He collected a great number of ancient records, registers, journals, &c. and died on the 5th of April, 1605. It appears from his monument in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, that he was eighty years of age at the time of his death. The folio volume, commonly called Stow's Chronicle, was compiled from his papers after his decease, by Edmund Howes.

STUART (MARY) queen of France and Scotland, was the daughter and heiress of James V. king of Scots, by Mary of Lorrain, his second queen, and dowager of the duke of Longueville. She was born on the 8th of December, 1542, and was not eight days old when her father died; upon whose death the earl of Arran was appointed regent of the kingdom, and guardian of the queen, during her minority. In the mean time, Henry VIII. king of England, imagining this to be a favourable conjuncture for the coalition of the two kingdoms, formed a project of marrying the young queen to his son Edward prince of Wales; which was accordingly agreed to by the Scottish parliament in 1543. But all the clergy, headed by cardinal Beaton, together with the queen-mother, violently opposed this design, and induced the people in general to prefer a match with France, as being more advantageous to the nation. On the accession of prince Edward to the throne, the duke of Somerset, protector of England, marched with an army into Scotland, in order to oblige the Scots to execute the contract of marriage betwixt their queen and the English monarch; and, on the 10th of September,

MARY QUEEN of SCOTS.

tember, 1547, he entirely defeated them in the battle of Muſſelburgh. However, the match was never accompliſhed.

The queen-mother being attached to the intereſt of France, the young queen, by her care, was conveyed into that kingdom, when ſhe was but ſix years of age. After ſtaying a few days with the king and queen at court, ſhe was ſent to a monaſtery, where the daughters of the principal nobility were educated. Here ſhe diſcharged all the duties of a monaſtic life, being conſtant in her devotions, and very obſervant of the diſcipline. She employed a conſiderable part of her time in the ſtudy of languages, and acquired ſo conſummate a ſkill in Latin, that ſhe ſpoke an oration of her own compoſing, in that language, in the great guard-room at the Louvre, before the royal family and nobility of France. She was naturally inclined to poetry, and made ſo great a progreſs in the art, as to be a writer herſelf. She had a good taſte for muſic, and played well upon ſeveral inſtruments; was a fine dancer, and ſat a horſe gracefully. Theſe accompliſhments, joined to the attractions of a moſt beautiful perſon, gained her the favour of Henry II. of France to ſuch a degree, as to make him deſirous of marrying her to the dauphin, which was accordingly brought about; and the nuptials were ſolemnized in April, 1558. Upon this, they both aſſumed the title of king and queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and cauſed the arms of England to be engraved on their ſeals and plate. Queen Elizabeth ordered her ambaſſador in France to complain boldly of this uſurpation, but without effect; and therefore conſidered Mary as a formidable rival. The dauphin was crowned king of France on the death of his father, by the name of Francis II. in 1559; but his royalty was of very ſhort duration; for he died of an impoſthume in his right ear, the 4th of December, 1560. Mary now quitted the title of queen of England, and was deſired by queen Elizabeth to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh made in the month of June preceding; but declining to give a poſitive anſwer to this demand, Elizabeth refuſed to grant her a ſafe-conduct to her own country. Mary however, being fully reſolved to return to Scotland, embarked for that kingdom, and landed ſafely at Leith in Auguſt 1561. The year following ſhe deſired an interview with Elizabeth at York, and promiſed to devote herſelf entirely to the intereſt of that queen, if ſhe would either adopt her as her daughter, or cauſe her to be declared preſumptive heir to the crown of England by authority of parliament.

About this time a marriage being propoſed by the cardinal of Lorrain between Mary and the archduke Charles of Auſtria, ſon of the emperor Ferdinand, queen Elizabeth ſent her word, that if in this point ſhe was guided by the cardinal, the alliance with England might chance to be diſſolved, and her hopes of ſucceſſion cut off; and adviſed her to make choice of a huſband out of the Engliſh nobility, ſince by that means a peace might be eſtabliſhed between the two kingdoms, and her right of ſucceſſion ſecured. She recommended to her affections the lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leiceſter, promiſing, upon the condition of marrying him, that ſhe ſhould be declared her ſiſter, or daughter, and heir of England, by act of parliament. But the queen of Scots was diſſuaded from accepting this propoſal by her uncle the cardinal of Lorrain; and, on the 29th of July, 1565, married her couſin the lord Darnley, ſon of Matthew Stuart earl of Len-

nox, a youth of uncommon beauty and gracefulneſs of perſon, who, as well as Mary, was deſcended from the royal blood of England. She at the ſame time iſſued a proclamation, conferring upon her huſband the title of king of Scots, and commanding that henceforth all writs at law ſhould run in the joint names of king and queen. For ſome months after the marriage, her fondneſs for lord Darnley continued: but in a little time ſhe found that the qualities of his mind correſponded but ill with the beauty of his perſon, for he was weak, giddy, inconſtant, diſſolute, proud, and imperious. All the favours that ſhe was continually heaping upon him, made no impreſſion on his temper. Her gentleneſs could not bridle his haughty and ungovernable ſpirit; nor could all her attention to place about him perſons capable of directing his conduct, preſerve him from raſh and imprudent actions. Fond of all the amuſements, and prone to all the vices of youth, he became by degrees careleſs of her perſon, and almoſt a ſtranger to her company. Inſtead of being ſatisfied with that ſtretch of prerogative, by which Mary had conferred on him the title of king, and admitted him to a ſhare in the adminiſtration, he demanded the matrimonial crown with the moſt inſolent importunity; and though ſhe alledged that this gift was beyond her power, and that it could only be beſtowed by the authority of parliament, he wanted either underſtanding to comprehend, or temper to admit ſo juſt a defence, and often renewed and urged his requeſt.

Darnley's pride and inſolence had by this time ſufficiently cooled the queen's affection for him; and David Rizio, her favourite, refuſing to humour him in his follies, he imputed her majeſty's coldneſs, not to his own behaviour, but to the inſinuations of Rizio. Mary's conduct ſtrengthened theſe ſuſpicions. She treated this ſtranger with the utmoſt familiarity: he was perpetually in her preſence, intermeddled in every buſineſs, and was the companion of her private amuſements. The haughty ſpirit of lord Darnley could not bear the interference of ſuch an upſtart; and therefore, unreſtrained by any ſcruple, he inſtantly reſolved to get rid of him by violence. A plan was laid for Rizio's deſtruction, in which the earl of Morton, the lord Ruthven, and ſome others, were engaged. "On the 9th of March, 1566, (ſays Dr. Robertſon) Morton entered the court of the palace with 160 men, and without noiſe, or meeting with any reſiſtance, ſeized all the gates. While the queen was at ſupper with the counteſs of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domeſtics, the king ſuddenly entered the apartment by a private paſſage. At his back was lord Ruthven, clad in complete armour: three or four of his moſt truſty accomplices followed him. Such an unuſual appearance alarmed thoſe who were preſent. Rizio inſtantly apprehended that he was the victim at whom the blow was aimed; and, in the utmoſt conſternation, retired behind the queen, of whom he laid hold, hoping that the reverence due to her perſon might prove ſome protection to him: but the conſpirators had proceeded too far to be reſtrained by any conſideration of that kind. Numbers of armed men ruſhed into the chamber. Ruthven drew his dagger, and, with a furious mien and voice, commanded Rizio to leave a place of which he was unworthy, and which he had occupied too long. Mary employed tears, and entreaties, and threatenings, to ſave her favorite: but notwithſtanding all theſe, he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, by piercing his body with fifty ſix wounds."

The

The king, with the conſpirators, kept poſſeſſion of the palace, and guarded the queen with the utmoſt care; while her majeſty, who had ſcarce the liberty of choice left, was perſuaded to admit the lords Morton and Ruthven into her preſence, and grant them a promiſe of pardon. Mean-while, the king ſtood aſtoniſhed at the boldneſs and ſucceſs of his own enterpriſe, and uncertain what courſe to take: the queen obſerving his irreſolution, made uſe of all her art to diſengage him from his new aſſociates, and his conſciouſneſs of the inſult he had offered to ſo illuſtrious a benefactreſs inſpired him with uncommon facility and complaiſance. She prevailed on him to diſmiſs the guards which had been placed on her perſon, and the ſame night he made his eſcape along with her, attended by three perſons only, and retired to Dunbar.

Love no longer covering the follies and vices of Darnley with its friendly veil, they appeared to Mary in their full dimenſions and deformity. That very power, which, with liberal and unſuſpicious fondneſs, ſhe had conferred upon him, he had employed to inſult her authority, to limit her prerogative, and to endanger her perſon. Cold civilities, ſecret diſtruſt, and frequent quarrels enſued. The queen's favours were no longer conveyed through his hands. The crowd of expectants ceaſed to court his patronage. Among the nobles, ſome dreaded his furious temper, others complained of his perfidiouſneſs, and all of them deſpiſed the weakneſs of his underſtanding, and the inconſtancy of his heart. Addicted to drunkenneſs, beyond what the manners of that age could bear, and indulging irregular paſſions, which even the licentiouſneſs of youth could not excuſe; he, by his indecent behaviour, provoked the queen to the utmoſt; and the paſſions which it occaſioned, often forced tears from her eyes, both in public and private. Her averſion for him increaſed every day. He was often abſent from court, appeared there with little ſplendor, and was truſted with no power. About this time a new favourite grew into great credit with the queen, and ſoon gained an aſcendant over her heart. This was James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, one of the moſt powerful noblemen in the kingdom, who had for a long time been remarkably attached to the queen; and when the conſpirators againſt Rizio ſeized her perſon, was the chief inſtrument of recovering her liberty. He from that period became her principal confident, and without his participation no buſineſs was concluded, and no favour beſtowed. In the mean time, the imperious temper of Darnley, nurſed up in flattery, and accuſtomed to command, could not bear the contempt under which he had fallen. He therefore addreſſed himſelf to the pope, and to the kings of France and Spain, with many profeſſions of zeal for the catholic religion, and bitter complaints againſt the queen; and ſoon after took a reſolution of embarking on board a ſhip which he had provided, and of retiring into foreign parts. But before he could reach Glaſgow, where he intended to embark, he was ſeized with a dangerous diſtemper, attended with violent and unuſual ſymptoms. His life was in the utmoſt danger: but, after languiſhing for a few weeks, he in ſome degree recovered. The queen viſited him during his illneſs, and by all her words and actions expreſſed an uncommon affection for him, and, in order to prevent his expoſing her by miſrepreſenting her conduct to foreign courts, employed all her art to regain his confidence; and then, by his own conſent, removed him

him to a houſe in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ſituated on a riſing ground, in the midſt of an open field. She there attended him with the moſt aſſiduous care; but on the 9th of February, 1567, about eleven at night, ſhe left the houſe, in order to be preſent at a maſque in the palace, and at two the next morning it was blown up with gun-powder. The noiſe and ſhock occaſioned by this ſudden exploſion, alarmed the whole city. The inhabitants ran to the place whence it came; and the dead body of the king, with that of a ſervant who ſlept in the ſame room, were found lying in an adjacent garden, untouched by fire, and with no bruiſe or mark of violence. Such was the unhappy fate of Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, in the twenty-firſt year of his age. Had he left the world by a natural death, his end would have been unlamented; but the cruel circumſtances of his murder, in which the earl of Bothwell was undoubtedly concerned, have rendered him the object of pity, to which he had otherwiſe no title.

The news of this atrocious murder quickly ſpread abroad, and the ſuſpicion fell, with an almoſt univerſal conſent, on the earl of Bothwell; of whoſe guilt there remains the fulleſt evidence, that the nature of the action will admit. The queen herſelf was accuſed of being privy to this barbarous tranſaction, and her known ſentiments with regard to her huſband gave a great appearance of probability to the imputation. Bothwell put himſelf upon his trial in April following; but no perſon appearing againſt him, he was acquitted; and a conſiderable number of the nobility engaged in a bond of aſſociation to maintain his innocence, and promote his marriage with the queen. Thus ſupported, he raiſed a body of a thouſand horſe, and intercepting Mary on her return from Stirling, conveyed her to his caſtle of Dunbar. Soon after, having obtained a divorce from his wife, he conducted the queen to Edinburgh, where ſhe created him duke of Orkney, and finally married him on the 15th of May, contrary to the general ſenſe of her people, and that regard which ſhe ought to have preſerved for her own reputation. This was undoubtedly an imprudent and fatal ſtep, by which ſhe entailed upon herſelf numberleſs mortifications, miſery, and ruin. Bothwell, not ſatisfied with the honour of eſpouſing his ſovereign, endeavoured to make himſelf maſter of the perſon of the young prince, (afterwards king James I. of England) who had been committed by his mother to the care of the earl of Mar; but this nobleman refuſed to deliver up his charge.

Bothwell having rendered himſelf odious to the generality of the Scottiſh nation, many of the nobility aſſembled at Stirling, and formed a league for the defence of the prince's perſon. They had well nigh ſurpriſed the queen and her huſband at Holyrood-houſe, from whence ſhe eſcaped with difficulty to the caſtle of Borthwick; but the earl of Home appearing before that place, ſhe retired to Dunbar. Mean-while the confederate lords entering Edinburgh, declared by proclamation, that their deſign was to take vengeance on Bothwell for murdering the king, and conſpiring againſt the life of the prince. Thence they proceeded againſt the queen and Bothwell, who had levied a conſiderable force; and both ſides prepared for an engagement. Mary, however, previouſly demanded a conference with Kirkaldy of Grange, one of the confederates, who, in the name of the reſt, promiſed her, that, if ſhe would diſmiſs her huſband, and govern the realm by the advice

advice of her nobles, they would obey her as their queen. During this parley, Bothwell, attended by a few followers, rode off the field, and was ſoon after obliged to leave the kingdom. Mary having complied with the conditions propoſed by the confederates, was ſent under a ſtrong guard to the caſtle of Lochlevin, belonging to William Douglas, who received an order, ſigned by the aſſociated lords, to detain her in ſafe cuſtody. They now compelled her to reſign the crown to her infant ſon, and to appoint the earl of Murray regent during his minority.

In the beginning of May, 1568, the queen eſcaped from her confinement, and collected a body of forces; but being defeated by the regent Murray, ſhe fled to England, and implored the aſſiſtance of queen Elizabeth. However, upon her arrival there, ſhe was detained as a priſoner, until ſhe ſhould vindicate herſelf from the charge of being acceſſary to the murder of lord Darnley, who was a native of England. Commiſſioners were appointed to take cognizance of her cauſe; deputies were ſent from Scotland to accuſe her, and York was named for the place of conference. This commiſſion was ſoon recalled, and the matter brought to a hearing at Weſtminſter, though without effect. Mary's confinement, which was a ſtrict one, occaſioned repeated attempts both at home and abroad to procure her deliverance, and even ſome plots againſt the life of queen Elizabeth; in conſequence of which, in 1584, a general aſſociation was entered into by the ſubjects of that queen in her defence. In 1586 the queen of Scots being charged with having a ſhare in Babington's conſpiracy, it was determined by the Engliſh miniſters to bring her to trial, which was accordingly done in October that year; and on the 25th of the ſame month ſentence of death was pronounced againſt her, which was confirmed a few days after by the unanimous conſent of both houſes of parliament, who petitioned queen Elizabeth that it might be put in execution. On the 1ſt of February, 1587, Elizabeth ſigned the warrant for Mary's death; but being deſirous to have the blame of the action, as much as poſſible, removed from herſelf, ſhe gave orders to her ſecretaries Walſingham and Daviſon to write to Sir Amias Pawlet and Sir Drue Drury, the queen of Scots' keepers, to put her ſecretly to death; but they declining this inhuman office, her majeſty commanded that a letter ſhould be ſent to Pawlet for the ſpeedy execution of the warrant. Mary, on the day of her diſſolution, which was the 8th of February, behaved with extraordinary compoſure and magnanimity, and ſhewed an inviolable attachment to the Romiſh religion. She laid her head upon the block without the leaſt mark of perturbation, and it was ſevered from her body at the ſecond ſtroke. This tragical buſineſs was performed in the hall of Fotheringay caſtle. Her corpſe was incloſed in a leaden coffin, and interred on the 1ſt of Auguſt following, with great pomp and ſolemnity, in the cathedral of Peterborough; from whence, about twenty years after, it was removed to Weſtminſter-abbey, by order of her ſon king James I.

Thus died the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, after a life of forty-four years and two months; almoſt nineteen years of which ſhe paſſed in captivity. Her character is thus drawn, with great candor and impartiality, by Dr. Robertſon. "To all the charms of beauty, and the utmoſt elegance of external form, (ſays that hiſtorian) ſhe added thoſe accompliſhments, which render their impreſſion irreſiſtable. Polite, affable, inſinuating, ſprightly,

and capable of ſpeaking and of writing with equal eaſe and dignity. Sudden, however, and violent in all her attachments; becauſe her heart was warm and unſuſpicious. Impatient of contradiction; becauſe ſhe had been accuſtomed from her infancy to be treated as a queen. No ſtranger, on ſome occaſions, to diſſimulation, which, in that perfidious court where ſhe received her education, was reckoned among the neceſſary arts of government. Not inſenſible of flattery, or unconſcious of that pleaſure, with which almoſt every woman beholds the influence of her own beauty. Formed with the qualities which we love, not with the talents that we admire, ſhe was an agreeable woman rather than an illuſtrious queen. The vivacity of her ſpirit, not ſufficiently tempered with ſound judgment, and the warmth of her heart, which was not at all times under the reſtraint of diſcretion, betrayed her both into errors and into crimes. To ſay that ſhe was always unfortunate, will not account for that long and almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſſion of calamities which befel her; we muſt likewiſe add, that ſhe was often imprudent. Her paſſion for Darnley was raſh, youthful, and exceſſive; and though the ſudden tranſition to the oppoſite extreme was the natural effect of her ill-requited love, and of this ingratitude, inſolence, and brutality, yet neither theſe, nor Bothwell's artful addreſs and important ſervices, can juſtify her attachment to that nobleman. Even the manners of the age, licentious as they were, are no apology for this unhappy paſſion; nor can they induce us to look upon that tragical and infamous ſcene which followed upon it, with leſs abhorrence. Humanity will draw a veil over this part of her character, which it cannot approve, and may perhaps prompt ſome to impute her actions to her ſituation, more than to her diſpoſitions; and to lament the unhappineſs of the former, rather than accuſe the perverſeneſs of the latter. Mary's ſufferings exceed, both in degree and duration, thoſe tragical diſtreſſes, which fancy has feigned to excite ſorrow and commiſeration; and while we ſurvey them, we are apt altogether to forget her frailties, we think of her faults with leſs indignation, and approve of our tears, as if they were ſhed for a perſon who had attained much nearer to pure virtue."

STUKELEY (Dr. WILLIAM) a learned antiquarian, phyſician, and divine, was born at Holbech, in Lincolnſhire, the 7th of November, 1687, and educated at Bennet college in Cambridge. While an under-graduate, he often indulged a ſtrong propenſity to drawing, and was ſo fond of natural hiſtory, that he took frequent perambulations along with the celebrated Dr. Hales, then fellow of the ſame college, through the neighbouring country, in ſearch of plants. He alſo ſtudied anatomy and chemiſtry, and acquired the practical part of medicine under Dr. Mead. He began to practiſe phyſic at Boſton, in his native county; but in 1717 removed to London, where he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the firſt who revived that of the Antiquaries in 1718. The next year he took his degree of doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians. In 1722 he was appointed to read the Gulſtonian lecture, wherein he gave a deſcription and hiſtory of the ſpleen, which he printed in folio, with many plates, coloured in imitation of nature. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which induced him to take ſeveral journeys in the ſpring, in which he gratified his innate love of antiquities, by tracing

cing out the footſteps of the expeditions of the Romans in this iſland, their camps, ſtations, &c. The fruit of his travels was his *Itinerarium Curioſum*, or an Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in Travels through Great Britain, folio, adorned with elegant copper-plates.

In 1729 he entered into holy orders, and was preſented by the lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints in Stamford; and ſoon after was cured of his gout, by the uſe of the *oleum arthriticum*, juſt invented by Dr. Rogers, which occaſioned his publiſhing an account of the ſucceſs of the external application of theſe oils, in a great variety of inſtances; and this was followed by A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout, from a new rationale. In 1736 he publiſhed an explanation of a curious ſilver plate, a Roman baſſo-relievo, found under ground, at Riſley park in Derbyſhire; and the ſame year came out his *Palæographia Sacra*, or Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred Hiſtory, in quarto. In 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian Society, which brought him acquainted with the duke of Montague, who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and in 1747 gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen's-ſquare, London. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentiſh-town; but returning on Wedneſday the 27th of February, 1765, to his houſe in Queen's-ſquare, according to his uſual cuſtom, he lay down on his couch, where his houſe-keeper came and read to him; but ſome occaſion calling her away, on her return he told her, that an accident had happened while ſhe was abſent; and on her aſking what it was, he added, that it was a ſtroke of the palſy. At this ſhe ſhed tears; but he deſiring her not to be concerned, bid her go and get ſome help to carry him up ſtairs, from whence, he ſaid, he ſhould never be brought down but upon men's ſhoulders. Soon after, his faculties failed him; and he continued quiet and compoſed, as in a ſleep, till the Sunday following, the third of March, when he reſigned his laſt breath, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. Beſides the works above-mentioned, he publiſhed ſeveral other learned productions, particularly an account of Stonehenge and Abury; and, towards the end of his life, completed an account of ancient Britiſh coins.

SUCKLING (Sir JOHN) an Engliſh poet and dramatic writer, was the ſon of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the houſhold to Charles I. and was born at Witham, in Eſſex, in 1613. He early diſcovered ſuch abilities for the learning of languages, that, it is ſaid, he ſpoke Latin at five years of age, and wrote it at nine, and thus proceeding in the courſe of his ſtudies, ſoon became well verſed in polite literature. He alſo excelled in muſic and poetry. When he was grown up, he travelled abroad. His eaſy behaviour and addreſs were ſuitable to the openneſs of his heart, and to that gaiety, wit, and gallantry, which were the characteriſtics of his nature. He ſeemed to affect nothing more than the character of a courtier and a fine gentleman, which he perfectly attained. Yet he was not ſo devoted to the Muſes, or to the ſoftneſs and luxury of courts, as to be wholly a ſtranger to the camp; for, in his travels, he made a campaign under the great Guſtavus Adolphus, when he was preſent at five ſieges, three battles, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; and if, ſays Mr. Langbaine, his valour was not ſo remarkable in the beginning of our civil wars, yet his loyalty was exceedingly ſo; for, after

after his return to his native country, he raiſed a troop of horſe for the king's ſervice, entirely at his own expence, and ſo richly and completely mounted, that it is ſaid to have coſt him 12,000l. but theſe troops and their leader diſtinguiſhed themſelves only by their finery, for they did nothing for the ſervice of the king. Soon after this miſcarriage, Sir John was ſeized with a fever, of which he died at twenty-eight years of age. His works conſiſt of poems, letters, plays, &c. and have been ſeveral times printed.

SUTTON (THOMAS) eſq. founder of the Charter-houſe, was born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1532. He had his education at Eton School, and in St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's-Inn in London; but not reliſhing the ſtudy of the law, he travelled into foreign parts, where he reſided during the whole reign of queen Mary. Returning home in 1562, he entered into the poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, left him by his father, who had died during his abſence. He now became ſecretary to the earl of Warwick, and his brother the earl of Leiceſter. By the intereſt of the former of theſe noblemen, he was, in 1569, appointed maſter of the ordnance at Berwick; and diſtinguiſhing himſelf in that ſituation, in the rebellion which then broke out in the North, he obtained a patent from queen Elizabeth, for the office of maſter-general of the ordnance in the North, for life. Soon after, he purchaſed of the biſhop of Durham the two manors of Gateſhead and Weekham, famous for their coal-mines; which, together with the above poſt, and his wife's portion, laid the foundation of the immenſe fortune which he afterwards acquired. He now engaged in the buſineſs of a merchant; and being poſſeſſed of more ready money than moſt men in the kingdom, he carried it on to great advantage. In the beginning of 1611, having previouſly obtained an act of parliament for that purpoſe, he purchaſed of the earl of Suffolk Howard-houſe, or the late diſſolved Charter-houſe, near Smithfield, when he founded and nobly endowed the hoſpital and ſchool which now goes by that name. He lived to the age of ſeventy-nine years, and died at Hackney on the 12th of December, 1611. His body was interred in Chriſt-church, London; from whence it was removed, in 1614, to the Charter-houſe, and depoſited in a vault on the north ſide of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SWIFT (Dr. JONATHAN) a celebrated wit, poet, and political writer, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in Ireland on the 30th of November, 1667; but both his father and mother were natives of England. Some have thought, that he was a natural ſon of Sir William Temple, becauſe Sir William expreſſed a particular regard for him: but that was impoſſible; for Sir William was reſident abroad in a public character from the year 1665 to 1670, and Swift's mother, who was never out of the Britiſh dominions, brought him into the world in 1667. At about ſix years of age he was ſent to the ſchool of Kilkenny, and having continued there eight years, was admitted a ſtudent of Trinity-college in Dublin. Here applying himſelf to books of hiſtory and poetry, to the neglect of academical learning, he was, at the end of four years, refuſed his degree of bachelor of arts for inſufficiency; and was at laſt admitted *ſpeciali gratia*, which is there conſidered as the higheſt degree of reproach and diſhonour. Stung with this

this diſgrace, he ſtudied eight hours a day for ſeven years following. He commenced theſe ſtudies at the univerſity of Dublin, where he continued them three years: and during this time, he drew up the firſt ſketch of his Tale of a Tub; for Waſſendon Warren Eſq; a gentleman of fortune near Belfaſt in Ireland, who was chamber-fellow with Swift's declared that he then ſaw a copy of it in Swift's own hand-writing.

In 1688 his uncle Godwin, by whom he had been hitherto ſupported, was ſeized with a lethargy, and ſoon deprived both of his ſpeech and memory; by which accident Swift being left without ſupport, took a journey to Leiceſter, where his mother reſided, in order to conſult her about the courſe he was to purſue. At this time Sir William Temple was in high reputation, and honoured with the confidence and familiarity of king William. His father, Sir John Temple, had been maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, and contracted an intimate friendſhip with Godwin Swift, which continued till his death; and Sir William, who inherited his title and eſtate, had married a lady to whom Mrs Swift was related: ſhe therefore adviſed her ſon to communicate his ſituation to Sir William, and ſolicit his advice. Sir William received him with great kindneſs, and Swift's firſt viſit continued for two years. Sir William had been ambaſſador and mediator of a general peace at Nimeguen before the revolution, in which character he became known to the prince of Orange, who frequently viſited him at Sheen, after his arrival in England, and took his advice in affairs of the utmoſt importance. As Sir William was then lame with the gout, Swift uſed to attend his majeſty in the walks about the garden, who admitted him to ſuch familiarity, that he ſhewed him how to cut aſparagus after the Dutch manner, and once offered to make him a captain of horſe; but Swift had fixed his mind upon an eccleſiaſtical life. About this time a bill was brought into the houſe for triennial parliaments, to which the king was very averſe, but ſent however to conſult Sir William Temple, who ſoon afterwards ſent Swift to Kenſington with the whole account in writing, to convince the king how ill he was adviſed. This was Swift's firſt embaſſy to court, who, though he underſtood Engliſh hiſtory, and the matter in hand very well, yet did not prevail. Soon after this tranſaction he was ſeized with the return of a diſorder, which he had contracted in Ireland by eating a great quantity of fruit, and which afterwards gradually increaſed, though with irregular intermiſſions, till it terminated in a total debility of body and mind.

About a year after his coming over from Ireland, he thought it expedient to take his maſter of arts degree at Oxford; and accordingly was admitted *ad eundem* on the 14th of June, 1692, with many civilities. From Oxford he returned to Sir William Temple, and aſſiſted him in reviſing his works: he alſo corrected and improved his own Tale of a Tub, and added the digreſſions. From the converſation of Sir William, Swift greatly improved his political knowledge; but ſuſpecting Sir William of neglecting to provide for him, merely that he might keep him in his family, he at length reſented it ſo warmly, that, in 1694, a quarrel enſued, and they parted. Swift, during his reſidence with Sir William, had never failed to viſit his mother at Leiceſter once a year, and his manner of travelling was very extraordinary. He always went on foot, except the weather was very bad, and then he would ſometimes take ſhelter in a waggon. He choſe to dine at ob-

ſcure ale-houſes, among pedlars and other mean people, and to lie where he ſaw written over the door, "Lodgings for a penny," but he uſed to bribe the maid with a teſter for a ſingle bed and clean ſheets.

Having taken orders, he obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the dioceſe of Connor, in Ireland, worth about 100l. per annum. But Sir William, who had been uſed to the converſation of Swift, ſoon found that he could not be content to live without him; and therefore urged him to reſign his prebend in favour of a friend, promiſing to obtain preferment for him in England, if he would return. Swift conſented, and Sir William was ſo much pleaſed with this act of kindneſs, that during the remainder of his life, which was about four years, his behaviour was ſuch as produced the utmoſt harmony between them. Swift, as a teſtimony of his friendſhip and eſteem, wrote the Battle of the Books, of which Sir William is the hero; and Sir William, when he died, left him a pecuniary legacy, and his poſthumous works.

Upon the deceaſe of his patron, Swift applied by petition to king William for the firſt vacant prebend of Canterbury or Weſtminſter, for which the royal promiſe had been obtained by Sir William Temple; whoſe poſthumous works he dedicated to his majeſty, to facilitate the ſucceſs of that application. But it does not appear, that, after the death of Sir William, the king took the leaſt notice of Swift. After this he accepted an invitation from the earl of Berkley, one of the lords juſtices of Ireland, to attend him as chaplain and private ſecretary; but he was ſoon removed from this latter poſt, on pretence that it was not fit for a clergyman. This diſappointment was quickly followed by another; for when the deanery of Derry became vacant, and it was the earl of Berkley's turn to diſpoſe of it, Swift, inſtead of receiving it as an atonement for his late uſage, was put off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbegging, in the dioceſe of Meath, which together did not amount to half its value. He went to reſide at Laracor, and performed the duties of a pariſh prieſt with the utmoſt punctuality and devotion. He was indeed always very devout, not only in his public and ſolemn addreſſes to God, but in his domeſtic and private exerciſes; and yet with all this piety in his heart, he could not forbear indulging the peculiarity of his humour, when an opportunity offered, whatever might be the impropriety of the time and place. Upon his coming to Laracor, he gave public notice, that he would read prayers on Wedneſdays and Fridays, which had not been cuſtomary there. Accordingly the bell was rung, and he aſcended the deſk: but having ſat ſome time with no other auditor than his clerk Roger, he began, "Dearly beloved Roger, the ſcripture moveth you and me in ſundry places;" and ſo proceeded to the end of the ſervice. Of the ſame kind was his race with Dr. Raymond, vicar of Trim, ſoon after he was made dean of St. Patricks. Swift had dined one Sunday with Raymond, and when the bells had done ringing for evening prayers, "Raymond," ſaid Swift, "I will lay you a crown that I begin prayers before you this afternoon." Dr. Raymond accepted the wager, and immediately both ran as faſt as they could to the church. Raymond, the nimbleſt of the two, arrived firſt at the door, and entering the church, walked decently towards the reading-deſk: Swift never ſlackened his pace, but running up the iſle, left Raymond behind him; and ſtepping into the deſk, without putting on the ſurplice, or opening the book, began the ſervice in an audible voice. During

During Swift's reſidence at Laracor, he invited to Ireland a lady, whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. With this lady he became acquainted while he lived with Sir William Temple: ſhe was the daughter of his ſteward, whoſe name was Johnſon; and Sir William, by his will, bequeathed her 1000l. in conſideration of her father's faithful ſervices. At the death of Sir William, which happened in 1699, ſhe was in the ſixteenth year of her age; and it was about two years afterwards, that at Swift's invitation ſhe left England, accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a lady who was fifteen years older, and whoſe whole fortune, though ſhe was related to Sir William, was no more than an annuity of 27l. Whether Swift at this time deſired the company of Stella as a wife, or as a friend, is not certain: but the reaſon which ſhe and her companion then gave for their leaving England was, that in Ireland the intereſt of money was high, and proviſions were cheap. But whatever was Swift's attachment to Mrs Johnſon, every poſſible precaution was taken to prevent ſcandal: they never lived in the ſame houſe; when Swift was abſent, Mrs. Johnſon and her friend reſided at the parſonage-houſe; when he returned, they removed either to his friend Dr. Raymond's, or to a lodging; nor were they ever known to meet but in the preſence of a third perſon. Swift made frequent excurſions, but Mrs. Johnſon was buried in ſolitude and obſcurity; ſhe was known only to a few of Swift's moſt intimate acquaintance, and had no female companion except Mrs. Dingley.

In 1701 Swift took the degree of doctor of divinity; and in 1702, ſoon after the death of king William, he went into England for the firſt time after his ſettling at Laracor; a journey which he frequently repeated during the reign of queen Anne. Mrs. Johnſon was once in England in 1705, but returned in a few months, and never croſſed the channel afterwards. Swift ſoon became eminent as a writer, and in that character was known to both whigs and tories. He had been educated among the former, but at length attached himſelf to the latter; becauſe the whigs, as he ſaid, had renounced their old principles, and received others which their forefathers abhorred. He had publiſhed, in 1701, A Diſcourſe of the Conteſts and Diſſentions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome: this was in behalf of king William and his miniſters, againſt the violent proceedings of the houſe of commons; but from that year to 1708, he did not write any political pamphlet. In 1710, being then in England, he was empowered by the primate of Ireland to ſolicit the queen to releaſe the clergy from paying the twentieth part and firſt-fruits; and upon this occaſion his acquaintance with Mr. Harley commenced. As ſoon as he had received the primate's inſtructions, he reſolved to apply to Mr. Harley; and before he waited on him, got himſelf repreſented as a perſon who had been ill uſed by the laſt miniſtry, becauſe he would not go ſuch lengths as they would have had him. Mr. Harley received him with the utmoſt kindneſs and reſpect; kept him with him two hours alone; engaged in, and ſoon after accompliſhed, his buſineſs; bid him come often to ſee him privately; and told him, that he muſt bring him to the knowledge of Mr. St. John. Swift preſently became acquainted with the reſt of the miniſters, who courted and careſſed him with uncommon aſſiduity. He dined every Saturday at Mr. Harley's with the lord-keeper, Mr. St. John, and lord Rivers: on that day

no

no other perſon was for ſome time admitted; but this ſelect company was at length enlarged to ſixteen, Swift included. From this time he ſupported the intereſt of his new friends with all his power, in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers: his intimacy with them was ſo remarkable, that he was thought not only to defend, but in ſome degree to direct their meaſures; and ſuch was his importance in the opinion of the oppoſite party, that many ſpeeches were made againſt him in both houſes of parliament: a reward was alſo offered for diſcovering the author of the Public Spirit of the Whigs.

Amidſt all the buſineſs and honours that crowded upon him, he wrote every day an account of what occurred to Stella, and ſent her a journal regularly every fortnight, during the whole time of his connection with queen Anne's miniſtry. From theſe unreſtrained effuſions of his heart many particulars are known, which would otherwiſe have lain hid; and by theſe it appears, that he was not only employed, but truſted, even by Harley himſelf, who to all others was reſerved and myſterious. In the mean time, Swift had no expectations of advantage from his connection with theſe perſons: he knew they could not long preſerve their power, and he did not honour it while it laſted, on account of the violent meaſures which were purſued by both ſides. "I uſe the miniſtry (ſays he) like dogs, becauſe I expect they will uſe me ſo. ---I never knew a miniſtry do any thing for thoſe, whom they make companions of their pleaſures; but I care not." In the ſummer of 1711, he foreſaw the ruin of the miniſtry by thoſe miſunderſtandings among themſelves, which at laſt effected it; and it was not only his opinion, but their own, that if they could not obtain a peace, they muſt ſoon be ſent to the Tower, even though they ſhould agree. In order to facilitate this great event, Swift wrote the Conduct of the Allies: a piece which he confeſſes coſt him much pains, and which ſucceeded even beyond his expectations. It was publiſhed on the 27th of November, 1711; and in two months time above 11,000 were ſold off. The tory members in both houſes, who ſpoke, drew all their arguments from it, and the reſolutions, which were printed in the votes, and which would never have paſſed but for this pamphlet, were little more than quotations from it.

During all this time he received no gratuity or reward, till the year 1713; and then he was preſented to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. A biſhopric had been ſome time before intended for him by the queen: but archbiſhop Sharp having repreſented him to her majeſty as a man whoſe chriſtianity was very queſtionable, and being ſupported in this by a certain great lady, it was given to another. He immediately croſſed the channel to take poſſeſſion of his new dignity, but did not ſtay in Ireland more than a fortnight, being urged by an hundred letters to haſten back, and reconcile the lords Oxford and Bolingbroke. When he returned, he found their animoſity increaſed; and, having predicted their ruin from this very cauſe, he laboured to bring about a reconciliation, as that upon which the whole intereſt of their party depended. Having attempted this by various methods in vain, he retired to a friend's houſe in Berkſhire, where he continued till the queen's death; and, while he was at this place, he wrote a piece called Free Thoughts on the preſent State of Affairs.

Before we attend Dr. Swift to Ireland, it is neceſſary to give a ſhort account of

of his Vaneſſa, becauſe his connections with her were made in England. Among other perſons with whom he was intimately acquainted during the gay period of his life, was Mrs. Vanhomrigh. She was born of a good family in Ireland, and had been married to Mr. Vanhomrigh, firſt a merchant of Amſterdam, then of Dublin, where he was raiſed by king William, upon his expedition into Ireland, to very great places. Dying in 1703, he left two ſons and two daughters; but the ſons ſoon after dying, his whole fortune, which was very conſiderable, fell to the daughters. In 1709 the widow and the two young ladies came to England, where they were viſited by perſons of the firſt quality: and Swift, lodging near them, uſed to be frequently at their houſe, coming and going without any ceremony, as if he had been one of the family. During this familiarity, he became inſenſibly a kind of preceptor to the young ladies, particularly to the eldeſt, who was then about twenty years old, was much addicted to reading, and a great lover of poetry. Hence admiring ſuch a character as that of Swift, ſhe ſoon paſſed from admiration to love; and, urged a little perhaps by vanity, which would have been highly gratified by an alliance with the firſt wit of the age, ſhe ventured to make the doctor a propoſal of marriage. He at firſt affected to believe that ſhe was in jeſt, then rallied her on ſo whimſical a choice, and at laſt put her off without an abſolute refuſal: and, while he was in this ſituation, he wrote the poem called Cadenus and Vaneſſa. It was written in 1713, a ſhort time before he left Vaneſſa and the reſt of his friends in England. In 1714 Mrs. Vanhomrigh died, and having lived very extravagantly, left ſome debts, which it not being convenient for her daughters, who had alſo debts of their own, to pay at preſent, to avoid an arreſt they followed the dean into Ireland.

Dr. Swift, on his arrival to take poſſeſſion of his deanery, had been received with great kindneſs and honour; but now, upon his return after the queen's death, he experienced every poſſible mark of contempt and indignation. The tables were turned; the power of the tories, and the dean's credit, were at an end; and as a deſign to bring in the pretender had been imputed to the queen's miniſtry, ſo Swift lay now under much odium, as being ſuppoſed to have been a well-wiſher to that cauſe. As ſoon as he was ſettled at Dublin, Mrs. Johnſon removed from the country to be near him, but they ſtill lived in ſeparate houſes; his reſidence being at the deanery, and her's in lodgings on the other ſide of the river Liffy. The dean kept two public days every week, on which the dignity of his ſtation was ſuſtained with the utmoſt elegance and decorum, under the direction of Mrs. Johnſon. As to his employment at home, he ſeems to have had no heart to apply himſelf to ſtudy of any kind, but to have reſigned himſelf wholly to ſuch amuſements and ſuch company as offered, that he might not reflect on his ſituation, the misfortunes of his friends, and his diſappointments. "I was three years (ſays he in one of his letters to Mr. Gay) reconciling myſelf to the ſcene and buſineſs, to which fortune hath condemned me; and ſtupidity was what I had recourſe to." The firſt remarkable event of his life, after his ſettlement at the deanery, was his marriage to Mrs. Johnſon, after a moſt intimate friendſhip of above ſixteen years. This was in the year 1716; and the ceremony was performed by Dr. Aſhe, then biſhop of Clogher, to whom the dean had been a pupil in Trinity-college, Dublin. But whatever were

the motives to this marriage, the dean and his lady continued to live afterwards in the ſame manner as before. Mrs. Dingley was ſtill the inſeparable companion of Stella, where-ever ſhe went; and ſhe never reſided at the deanery, except when the dean had fits of giddineſs and deafneſs. Till this time he had continued his viſits to Vaneſſa, who preſerved her reputation and friends, and was viſited by many perſons of rank, character, and fortune, of both ſexes; but now his viſits were leſs frequent. In 1717 her ſiſter died; and the remains of the family fortune centering in Vaneſſa, ſhe retired to Selbridge, a ſmall houſe and eſtate about twelve miles from Dublin, which had been purchaſed by her father Mr. Vanhomrigh. From this place ſhe frequently wrote to the dean, and he anſwered her letters: ſhe preſſed him to marry her, but he rallied, and ſtill avoided a poſitive denial. She preſſed him ſtill more, either to accept or refuſe her as a wife; upon which he wrote an anſwer, and delivered it with his own hand. The receipt of this, which probably communicated the fatal ſecret of his marriage with Stella, the unhappy lady did not ſurvive many weeks: however, before her death, ſhe cancelled a will ſhe had made in the dean's favour.

From 1716 to 1720, there is a chaſm in the dean's life, which it has been found difficult to fill up: lord Orrery thinks, with great reaſon, that he employed this time upon Gulliver's Travels. This work is a moral political romance, in which Swift has exerted the ſtrongeſt efforts of a fine irregular genius; but while his imagination and wit delight, it is hardly poſſible not to be ſometimes offended with his ſatire, which ſets not only all human actions, but human nature itſelf, in the worſt light. The truth is, Swift's diſappointments had rendered him ſplenetic and angry with the whole world; and he frequently indulged himſelf in a miſanthropy that is intolerable: he has done ſo particularly in ſome parts of this work. About this time the dean, who had already acquired the character of a humouriſt and wit, was firſt regarded with general kindneſs, as the patriot of Ireland. He wrote a propoſal recommending the uſe of Iriſh manufactures, which rendered him very popular; the more ſo, as it immediately raiſed ſo violent a flame, that a proſecution was commenced againſt the printer. In 1724 he publiſhed the Drapier's Letters; thoſe brazen monuments of his fame, as lord Orrery calls them. A patent having been iniquitouſly procured by one Wood to coin 180,000l. in copper for the uſe of Ireland, by which he would have acquired exorbitant gain, and proportionably impoveriſhed the nation; the dean, in the character of a draper, wrote a ſeries of letters to the people, urging them not to receive this copper money. Theſe letters united the whole nation in his praiſe, filled every ſtreet with his effigy, and every voice with acclamations; and Wood, though ſupported for ſome time, was at length compelled to withdraw his patent, and his money was totally ſuppreſſed. From this period the dean's influence in Ireland was almoſt without bounds: he was conſulted in whatever related to domeſtic policy, and particularly to trade. The weavers always conſidered him as their patron and legiſlator, after his propoſal for the uſe of Iriſh manufactures; and when elections were depending for the city of Dublin, many corporations refuſed to declare themſelves, till they knew his ſentiments and inclinations. He was an abſolute monarch over the populace, and was regarded with veneration and eſteem by perſons of every rank.

On

On the 28th of January, 1727, died his beloved Stella, in the 44th year of her age, regretted by the dean with such excess of affliction, as the keenest sensibility only could feel, and the most excellent character excite: she had been declining in her health from the year 1724. Stella was a most amiable woman both in person and mind. Her stature was tall, her hair and eyes black, her complexion fair and delicate, her features regular, soft, and animated, her shape easy and elegant, and her manner polite and graceful: there was natural music in her voice, and complacency in her aspect: she abounded with wit, which was always accompanied with good-nature: her virtue was founded upon humanity, and her religion upon reason; her morals were uniform, but not rigid, and her devotion was habitual, but not ostentatious. "Why the dean did not sooner marry this most excellent person; why he married her at all; why his marriage was so cautiously concealed; and why he was never known to meet her but in the presence of a third person, are enquiries which no man can answer," says the writer of his life, "without absurdity." Now so far at least, if not something farther, we think may be answered, and without absurdity too. "He did not marry her sooner," we say, because his original intention was not to marry her at all: he never suffered his behaviour towards females to exceed the limits of Platonic love; and the innocence of his commerce with Vanessa seems now to be acknowledged by every body, as well as by this writer. "He did marry her at length," probably to cure and put an end to those constant uneasinesses and jealousies, which his frequent visits to Vanessa must naturally have raised in her. "His marriage was cautiously concealed," because he never intended to acknowledge her openly as his wife; and "he was cautious never to meet her but in the presence of a third person," because, by reason of his known intimacy and connection with Stella above all other women, her character was greatly exposed to unfavourable suspicions, and therefore to be guarded with all possible care and tenderness against them. Thus, this author's enquiries may manifestly be answered without absurdity: but the principal, and, indeed, sole difficulty is, why Swift should not desire a nearer commerce with such a woman as Stella, and consequently acknowledge and receive her publicly as his wife? Yet the answer has been made a hundred times, though nobody seems to acquiesce in it; namely, that he was not made like other men. Add to this, that Swift was a man of great pride, and could not have borne to be despised, however secretly; that he loved female converse, and to be courted and admired by wits of that sex, of which Stella was at the head; that he despaired of supporting that dignity and credit, even with the delicate Stella, in a state of nearer commerce, which he was always sure of preserving at some distance: add all these considerations together, and the solution of this mighty mystery may probably not appear impossible. Supposing Swift to have been guided in this affair by mere caprice and humour, he cannot but be seen in a most ungracious light, and considered as a man utterly devoid of humanity; for it is generally agreed, that Stella's immature death was occasioned by the peculiarity of his conduct towards her. It appears by several little incidents, that she regretted and disapproved his conduct, and that she sometimes reproached him with unkindness; for to such regret and reproach he certainly alludes, in the following verses.

"O then

" O then, whatever heav'n intends,
" Take pity on your pitying friends:
" Nor let your ills affect your mind,
" To fancy they can be unkind;
" Me, ſurely, me you ought to ſpare,
" Who gladly would your ſufferings ſhare."

It is ſaid the dean at length earneſtly deſired that ſhe might be publicly owned as his wife; but as her health was then declining, ſhe ſaid it was too late, and inſiſted that they ſhould continue to live as before. To this the dean in his turn conſented, and ſuffered her, when ſhe died, to diſpoſe entirely of her own fortune, by her own name, to a public charity.

After the death of the amiable Stella, his life became very retired, and the auſterity of his temper increaſed: he could not enjoy his public days; theſe entertainments were therefore diſcontinued, and he ſometimes avoided the company of his moſt intimate friends; but in time he grew more deſirous of company. In 1732, he complains, in a letter to Mr. Gay, that " he had a large houſe, and ſhould hardly find one viſitor, if he was not able to hire him with a bottle of wine;" and in another to Mr. Pope, that " he was in danger of dying poor and friendleſs, even his female friends having forſaken him; which," as he ſays, " vexed him moſt." Theſe complaints were afterwards repeated in a ſtrain of yet greater ſenſibility and ſelf-pity: "All my friends have forſaken me:

" Vertiginoſus, inops, ſurdus, male gratus amicis.

" Deaf, giddy, helpleſs, left alone,
" To all my friends a burden grown."

As he ſpent great part of his time in ſolitude, he frequently amuſed himſelf with writing; and it is very remarkable, that although his mind was greatly depreſſed, and his principal enjoyment at an end when Mrs. Johnſon died, yet there is an air of levity and trifling in ſome of the pieces he wrote afterwards, that is not to be found in any of his others: ſuch in particular are his Directions to Servants, and ſeveral of his letters to his friend Dr. Sheridan. In 1733, when the attempt was made to repeal the teſt act in Ireland, the diſſenters often affected to call themſelves brother-proteſtants, and fellow-chriſtians, with the members of the eſtabliſhed church. Upon this occaſion the dean wrote a ſhort copy of verſes, which ſo provoked one Betteſworth, a lawyer and member of the Iriſh parliament, that he ſwore, in the hearing of many perſons, to revenge himſelf either by murdering or maiming the author; and, for this purpoſe, he employed his footman, with two ruffians, to ſecure the dean where-ever he could be found. This being known, thirty of the nobility and gentry, within the liberty of St. Patrick's, waited upon the dean in form, and preſented a paper ſubſcribed with their names, in which they ſolemnly engaged, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the liberty, to defend his perſon and fortune, as the friend and benefactor of his country. When this paper was delivered, Swift was in bed deaf and giddy, yet made ſhift to dictate a proper anſwer. Theſe

fits

fits of deafneſs and giddineſs, which were the effects of his ſurfeit before he was twenty years old, became more frequent and violent, in proportion as he grew into years; and in 1736, while he was writing a ſatire on the Iriſh parliament, which he called the Legion Club, he was ſeized with one of theſe fits, the effect of which was ſo dreadful, that he left the poem unfiniſhed, and never afterwards attempted a compoſition either in verſe or proſe that required a courſe of thinking, or perhaps more than one ſitting to finiſh.

From this period his memory was perceived gradually to decline, and his paſſions to pervert his underſtanding; and in 1741, he was ſo very bad, as to be utterly incapable of converſation. Strangers were not permitted to approach him, and his friends found it neceſſary to appoint guardians of his perſon and eſtate. In the beginning of the year 1742, his reaſon was ſubverted, and his rage became abſolute madneſs. In October his left eye ſwelled to the ſize of an egg, and large boils broke out on his arms and body; the extreme pain of which kept him awake near a month, and during one week it was with difficulty that five perſons reſtrained him by mere force from pulling out his own eyes. Upon the ſubſiding of theſe tumours, he knew thoſe about him, and appeared ſo far to have recovered his underſtanding and temper, that there were hopes he might once more enjoy ſociety. Theſe hopes, however, were but of ſhort duration; for, a few days after, he ſunk into a ſtate of total inſenſibility, ſlept much, and could not, without great difficulty, be prevailed on to walk acroſs the room. This was the effect of another bodily diſeaſe, his brain being loaded with water. Mr. Stevens, an ingenious clergyman of Dublin, pronounced this to be the caſe during his illneſs; and upon opening his body, it appeared that he was not miſtaken. After the dean had continued ſilent a whole year, in this ſtate of helpleſs idiotiſm, his houſe-keeper went into his room on the 30th of November in the morning, and told him, it was his birth-day, and that bonfires and illuminations were preparing to celebrate it as uſual; to which he immediately replied, "It is all folly, they had better let it alone." Some other inſtances of ſhort intervals of ſenſibility and reaſon, after his madneſs ended in ſtupor, ſeem to prove, that his diſorder, whatever it was, had not deſtroyed, but only ſuſpended the powers of his mind. In 1744, he now and then called his ſervant by name; and once attempting to ſpeak to him, but not being able to expreſs his meaning, he ſhewed ſigns of much uneaſineſs, and at laſt ſaid, "I am a fool." Once afterwards, as his ſervant was taking away his watch, he ſaid, "bring it here;" and when the ſame ſervant was breaking a large hard coal, he ſaid, "That is a ſtone, you blockhead." From this time he was perfectly ſilent, till the latter end of October, 1745, and then died, without the leaſt pang or convulſion, in the 78th year of his age.

His works, which are greatly admired, have been often printed, and in various forms; and from them it is eaſy to collect his character: yet we ſhall mention ſome particulars relating to his converſation and private œconomy. He had a rule never to ſpeak more than a minute at a time, and then wait for others to take up the converſation. He greatly excelled in punning, and uſed to ſay, that none deſpiſed this talent, but thoſe who were not poſſeſſed of it. He alſo excelled in telling a ſtory, but in the latter part of

his life uſed to tell them too often: he never dealt in the double entendre, or profaneneſs upon ſacred ſubjects. He loved to have ladies in the company, becauſe it preſerved, he ſaid, the delicacy of converſation. He kept his friends in ſome degree of awe, yet was more open to admonition than to flattery. Though he appeared churliſh and auſtere to his ſervants, yet he was in reality a moſt kind and generous maſter, and very charitable to the poor. In the mean time it muſt be owned, that there was not any great ſoftneſs or ſympathy in his nature; although, perhaps, not quite ſo much miſanthropy as appears in his writings: and all allow, that he grew covetous as he advanced in years. As an eccleſiaſtic, he was ſcrupulouſly exact in the exerciſe of his function, as well with regard to ſpiritual as temporal affairs. His manner was free from ceremony, but not ruſtic; for he had a perfect knowledge of all the modes and variations of politeneſs, though he practiſed them in a manner peculiar to himſelf. He was naturally temperate, chaſte, and frugal; and, being alſo high-ſpirited, and conſidering wealth as the pledge of independence, it is not ſtrange that his frugality ſhould verge towards avarice.

As to his political principles, if his own account may be taken, he abhorred whiggiſm only in thoſe, who made it conſiſt in damning the church, reviling the clergy, abetting the diſſenters, and ſpeaking contemptuouſly of revealed religion. He always declared himſelf againſt a popiſh ſucceſſor to the crown, whatever title he might have by proximity of blood; nor did he regard the right line upon any other account, than as it was eſtabliſhed by law, and had much weight in the opinions of the people. That he was not at any time a bigot to party, nor indiſcriminately transferred his reſentments from principles to perſons, was ſo evident by his conduct, that he was often rallied by the miniſters, for never coming to them without a whig in his ſleeve; and though he does not appear to have aſked any thing for himſelf, yet he often preſſed the earl of Oxford in favour of Mr. Addiſon, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Steele. He frequently converſed with all theſe, chuſing his friends by their perſonal merit, without any regard to their political principles.

By his will, which is dated in May 1740, juſt before he ceaſed to be a reaſonable being, he left about 1200l. in legacies, and the reſt of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000l. to erect and endow an hoſpital for idiots and lunatics. He was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, under a ſtone of black marble, inſcribed with the following Latin epitaph, written by himſelf:

" Hic depoſitum eſt corpus
Jonathan Swift, S. T. P.
Hujus eccleſiæ cathedralis decani,
Ubi ſæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit.
Abi, viator, et imitare,
Si poteris,
Strenuum pro virili libertatis vindicatorem.
Obiit, &c."

SYDENHAM (Dr. Thomas) an excellent phyſician of the ſeventeenth century,

tury, was the ſon of William Sydenham, Eſq. of Winford Eagle in Dorſetſhire, where he was born in the year 1624. In 1642 he was entered a commoner of Magdalen-hall, Oxford; but leaving that place when it was converted into a garriſon for the uſe of king Charles I. he came to London, where he fell accidentally into the company of Dr. Thomas Cox, an eminent phyſician, who, finding him poſſeſſed of more than ordinary talents, perſuaded him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. In purſuance of this advice, after the garriſon of Oxford was delivered up to the parliament, he returned to Magdalen-hall, and entering on the phyſic line, was created a bachelor in that faculty the 14th of April, 1648. About the ſame time, ſubſcribing to the covenant, and ſubmitting to the authority of the viſitors appointed by the parliament, he was (through the intereſt of his brother William, who was then colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Weymouth) elected fellow of All-ſouls college, Oxford. After he had continued there ſome years in a vigorous application to the ſcience of medicine, he left the univerſity, fixed his reſidence in Weſtminſter, took the degree of doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, received a licence from the college of phyſicians, and ſoon acquired the higheſt reputation for the ſucceſs of his practice, without any other enemies than thoſe which he raiſed by the ſuperior merit of his conduct, the brighter luſtre of his abilities, or the improvements he made in his art, and his contempt of pernicious methods, ſupported only by authority, in oppoſition to ſound reaſon and indubitable experience.

The firſt treatiſe he publiſhed was his *Methodus curandi Febres propriis Obſervationibus ſuperſtructa*, printed at London in 1666; of which a ſecond edition, corrected and enlarged with the addition of a fifth ſection *de Peſte, ſive Febre peſtilentiali*, was publiſhed in 1668. This piece was dedicated to the great Mr. Robert Boyle, to whom he wrote a letter on the 2d of April, 1668, juſtifying his practice in the ſmall-pox, and what he had ſaid with relation to that diſeaſe in his book. He obſerves likewiſe, that, conſidering the methods of practice which then prevailed among both learned and ignorant phyſicians, it had been happy for mankind, that either the art of phyſic had never been exerciſed, or the notion of malignity never ſtumbled upon; whereas it was clear to him, from all the obſervations he could poſſibly make, that, if no miſchief be done either by the phyſician or nurſe, the ſmall-pox is the moſt ſlight and ſafe of all other diſeaſes. "I have the happineſs (adds he) of curing my patients, at leaſt of having it ſaid concerning me, that few miſcarry under me; but cannot brag of my correſpondency with ſome others of my faculty, who, notwithſtanding my profoundneſs in palmiſtry and chemiſtry, impeach me of great inſufficiency, as I ſhall likewiſe do my taylor, when he makes my doublet like a hop-ſack, and not before, let him adhere to what hypotheſis he will. Though yet, in taking fire at my attempts to reduce practice to a greater eaſe and plainneſs, and, in the mean time, letting the mountebank at Charing-croſs paſs unrailed at, they contradict themſelves, and would make the world believe I may prove more conſiderable than they would have me. But, to let theſe men alone to their books, I have again taken breath, and am purſuing my deſign of ſpecifics, which, if but a deluſion, ſo cloſely haunts me, that I could not but indulge the ſpending of a little money and time at it once more. I have made a great progreſs in the things, and have reaſon to hope not to be diſappointed." His

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ſecond work was *Obſervationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Hiſtoriam & Curationem*, printed in 1676. In 1680 he publiſhed his *Epiſtolæ reſponſoriæ duæ, prima de Morbis Epidemicis ab Anno* 1675 *ad Annum* 1680, *ſecunda de Luis Venereæ Hiſtoriâ & Curatione*; and, in 1682, his *Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris ad ſpectatiſſimum & doctiſſimum Virum Gulielmum Cole, M. D. de Obſervationibus nuperis circa Curationem Variolarum confluentium, necnon de Affectione hyſtericâ*. His *Tractatus de Podagrâ & Hydrope* was printed at London the year following; and his *Schedula Monitoria de novæ Febris ingreſſu*, in 1686. His *Proceſſus integri in Morbis ferè omnibus curandis* was not publiſhed till after his death. Theſe works were written by himſelf in Engliſh, but tranſlated into Latin, before they were publiſhed, by ſome of his friends. This worthy man was, for a great part of his life, ſubject to frequent attacks of the gout, which, being afterwards accompanied with the ſtone in the kidneys, proved fatal to him. He died at his houſe in Pall-Mall, the 29th of December, 1689, and was interred in St. James's church, Weſtminſter.

"Dr. Thomas Sydenham (ſays Mr. Granger) who was long at the head of his profeſſion, was a phyſician of great penetration and experience, and went far beyond all his cotemporaries in improving the art of phyſic. He took late to ſtudy, but his quick parts and great natural ſagacity enabled him to make a prodigious progreſs in a little time. He dared to innovate, where nature and reaſon led the way; and was the firſt that introduced the cool regimen in the ſmall-pox. Hence he gave an effectual check to a diſtemper that has been more pernicious to mankind than the plague itſelf; and which had been inflamed, and rendered ſtill more pernicious, by injudicious phyſicians. He carefully ſtudied, and wrote obſervations upon every epidemical diſtemper that prevailed during the courſe of his practice. He had many opponents: but his conſtant ſucceſs was a ſufficient anſwer to all the cavils of his antagoniſts. He freely communicated to the world his judicious remarks on a great variety of acute and chronical diſtempers, and particularly on thoſe that ſweep away the greateſt number of the human ſpecies. What he has written on the nervous and hyſteric colic, fevers, riding in conſumptive caſes, and the uſe of milk and chalybeates, deſerves to be mentioned to his honour. He was the firſt that uſed laudanum with ſucceſs, and that gave the bark after the paroxyſm in agues."

SYNGE (Dr. EDWARD) the pious and learned archbiſhop of Tuam in Ireland, was the ſon of Edward biſhop of Cork, and was born in April, 1659, at Iniſhonane, of which pariſh his father was then vicar. He was educated at a grammar-ſchool in Cork, and from thence was ſent to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. On his father's death he returned to Ireland, and finiſhed his ſtudies in the univerſity of Dublin. His firſt preferment was two ſmall pariſhes in the dioceſe of Meath, which he ſoon after exchanged for the vicarage of Chriſt-church in the city of Cork, one of the moſt laborious cures in Ireland. He obtained ſeveral other livings, became chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the arch-biſhop. In 1714 he was promoted to the ſee of Raphoe, and, two years after, was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Tuam. He preſided over this ſee about twenty-five years, and died at Tuam in July 1741. It is peculiarly remarkable

remarkable of this worthy prelate, that he was the ſon of one biſhop, as hath been mentioned; the nephew of another, viz. of George Synge, biſhop of Cologne in the laſt century; and the father of two biſhops, viz. Edward biſhop of Elphin, and Nicholas biſhop of Killaloe.

The character of archbiſhop Synge will beſt be ſought for in his writings, which are numerous and deſervedly popular; conſiſting of very excellent treatiſes for the promotion of religion, piety and virtue, written in a polite, ſenſible, eaſy, and rational manner; and which have been ſo well received by the public, that ſome of them have gone through no leſs than thirty editions. Many of theſe tracts are in the catalogue of the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge. They are thus juſtly characteriſed by Mr. Hanway: "I have met (ſays he with many perſons of diſtinction, and even of the firſt erudition, who, not having been acquainted before with theſe little tracts, became enamoured of the beautiful ſimplicity and nervous ſenſe which ſhine forth in the labours of Dr. Synge, once archbiſhop of Tuam."

T.

TALBOT (JOHN) earl of Shrewsbury, one of the braveſt and moſt ſucceſsful generals of the fifteenth century, derived his deſcent from an ancient and illuſtrious family, and was the ſon of Richard lord Talbot. He was born at Blackmore in Shropſhire, in the reign of king Richard II. and, in the beginning of that of Henry V. was appointed governor of Ireland. In 1417 he attended king Henry at the ſiege of Caen; and the following year, in conjunction with the earl of Warwick, he reduced the ſtrong caſtle of Damfront, and was preſent at the ſiege of Rouen; on all which occaſions he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrepidity and military ſkill. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry VI. he took the town of Laval and other places from the French; but, in 1429, had the misfortune to be taken priſoner at the battle of Patay. However, in 1433, he recovered his liberty, and reſuming his command in France, took a number of towns from the enemy. For theſe ſervices he was, in March 1442, created earl of Shrewſbury. Some time after, he was honoured with the title of earl of Waterford, and conſtituted lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1452 he received a commiſſion to be governor of Guienne, and immediately embarked for that province with a conſiderable army. He made himſelf maſter of Bourdeaux, Fronſac, Libourne, Cadillac, &c. and reſtored the affairs of the Engliſh in France; but attempting to oblige the French to raiſe the ſiege of Caſtillon, he was killed in battle, together with his ſon the lord viſcount Liſle, in July 1453. It has been obſerved of him, that he was victorious in no leſs than forty battles and ſkirmiſhes. "General Talbot (ſays Father Daniel) was one of the greateſt warriers of his time, and the moſt able captain the Engliſh then had, who called him their Achilles. He had carried on the war in France with a great deal of glory almoſt all his life long, and died at the age of eighty years, with his ſword in his hand." The earl's body was brought over to England, and interred at Whitchurch in Shropſhire. An old Engliſh hiſtorian has given the following enumeration of his titles: "John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, Wexford, Waterford, and Valence, lord Talbot of Good-

ritch and Orchenfield, lord Strange of Blackmore, lord Verdon of Acton, lord Cromwell of Wingfield, lord Lovetoft of Worſop, lord Furnival of Sheffield, lord Fauconbridge, knight of the noble orders of St. George, St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece, and great marſhal to king Henry the Sixth of his realm of France.

TALBOT (Charles) duke of Shrewſbury, who was lineally deſcended from the preceeding nobleman, was the ſon of Francis earl of Shrewſbury, and was born in 1660. He loſt his father at ſeven years of age. Being induced to enquire into the popiſh religion, in which he was bred, by the diſcovery of the popiſh plot in 1679, he applied to Dr. Tillotſon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, who ſoon reconciled him to the church of England: but his change of religion, it ſeems, had not a ſuitable influence upon his moral conduct. Among other excellent endowments, his lordſhip was particularly diſtinguiſhed by a very handſome perſon, which procuring him an eaſy acceſs to the ladies, he indulged himſelf in ſome exceſſes with the ſex. This reaching the ears of the good Dr. Tillotſon, gave occaſion to one of the politeſt and moſt pious letters ever penned by the excellent divine. His lordſhip's turn to gallantry and fine addreſs rendered him very acceptable at the court of Charles II. and on James's aſcending the throne, he gave him the command of a regiment of horſe; but when that unfortunate prince broke into the conſtitution, he reſigned his regiment, and went over to the prince of Orange. On the prince's landing in the weſt, he ſent the earl to take poſſeſſion of Briſtol; and he was principally concerned in promoting the aſſociation to revenge any attempt that ſhould be made upon his highneſs's perſon. He was afterwards appointed, with the earls of Oxford and Clarendon, to treat with the lords ſent by king James to know what the prince demanded, and was primarily conſulted in all the affairs of the Revolution. When the prince and princeſs of Orange, were declared king and queen of England, the earl was ſucceſſively ſworn of the privy-council, made principal ſecretary of ſtate, and conſtituted lord-lieutenant of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire. In 1694 he was elected knight of the garter, and advanced to the dignities of marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewſbury; but, in May 1699, he reſigned the office of ſecretary of ſtate, on account of his ill ſtate of health, occaſioned by a fall in a fox-chace, when his horſe gave him a blow on the breaſt in riſing, which brought on him a ſpitting of blood and ſhortneſs of breath. However, in October following, he was appointed lord-chamberlain of the houſhold; but the diſcharge of blood increaſing, he was adviſed by his phyſicians to go to a warmer climate; upon which he reſigned his poſt of lord-chamberlain: and prepared to go abroad. This happening at a time when his friends, the earl of Orford, the lords Somers and Halifax, were harraſſed by the parliament, gave a handle to thoſe who would not believe his illneſs, to repreſent him as a deſerter, who was leaving the kingdom out of cowardice. His grace ſpent one year at Geneva, and about three at Rome, on which his enemies gave out, that he was become a Roman catholic again; but this was ſo far from being the caſe, that he became more confirmed in Proteſtant religion, and even converted the earl of Cardigan and his brother from popery, while at Rome.

The duke returned to England in the latter end of the year 1705, when, meeting

meeting with a cold reception from his old friends the Whigs, he retired into the country, but was at laſt prevailed upon by the oppoſite party to come to court; and, in 1710, was made lord-chamberlain of the houſhold by queen Anne, and ſworn of her privy-council. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador extraordinary to the French court, in order to complete the peace; but inſiſting on ſeveral beneficial articles of commerce, he ſoon perceived a coldneſs in that court towards him, upon which he ſolicited his return. In October 1713, he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The year following, the queen, in her laſt illneſs, took the treaſurer's ſtaff from the earl of Oxford, and delivered it to the duke, ſo that, at the queen's death, he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treaſurer of Great-Britain, and lord-chamberlain, three great employments never before in the hands of one perſon at the ſame time. His grace was one of the lords appointed by king George I. to govern the nation till his arrival, after which he was made groom of the ſtole and privy purſe, ſworn of the privy-council, and continued in the office of lord-chamberlain. He died on the firſt of February, 1718, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Though his conduct did not always eſcape ſuch miſrepreſentations as are the ordinary effect of miſtake or malice, yet, in general, he had the good opinion of all; ſo that king William uſed to ſay, the duke of Shrewſbury was the only man of whom both Whigs and Tories ſpoke well. Mr. Pope ſpeaks thus of him:

" Oft, in the clear, ſtill mirrour of retreat,
" I ſtudied SHREWSBURY, the wiſe and great."

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, was the ſon of Dr. William Talbot, ſucceſſively biſhop of Oxford, Saliſbury, and Durham, and was born on the 3d of December, 1686. In 1717 he was appointed ſolicitor-general to his late majeſty, then prince of Wales, and in the ſame year was choſen member of parliament for Tregony in Cornwall. In the two ſucceeding parliaments he was one of the repreſentatives for the city of Durham. On the 23d of April, 1726, he was made ſolicitor-general; and the 29th of November, 1733, upon the reſignation of lord King, his majeſty delivered to him the great ſeal, with the title of lord high chancellor. At the ſame time he was ſworn of the privy-council, and in December following was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Talbot, baron of Henſol in the county of Glamorgan. His lordſhip, after having, for above three years, diſcharged the duties of his office with diſtinguiſhed honour and reputation, died at his houſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on the 14th of February, 1737, in the fifty-firſt year of his age, and was interred at Barrington in Gloucesterſhire.

The character of this great man has been already drawn in another work, from which it will not be improper to tranſcribe it here. "It is a maxim indeed generally received and generally true, that difficult and unquiet times form thoſe great characters in life, which we view with admiration and eſteem. But it is remarkable, that this excellent man obtained the honour and reverence of his country at a ſeaſon, when no foreign or domeſtic occurrences occaſioned any conſiderable event. Therefore, as facts cannot be related, from which the reader may himſelf collect a juſt idea of him, words muſt faintly

faintly deſcribe thoſe extraordinary qualities, which combined to complete his character. And though future generations may imagine theſe virtues heightened beyond their true proportion, it is a ſuſpicion not to be apprehended from the preſent age. Eloquence never afforded greater charms from any orator, than when the public attention liſtened to his ſentiments, delivered with the moſt graceful modeſty; nor did wiſdom and knowledge ever ſupport it with more extenſive power, nor integrity enforce it with greater weight. In apprehenſion he ſo far exceeded the common rank of men, that he inſtantaneouſly, or by a kind of intuition, ſaw the ſtrength or imperfection of any argument: and ſo penetrating was his ſagacity, that the moſt intricate and perplexing mazes of the law could never involve and darken the truth ſo as to conceal it from his diſcernment.

"As a member of each houſe of parliament, no man ever had a higher deference paid to his abilities, or more confidence placed in his inflexible public ſpirit; and ſo excellent was his temper, ſo candid his diſpoſition in debate, that he never offended thoſe whoſe arguments he oppoſed. When his merit, and the unanimous ſuffrage of his country, induced his prince to intruſt him with the great ſeal, his univerſal affability, his eaſineſs of acceſs, his humanity to the diſtreſſed, which his employment too frequently preſented to his view, and his great diſpatch of buſineſs, engaged to him the affection and almoſt veneration of all who approached him: and by conſtantly delivering, with his decrees, the reaſons upon which they were founded, his court was a very inſtructive ſchool of equity, and his deciſions were generally attended with ſuch conviction to the parties, againſt whoſe intereſt they were made, that their acquieſcence in them commonly prevented any further expence. As no ſervile expedient raiſed him to power, his country knew he could uſe none to ſupport himſelf in it. He was conſtant and regular in his devotions, both in his family and in public. His piety was exalted, rational, and unaffected. He was firm in maintaining the true intereſt and legal rights of the church of England, but an enemy to perſecution. When he could obtain a ſhort interval from buſineſs, the pompous formalities of his ſtation were thrown aſide; his table was a ſcene where wiſdom and ſcience ſhone, enlivened and adorned with all the elegance of wit. There was joined the utmoſt freedom of diſpute with the higheſt good-breeding, and the vivacity of mirth with primitive ſimplicity of manners.

"When he had leiſure for exerciſe, he delighted in field-ſports, and even in thoſe trifles ſhewed, that he was formed to excel in whatever he engaged; and had he endulged himſelf more in them, eſpecially at a time when he found his health unequal to the exceſſive fatigues of his poſt, the nation might not yet have deplored a loſs it could ill ſuſtain. But though he was removed at a ſeaſon of life when others but begin to ſhine, he might juſtly be ſaid *ſatis et ad vitam et ad gloriam vixiſſe*; and his death united in one general concern a nation, which ſcarce ever unanimouſly agreed in any other particular; and notwithſtanding the warmth of our political diviſions, each party endeavoured to outvie the other in a due reverence to his memory.

"No man was ever more the delight of his country, or had a larger ſhare in the hearts and affections of the people; and yet he never made uſe of any other methods to obtain it, than a conſtant uniform courſe of wiſdom and

and virtue. The reverence he was held in for his great abilities was exceeded, if it were poſſible, by the love which was borne him for his diffuſive benevolence and humanity. A liſt of one hundred and fifty perſons found in his ſcrutore after his death, who were annual penſioners of his unbounded charity. And the poor of all the neighbouring villages ſurrounding his eſtate of Barrington, were, by his order, provided with phyſic in ſickneſs; and the indigent aged, who were paſt their labour, ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life."

TAYLOR (Dr. JEREMY) biſhop of Down and Connor in Ireland, was born in the city of Cambridge; but in what year is not known. At the age of thirteen he was admitted of Caius-college in that univerſity, where he continued till he had taken the degree of maſter of arts. He afterwards entered into orders, and ſupplied for a time the divinity-lecturer's place in St. Paul's cathedral, London; when his abilities were diſplayed ſo advantageouſly as to attract the notice of archbiſhop Laud, who procured him to be elected fellow of All-ſouls college, Oxford, in 1636. Soon after, the archbiſhop made him one of his chaplains, and beſtowed on him the rectory of Uppingham in Rutlandſhire. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, being then chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. in which ſtation he attended his majeſty in ſeveral campaigns. Upon the decline of the king's cauſe, he retired into Wales, where he was permitted to officiate as a miniſter, and to keep ſchool. In this retirement he wrote ſeveral excellent books. At length he repaired to London, where meeting with Edward lord Conway, that nobleman took him over to Ireland, and ſettled him in a pleaſant and commodious retreat there. On the 27th of January, 1660-1, he was conſecrated biſhop of Down and Connor in Ireland, and in June following had the adminiſtration of the ſee of Dromore granted to him. He was alſo ſworn a member of the Iriſh privy-council, and elected vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin. He died on the 13th of Auguſt, 1667, and was buried in the church of Dromore.

"This excellent prelate (ſays Mr. Granger) was not only one of the greateſt divines that flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century, but was alſo one of the completeſt characters of his age. His perſon was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his converſation ſprightly and engaging, and his voice harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almoſt univerſal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was extraordinary. His practical, controverſial, and caſuiſtical writings are, in their ſeveral kinds, excellent, and anſwer all the purpoſes of a Chriſtian. His ſermons appear to the leaſt advantage at preſent; though they muſt be allowed to be good for the time in which they were written. A brilliancy of imagination appears in all his writings; but his *Ductor Dubitantium* is a ſignal proof of his judgment. His works have been printed in four, and alſo in ſix volumes in folio, beſides ſeveral volumes of devotions in octavo and duodecimo. His books on Holy Livings, and on Holy Dying, which are frequently bound together, and his Golden Grove, have paſſed through many editions."

TEMPLE (Sir WILLIAM) an eminent ſtateſman, and very polite writer,

was the ſon of Sir John Temple, maſter of the rolls and privy-counſellor in Ireland; and was born at London in the year 1628. From his youth he diſcovered a curious and penetrating genius, and a remarkable thirſt after knowledge, which his father took care to cultivate by a genteel and liberal education. At eight years of age he was ſent to ſchool at Penſhurſt in Kent, under the care of his uncle Dr. Hammond, then miniſter of that pariſh: from thence he went to Mr. Leigh, ſchool-maſter of Biſhop-Stortford; and, at ſeventeen, was placed at Emanuel college, in Cambridge, under Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the Intellectual Syſtem. In this univerſity he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his proficiency in every part of human learning; and, beſides the academic tongues, made himſelf a perfect maſter of the French and Spaniſh. At nineteen he began his travels into France; and, paſſing through the Iſle of Wight, where king Charles I. was then priſoner in Cariſbrook-caſtle, he met with the daughter of Sir Peter Oſborn, governor of Guernſey for the king, who was going with her brother to their father at St. Malo's. He made that journey with them; and there commenced an amour with that young lady, which ended in a happy marriage. He ſpent two years in France, and ſoon after made a tour into Holland, Flanders, and Germany; in which he further poliſhed and improved his natural abilities. After his return in 1654, he married the abovementioned lady, and, during the uſurpation, paſſed his time privately with his father in Ireland. The five years he lived there, were ſpent chiefly in improving himſelf in hiſtory and philoſophy; and he refuſed all ſolicitations of entering into any public employment till the reſtoration, when he was choſen member of the convention in Ireland, as he was likewiſe of the ſubſequent parliament for the county of Carlow; and, in 1662, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to be ſent from the parliament to the king, into whoſe favour he was introduced by the lord-chancellor Clarendon and the earl of Arlington. From this time, during the twenty ſucceeding years, (that is to ſay, from the thirty-ſecond to the fifty-ſecond year of his age) he continued to act as a counſellor of ſtate, with particular honour and ſucceſs; which period he conſidered as the part of a man's life moſt fit to be dedicated to the ſervice of his prince and country; the reſt being, as he obſerved, too much taken up with his pleaſures or his eaſe.

To give a particular account of his negociations at home and abroad, would be to lay open a great part of the hiſtory of Charles the ſecond's reign; yet ſome account ought to be given of his management in ſeveral treaties, which have contributed to immortalize his name. In 1665 he was ſent by his majeſty to the biſhop of Munſter, in order to conclude a treaty, by which that biſhop obliged himſelf, upon receiving a certain ſum of money, to enter immediately with the king into the war with Holland; and, ſoon after, he received a commiſſion to be reſident at Bruſſels, with a patent for the dignity of a baronet. But one of the moſt famous circumſtances in Sir William Temple's life, was his ſkilful and dexterous bringing about the triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, in the latter end of the year 1667, ſo much to the peace of Europe and the diminution of the threatning power of France. This was managed with ſo much ſecrecy and uncommon induſtry, together with ſo much unexpected ſucceſs, that the great ſtateſman De Wit, too much leaning to the French party, could not help com-

complimenting him with having the honour which never any other minister had before him, of drawing the states to a resolution and conclusion in five days, upon a matter of the greatest importance, and an assistance of the greatest expence they had ever been engaged in; and all directly against the nature of their constitution, which enjoined them to have recourse to their provinces: adding, that now it was done, it looked like a miracle. Upon the conclusion, two letters were written, one from De Wit to the earl of Arlington, and the second from the states-general to the king of Great-Britain; of which some notice ought to be taken. The former says, "As it was impossible to send a minister of greater capacity, or more proper for the temper and genius of this nation, than Sir William Temple; so, I believe, no other person either will, or can, more equitably judge of the disposition wherein he has found the states, to answer the good intentions of the king of Great-Britain." "As it is a thing without example, that in so few days, three such important treaties have been concluded, so we can say, that the address, the vigilance, and the sincerity, of Sir William Temple, are also without example. If your majesty continues to make use of such ministers the knot will grow too fast ever to be united."

After this, in the succeeding summer, in the year 1668, Sir William Temple returned to Brussels, in order to prevail on the Spaniards to consent to a piece with France, which was afterwards treated at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he was sent ambassador extraordinary and mediator; and with his colleague Sir Leoline Jenkins, after many difficulties and delays, at last brought it to a happy conclusion. Soon after, he was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the states general, with instructions to confirm the triple-alliance, and solicit the emperor and German princes, by their ministers, to enter into it: but the measures of the English court being changed, in September, 1669, he received orders to hasten over to England, where he met at first with a very cool reception, and was pressed to return to the Hague, and make way for a war with Holland; with which, less than two years before, he had been so much applauded for having made so strict an alliance: but he excused himself from having any share in it, and retired to his house at Shene, near Richmond, in Surry; and, in this interval of his leisure and retreat, wrote his excellent Observations on the United Provinces, and one part of his Miscellanies.

About the end of the summer 1673, the king, growing weary of the second Dutch war, resolved to send Sir William Temple to Holland to conclude a piece; but powers having been sent at this time from thence to the marquis de Fresne, the Spanish ambassador at London, Sir William was ordered to treat with him, and in a few days concluded the whole affair. As a reward for this service, he was offered the ambassy into Spain; which, for want of his father's consent, who was then old and infirm, he refused; as he did soon after the place of secretary of state, for want of six thousand pounds, which he was to lay down for it, and could not spare. In June, 1674, he was again sent ambassador to the Hague, and was afterwards one of the ambassadors and mediators in the treaty of Nimeguen. It was during his residence in Holland at this time, that he was the great instrument of securing the religion and liberty of his country, by bringing about a marriage between the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. and

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the lady Mary, daughter to James duke of York, and niece to king Charles II. This affair was concerted by Sir William Temple and the friends of the proteſtant religion, and was brought to maturity chiefly by his dexterity in the year 1677. After having performed all theſe ſervices to the crown and kingdom, Sir William in 1679, was again ſolicited to enter upon the office of ſecretary of ſtate; but he declined it on account of the uncertain ſituation of affairs, at the ſame time adviſing the king to form a new council, of which he was appointed one; though afterwards, upon the change of meaſures at court, and the freedom with which he delivered his opinion, his name was ſtruck out of the council. This gave him occaſion to ſend the the king word, that he would live the reſt of his life as good a ſubject as any in his kingdoms, but never meddle again with public affairs; a reſolution which he inviolably maintained, ſpending the remainder of his days at Moor-Park, near Farnham, in Surry, without having the leaſt previous knowledge of the prince of Orange's expedition to England in 1688; and refuſing the earneſt ſolicitations of that prince, when he was advanced to the throne, to engage in his ſervice, though he was often conſulted by him in his moſt ſecret and important affairs. Indeed it is a common thing for men, who live in the ſplendor and hurry of courts, ſometimes to wiſh for a retreat, where they may relieve themſelves after the fatigue of ſtate and buſineſs; yet they ſeldom do retire but when they know not how to ſtay any longer: ſo that the contempt of a court is, in many men, but a contrivance of ſelf-love to alleviate the mortification of being excluded, by greatneſs and thoſe that are in power. On the other hand, nothing is more difficult to the generality of men, who have enjoyed the pomp and pleaſures of a court, than to finiſh the remainder of their lives in privacy and retirement; for few perſons have ſo rich a fund in themſelves, as to ſupply the great chaſms which the want of public buſineſs and diverſion leaves on their minds: but Sir William Temple had the happineſs to eſcape both theſe inconveniences; and, as his retiring from buſineſs was in all appearance voluntary, ſo his contempt of greatneſs and ſplendor was the reſult of a thorough conviction of the emptineſs and vanity of thoſe glaring objects.

To be very particular in analyſing his works, would be foreign to our purpoſe: yet we muſt not omit mentioning his Memoirs, which have not been equalled by any that have writ ſince him. They are the moſt uſeful becauſe they take in the principal part of the reign of Charles II. and without them we ſhould have but an imperfect account of many particulars in that unequal adminiſtration. The ſecond part ſlipt firſt into the world, without the knowledge, as it was ſaid, though moſt believe without the connivance, of the author. They conſiſt not only of many domeſtic affairs relating to the court of England, but of the principal foreign negociations begun in 1673, and ended in 1678, in the treaty of Nimeguen, and with the general peace of Europe; all laid open with firmneſs and impartiality, as well as clearneſs and ſimplicity. The firſt part was never publiſhed at all, but is very well ſupplied by a great number of letters and public papers; which ſufficiently ſhews what a vigorous actor Sir William Temple was, how great a ſtateſman he proved, and how complete a maſter of buſineſs and politics. The third part was publiſhed by Dr. Swift ſome years after his death; which, though complained of as being publiſhed without conſent of rela-

relations, was never charged with being the leaſt ſpurious. This, though ſhorteſt in compaſs, both as to time and matters, yet, keeping cloſe to Engliſh adminiſtration at home, and diſcovering greater depths of thoſe affairs, we take it to be the moſt uſeful of the three. Here are laid open, not only the ſecret ſprings of many actions which were generally unknown before, but all the ſubtle arts and projections of miniſters of ſtate, with thoſe various windings and turnings with which ſtrangers are ſo often perplexed and confounded in courts.

We ſhall ſay nothing further of his writings, but only obſerve, that, when the reader comes to peruſe the whole, he will readily form to himſelf the general character of an accompliſhed gentleman, a penetrating politician, a wiſe patriot, and a learned man: and, if this great idea ſhould be really ſhaded by ſome touches of vanity and ſpleen, he ſhould conſider that the greateſt and wiſeſt men have not always been exempt from thoſe very failings and imperfections; and that the former might ariſe from ſome peculiar excellencies in his character; and the latter from ſome uncommon provocations of thoſe who differed from him either in politics or literature.

In 1694, he had the misfortune to loſe his lady, who was eminent for the higheſt accompliſhments, and particularly eſteemed by queen Mary, with whom ſhe had the honour to keep a conſtant correſpondence by letters, in which ſhe had an admirable turn of wit, and a peculiar elegance and beauty of expreſſion. Sir William ſurvived her four years, and died in January, 1698-9, in his ſeventieth year, at Moor-Park; where, according to his directions in his will, his heart was depoſited in a ſilver box, and buried under the ſun-dial in his garden, oppoſite to the window from whence he uſed to contemplate and admire the works of nature with his beloved ſiſter, the ingenious lady Giffard. His character is given by Dr. Birch as follows: "He had an extraordinary vivacity, with ſo agreeable a vein of wit and fancy in his converſation, that no body was welcomer in all ſorts of company; but his humour was greatly affected by the ſpleen in ſudden changes of weather, and eſpecially from the croſſes and diſappointments which he ſo often met with in his endeavours to contribute to the honour and ſervice of his country. He was an exact obſerver of truth, thinking none, who had failed once, ought ever to be truſted again; of great humanity and good nature; his paſſions naturally warm and quick, but tempered by reaſon. He never ſeemed buſy in his greateſt employments, was devoted to his liberty, and therefore averſe to the ſervitude of courts. He had been a paſſionate lover, was a kind huſband, an indulgent father, a good maſter, an excellent friend, and, knowing himſelf to be ſo, was impatient of the leaſt ſuſpicion or jealouſy from thoſe he loved. He was not without ſtrong averſions, ſo as to be uneaſy at the firſt ſight of ſome whom he diſliked, and impatient of their converſation; apt to be warm in diſputes and expoſtulations, which made him hate the one and avoid the other; being uſed to ſay, that they might ſometimes do well between lovers, but never between friends. He had a very familiar way of converſing with all ſorts of people, from the greateſt princes to the meaneſt ſervants, and even children, whoſe imperfect language, and natural innocent talk, he was fond of, and made entertainment of every thing that could afford it. He was born to a moderate eſtate, and did not much increaſe it during his employments. His religion was that of the church of England, in which he

was born and educated; and, how looſe ſoever biſhop Burnet, who was not acquainted with him, in the Hiſtory of his own time, repreſents his principles to have been; yet there is no ground for ſuch a reflexion given in his writings; among which his excellent letter to the counteſs of Eſſex is a convincing proof both of his piety and eloquence. He was rather tall in ſtature; his ſhape, when young, very exact; his hair dark brown, and curled naturally; and, whilſt that was eſteemed a beauty, no body had it in greater perfection: his eyes grey, but lively; and his body lean, but extremely active; ſo that none acquitted themſelves better at all exerciſes."

TENISON (THOMAS) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, the 29th of September, 1636, and educated in the free-ſchool of Norwich, whence he was ſent to Corpus-Chriſti college in Cambridge. Having at length taken orders, he became miniſter of St. Andrew's church, Cambridge, where he attended the ſick inhabitants during the plague in 1665, for which his pariſhioners preſented him with a piece of plate. He was afterwards promoted to ſeveral other livings: and in 1680, being then doctor of divinity, he was preſented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. During the ſevere froſt in 1683, his diſburſements to the poor out of his own ſtock, amounted to above 300l. In 1685 he attended the duke of Monmouth on the morning of his execution. During the reign of king James II. he wrote ſeveral pieces againſt popery, and in 1689 was preſented by king William and queen Mary to the archdeaconry of London. While he enjoyed the vicarage of St. Martin's he made ſeveral donations to that pariſh; and, among others, endowed a free-ſchool for it, and built a very handſome library, which he furniſhed with uſeful books. In 1691 he was nominated to the biſhopric of Lincoln; and in 1694, upon the death of archbiſhop Tillotſon, was promoted to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, which this worthy and modeſt divine was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept. In queen Anne's reign he oppoſed the bill to prevent occaſional conformity; was the firſt Engliſh commiſſioner to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and upon the death of that princeſs became the firſt of the lords juſtices to govern the kingdom till the arrival of king George I. whom he crowned in Weſtminſter-abbey on the 20th of October, 1714. This learned prelate, who was remarkable for his humanity, piety, and moderation, died at Lambeth on the 14th of December, 1715, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age. His grace, beſides the above works, publiſhed, 1. The Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined in a feigned Conference between him and a Student in Divinity: 2. A Diſcourſe of Idolatry: 3. *Baconiana*, or certain genuine Remains of Sir Francis Bacon; and other works.

THEOBALD (LEWIS) an Engliſh author in the beginning of the preſent century, was born at Sittingburn in Kent, of which place his father, Mr. Peter Theobald, was an eminent attorney. He acquired his grammar learning under the Rev. Mr. Ellis at Iſleworth, in Middleſex, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law; but finding it unſuitable to his genius, he engaged in a paper called the Cenſor, printed in Miſt's Weekly Journal, and by delivering his opinion with too little reſerve on the productions

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of the moſt eminent wits, expoſed himſelf to their laſh and reſentment; among theſe was Mr. Pope, who, in revenge, made him the hero of his Dunciad, though he afterwards diſrobed him of that dignity, and placed Colley Cibber in his room. Mr. Dennis, who wrote with ſuch bitterneſs againſt Mr. Pope, was alſo his enemy, and thus ſpeaks of him in his Remarks on Pope's Homer: "There is a notorious ideot, one Hight Whachum, who, from an under-ſpur-leather to the law, is become an underſtrapper to the playhouſe; who has lately burleſqued the Metamorphoſes of Ovid, by a vile tranſlation; and this fellow is concerned in an impertinent paper called the Cenſor." In 1720 Mr. Theobald introduced upon the ſtage a tragedy called the Double Falſhood, the greateſt part of which he aſſerted was Shakeſpeare's, in which he was oppoſed by Mr. Pope and others, while he, by way of reply, endeavoured to vindicate his aſſertion. He wrote ſeveral dramatic pieces; but his principal work, is an edition of Shakeſpeare's Plays, in which he has corrected, with great pains and ingenuity, many faults which had crept into that great poet's writings.

THOMSON (James) an admirable Britiſh poet, was the ſon of a miniſter in Scotland, and was born at Ednam in the ſhire of Roxburgh, the 11th of September, 1700. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Edinburgh, where Mr. Hamilton, who filled the divinity chair, preſcribed to him, for the ſubject of an exerciſe, a pſalm, in which are celebrated the power and majeſty of God. Of this pſalm he gave a paraphraſe and illuſtration, as the nature of the exerciſe required; but in a ſtyle ſo highly poetical, that it ſurpriſed the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon it, but at the ſame time told him, with a ſmile, that if he thought of being uſeful in the miniſtry, he muſt keep a ſtricter rein upon his imagination, and expreſs himſelf in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation. From this Mr. Thomſon concluded, that the advantages he might receive from the ſtudy of theology were very precarious; and having ſoon after received ſome encouragement from a lady of quality, a friend of his mother, then in London, he ſet out on his journey thither. Though this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, his merit did not lie long concealed; Mr. Forbes, afterwards lord-preſident of the ſeſſion, received him very kindly, and recommended him to ſome of his friends, particularly to Mr. Aikman, whoſe premature death he has affectionately commemorated in a copy of verſes written on that occaſion. The kind reception he met with here emboldened him, in 1726, to riſk the publication of his admired poem called Winter, and from that time his acquaintance was courted by all men of taſte. Dr. Rundle, afterwards biſhop of Derry, received him into his intimate confidence, and introduced him to his great friend the lord-chancellor Talbot. In return Mr. Thomſon's chief care was to finiſh the plan which their wiſhes had laid out for him: and the expectations which his Winter had raiſed, were fully ſatisfied by the ſucceſſive publication of the three other ſeaſons. Beſides theſe, he publiſhed in 1727, his Poem to the Memory of Sir Iſaac Newton, then lately deceaſed, and alſo his Britannia, a poem.

His poetical purſuits were now interrupted by his attendance on the honourable Mr. Charles Talbot, ſon of the lord-chancellor, in his travels; with him he viſited moſt of the courts of Europe, and what judicious obſer-

obſervations he made on this occaſion appears from his excellent poem on Liberty, which he began ſoon after his return to England. But while he was writing the firſt part of this poem, he received a ſevere ſhock by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller, which was ſoon followed by another ſeverer ſtill, the death of lord Talbot himſelf, whom Mr. Thomſon laments in the moſt pathetic manner, in the poem dedicated to his memory. His lordſhip had a little before made him ſecretary of the briefs; but this place falling with his patron, he found himſelf reduced to a ſtate of precarious dependance, in which he paſſed the greateſt part of the remainder of his life.

It will not here be improper to mention an incident, which, though omitted in his life prefixed to his Works, is worthy of notice. Mr. Thomſon having the misfortune to be arreſted by one of his creditors, the report of his diſtreſs reached the ears of Mr. Quin, who being told that he was in the hands of a bailiff, at a ſpunging-houſe in Holborn, went thither, and being admitted into the room, was, after ſome civilities on both ſides, invited by Mr. Thomſon to ſit down. Quin then told him, that he was come to ſup with him, and had already ordered ſupper to be provided, which he hoped he would excuſe. Mr. Thomſon made a ſuitable reply, and the diſcourſe turned on ſubjects of literature. When ſupper was over, and the glaſs had gone briſkly round, Quin obſerved that it was time to enter upon buſineſs. On which Thomſon, thinking he was come about ſome affairs relating to the drama, declared that he was ready to ſerve him to the utmoſt of his capacity, in any thing he ſhould command. "Sir (ſaid Quin) you miſtake my meaning; I am in your debt; I owe you a hundred pounds, and am come to pay you." Thomſon, with a diſconſolate air, replied, that as he was a gentleman whom, to his knowledge, he had never offended, he wondered he ſhould come to inſult him under his misfortunes. Quin, in return, expreſſed his deteſtation of ſuch ungenerous behaviour, adding, "I ſay, I owe you a hundred pounds; and there it is," laying a bank-note of that value before him. Thomſon, filled with aſtoniſhment, begged he would explain himſelf. "Why (returned Quin) I'll tell you. Soon after I had read your Seaſons, I took it in my head, that, as I had ſomething to leave behind me when I died, I would make my will; and among the reſt of my legatees, I ſet down the author of the Seaſons a hundred pounds; but this day hearing that you was in this houſe, I thought I might as well have the pleaſure of paying the money myſelf, as order my executors to pay it, when, perhaps, you might have leſs need of it." Mr. Thomſon expreſſed his grateful acknowledgments. The ſum being much more than the debt for which he was confined, he was immediately diſcharged, and a very ſtrict friendſhip ſubſiſted from that time between him and his generous benefactor.

The profits Mr. Thomſon received from his works were not inconſiderable; his tragedy of Agamemnon, acted in 1738, yielded a good ſum. But his chief dependance was now on the protection and bounty of Frederic, prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of lord Lyttelton, ſettled on him a handſome allowance; but the miſunderſtanding which ſubſiſted between his royal highneſs and the court, prevented his obtaining a licence for his tragedy of Edward and Eleanora. His next dramatic performance was the maſk

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of Alfred, written jointly with Mr. Mallet, for the entertainment of his royal highneſs's court, at his ſummer-reſidence. In 1745, his Tancred and Sigiſmunda was performed with applauſe; and, in the mean time, he had been finiſhing his Caſtle of Indolence, an allegorical poem, in two cantos; which was the laſt piece Mr. Thomſon publiſhed. Soon after, the generous friendſhip of lord Lyttelton procured for him the place of ſurveyor-general of the Leeward iſlands, which he enjoyed during the two laſt years of his life.

Mr. Thomſon had improved his taſte upon the fineſt originals, ancient and modern. The autumn was his favourite ſeaſon for poetical compoſition, and the deep ſilence of the night he commonly choſe for his ſtudies. The amuſements of his leiſure hours were civil and natural hiſtory, voyages, and the beſt relations of travellers. Though he performed on no inſtrument, he was paſſionately fond of muſic, and would ſometimes liſten a full hour at his window to the nightingales in Richmond gardens; nor was his taſte leſs exquiſite in the arts of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. As for the more diſtinguiſhing qualities of his mind and heart, they beſt appear in his writings. There his devotion to the Supreme Being, his love of mankind, of his country and friends, ſhine out in every page; his tenderneſs of heart was ſo unbounded, that it took in even the brute creation. It is not known, that, through his whole life, he ever gave any perſon a moment's pain, either by his writings or otherwiſe. He took no part in the political ſquabbles of his time, and was therefore reſpected and left undiſturbed by both ſides. Theſe amiable virtues did not fail of their due reward; the applauſe of the public attended all his productions: his friends loved him with an enthuſiaſtic ardour, and ſincerely lamented his untimely death, which happened on the 27th of Auguſt, 1748, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

His executors were the lord Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchel, by whoſe intereſt the tragedy of Coriolanus, which he had juſt finiſhed, was brought upon the ſtage to the beſt advantage. His works, particularly the Seaſons, have had ſeveral impreſſions. In 1762 were publiſhed two editions of his works, one in two volumes quarto, the other in four volumes duodecimo. With the profits ariſing from the former, which was printed by ſubſcription, a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey; on which he is repreſented in full length, in a ſitting poſture, with his right hand upon an open book, and his left arm reſting on an urn, embelliſhed with four figures in baſs-relief. On the other ſide ſtands a ſmall winged figure, holding over the urn, in his right hand, a chaplet of bays. Under it are theſe lines:

Tutor'd by thee, ſweet Poetry exalts
Her voice thro' ages, and informs the page
With muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought
Never to die.
Obiit Ætatis 48, A. D. 1748.

THORNHILL (Sir JAMES) an eminent Engliſh painter, was the ſon of a gentleman of Dorſetſhire, and was born in the year 1676. He came to London, where his uncle, Dr. Sydenham, the famous phyſician, put him apprentice to a middling painter. Such a maſter being, however, but of little ſervice to him,

he was obliged to truſt to his own judgment and application; and having naturally genius and taſte, he, by the ſtrength of theſe, made a ſurpriſing progreſs in the art of painting. He travelled through Holland and Flanders, and then went into France, where he bought ſome good pictures. By his merit he ſoon acquired a very high reputation. He was appointed by queen Anne to paint, in the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, the hiſtory of that ſaint, which he executed in a grand and beautiful manner. He was alſo made her majeſty's firſt hiſtory-painter; and afterwards painted an apartment at Hampton-court palace, in which the queen and prince George of Denmark, her huſband, are repreſented allegorically; and alſo another piece painted entirely on the wall, where the ſame ſubject is treated in a different manner. Theſe performances, having eſtabliſhed his reputation, procured him much employment among perſons of quality and fortune. His maſter-piece is the refectory and ſaloon in Greenwich hoſpital. In the veſtibule, which is the paſſage leading to this refectory, Sir James has repreſented, in the cupola, the winds in two colours, and boys on the walls, who ſuſtain pannels to receive the names of the benefactors. From thence you aſcend into the refectory, which is a fine lofty gallery; where, in the middle of the cieling, king William and queen Mary are repreſented ſitting, attended by the Virtues and by Love, who ſupport the ſceptre. The king appears giving peace to Europe. The twelve ſigns of the zodiac ſurround the great oval in which he is painted; the four Seaſons are ſeen above; and Apollo, drawn by four horſes, making the tour of the zodiac. The cieling is all by his own hand; but he employed a Polander to aſſiſt him in painting the walls, which are adorned with thoſe virtues that are ſuitable to the intention of the fabric. In the ſaloon above, the cieling repreſents queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, ſurrounded with heroic Virtues; Neptune and his train bringing marine preſents; and the four quarters of the world preſenting themſelves. On the wall facing the entry is painted king George I. ſitting, with all his family around him. On the left hand is the landing of king William; on the right, that of king George I. at Greenwich. The paintings of this ſaloon would have been more eſteemed, had they been all executed by Sir James's own hand, as they are entirely from his deſigns.

As our painter's father had, by his ill conduct, been reduced to ſell his eſtate, Sir James, having acquired a conſiderable fortune, purchaſed it, and rebuilt the manſion-houſe in a beautiful manner; and there he uſed to retire during the ſummer ſeaſon. He was knighted by king George II. was ſeveral years in parliament, and was alſo a fellow of the royal ſociety. He deſigned with the greateſt facility, and his genius was not only well turned for hiſtory and allegory, but for portraits, landſcapes, and architecture; he even practiſed this laſt ſcience, and built ſeveral houſes. He died at the place of his birth, in 1732, aged fifty-ſix.

THURLOE (John) eſq. ſecretary of ſtate to the two protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was born at Abbots Roding, in Eſſex, in 1616. Being bred to the law, he ſoon became eminent in that profeſſion, and was appointed one of the ſecretaries to the parliamentary commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, in the beginning of the year 1645. In 1647 he was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn, and, in March, 1648, made receiver or clerk of the curſitor's fines. He had not the leaſt concern in the death of Charles I. however, after the eſtabliſhment

tabliſhment of the new commonwealth, he engaged in public buſineſs, and in 1651 was made ſecretary to the lord chief juſtice Saint-John and Walter Strickland, eſq. ambaſſadors to the ſtates of the United Provinces. The next year he was conſtituted ſecretary to the council of ſtate; and upon Oliver Cromwell's aſſuming the protectorſhip, became ſecretary of ſtate. In February 1653-4, he was choſen one of the maſters of the upper bench of the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn, and on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1655, had the care and charge of the poſtage, both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. The following year he was elected member of parliament for the iſle of Ely: ſoon after, he was ſworn one of the privy-council to the protector; and, upon the death of Oliver, was continued in the poſt of ſecretary by his ſucceſſor Richard Cromwell, notwithſtanding his being very obnoxious to the principal perſons of the army, to whoſe intereſts, whenever they interfered with thoſe of the civil government, he was a declared enemy. He was afterwards choſen burgeſs for the univerſity of Cambridge. He concurred in the reſtoration; and though he was, a few days before that great event, committed by the houſe of commons to the cuſtody of their ſerjeant at arms, and was examined by the parliament, no criminal charge could be proved againſt him. He was often ſolicited by king Charles II. to engage again in the adminiſtration of public affairs, which he always declined. He died ſuddenly at his chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, the 21ſt of February, 1667-8, at fifty one years of age.

He was of a very amiable character in private life, and in the height of his power exerciſed all poſſible moderation towards perſons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkably ſtrong, perſpicuous, and conciſe. His State-Papers, in ſeven volumes folio, place the hiſtory of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the cleareſt light; and at the ſame time ſhew his aſtoniſhing induſtry and application in the management of ſuch a vaſt variety of important affairs as paſſed through his hands, with a ſecrecy and ſucceſs not to be paralleled.

TICKELL (Thomas) an elegant Engliſh poet, was the ſon of a clergyman who enjoyed a conſiderable preferment in the North of England; but we have no account where or when he was born. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow; and while he continued at that univerſity, he addreſſed to Mr. Addiſon a complimentary copy of verſes on his Opera of Roſamond, which introduced him to an acquaintance with that gentleman, who, diſcovering his merit, became his ſincere friend. On Mr. Addiſon's being made ſecretary of ſtate, he appointed Mr. Tickell his under-ſecretary; and when he was obliged to reſign that office on account of his ill health, he recommended our author ſo effectually to Mr. Craggs, his ſucceſſor, that he was continued in his poſt till that gentleman's death. In 1724 Mr. Tickell was appointed ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland, and enjoyed that poſt as long as he lived. He wrote ſome poems, which, when ſeparately publiſhed, met with a favourable reception, and paſſed through ſeveral editions: they are now printed in the ſecond volume of the Works of the Minor Poets. After Mr. Addiſon's death, Mr. Tickell had the care of the edition of his works, in four vols. quarto, to which he prefixed an account of Mr. Addiſon's life, and an excellent poem on his death. He died in the year 1740.

TILLOTSON

TILLOTSON (JOHN) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was deſcended of an ancient family, and was the ſon of Mr. Robert Tillotſon, a conſiderable clothier of Sowerby, in the pariſh of Hallifax in Yorkſhire; where he was born about the end of September, or beginning of October, 1630. After he had, with a quick proficiency, paſſed through the grammar-ſchools, and attained a ſkill in the learned languages ſuperior to his years, he was ſent to Cambridge in 1647, at the age of ſeventeen, and admitted a penſioner of Clare-hall. He commenced bachelor of arts in 1650, and maſter in 1654; having been choſen fellow of his college in 1651. His firſt education and impreſſions were among thoſe who were then called Puritans; yet, even before his mind was opened to clearer thoughts, he felt ſomewhat within him that diſpoſed him to larger notions and a better temper. The books then put into the hands of youth being generally heavy, he could ſcarce bear them: but he ſoon met with the immortal work of Mr. Chillingworth, which gave his mind a new turn. He was ſoon freed from his firſt prejudices, or, rather, he was never maſtered by them; yet he ſtill adhered to that ſtrictneſs of life to which he was bred, and retained a juſt value and due tenderneſs for the men of that perſuaſion; and by the ſtrength of his reaſon, together with the clearneſs of his principles, brought over more ſerious perſons from their ſcruples to the communion of the church of England, and fixed more in it, than any man, perhaps, of that time. He left his college in 1656, being invited by Edmund Prideaux, eſq. of Ford-abbey in Devonſhire, to inſtruct his ſon. This gentleman had been commiſſioner of the great-ſeal under the long parliament, and was then attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, the protector: but how long Mr. Tillotſon lived with Mr. Prideaux, does not appear.

The time of Mr. Tillotſon's entering into holy orders, and by whom he was ordained, are facts we have not been able to determine; but his firſt ſermon that appeared in print, was preached at the morning exerciſe at Cripplegate. At the time of his preaching this ſermon he was ſtill among the Preſbyterians, whoſe commiſſioners he attended, though as an auditor only, at the conference held at the Savoy for the review of the liturgy, in 1661; but he immediately ſubmitted to the act of uniformity, which commenced on St. Bartholomew's day, in the year enſuing. The firſt office in the church in which we find him employed after the reſtoration, was that of curate at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, in the years 1661 and 1662. Here he is ſaid, by his mild behaviour and perſuaſive eloquence, to have prevailed with an Oliverian ſoldier, who preached among the anabaptiſts in that town in a red coat, and was much followed, to deſiſt from that, and betake himſelf to ſome other employment. The ſhort diſtance of Cheſhunt from London allowing him frequent opportunities of viſiting his friends in that metropolis, he was often invited into the pulpits there. And in December 1662 he was elected miniſter of the pariſh of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. But Mr. Tillotſon declined the acceptance of this living: however, he did not continue long without the offer of another benefice, which he accepted, being preſented in June 1663 to the rectory of Ketton or Keddington, in the county of Suffolk. Shortly after, he was called to London by the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn, to be their preacher, which invitation was ſo agreeable to him, that he determined to ſettle entirely among them; and though in the intervals of the terms he could have allotted a conſiderable part of the year to his pariſh in Suffolk, yet ſo ſtrict was he to the paſtoral care in point of reſidence, that he reſigned that living, even when his income in London could ſcarce ſupport him. The reputation which his preaching gained

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him in ſo conſpicuous a ſtation as that of Lincoln's-Inn, recommended him to the truſtees of the Tueſday lecture at St. Lawrence Jewry, who in 1664 choſe him their lecturer. He now ſet himſelf to oppoſe the two growing evils of Charles the Second's reign, atheiſm and popery. He had, in 1663, preached a ſermon before the lord-mayor and court of aldermen at St. Paul's, on the wiſdom of being religious, which was publiſhed in 1664, much enlarged, and is one of the moſt elegant, perſpicuous, and convincing defences of religion in our own or any other language. The ſame year, 1664, one Sarjeant, alias Smith, who had quitted the church of England for that of Rome, publiſhed a book called Sure Footing in Chriſtianity, or Rational Diſcourſes on the Rule of Faith. This being cried up as an admirable production by the abettors of popery, Tillotſon anſwered it, in a piece entitled the Rule of Faith, printed in 1666, and inſcribed to Dr. Stillingfleet; with whom he was intimately acquainted. Sarjeant replied to this, and alſo in another piece attacked a paſſage in Tillotſon's ſermon on the wiſdom of being religious; which ſermon, as well as his Rule of Faith, Tillotſon defended in the preface to the firſt volume of his ſermons, printed in 1671, 8vo.

In 1666 Mr. Tillotſon took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1670 was made a prebendary of Canterbury; and in 1672 was advanced to the deanery of that church: he likewiſe obtained a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London. He had now been for ſome years chaplain to the king, though his majeſty is ſuppoſed, by Burnet and others, to have had no kindneſs for him; his zeal againſt popery being ſuch, as to preclude all poſſibility of his being a favourite at court. In 1683 he viſited the unhappy lord Ruſſel when under condemnation, and attended him in his laſt moments on the ſcaffold. At the Revolution, he was admitted into a high degree of favour and confidence with king William and queen Mary, and was appointed clerk of the cloſet to his majeſty. The refuſal of archbiſhop Sancroft to ſubmit to the new government, made it neceſſary to look out for a ſucceſſor to that prelate. The king ſoon fixed upon Dr. Tillotſon for that purpoſe, whoſe deſires and ambition had extended no further than to the exchange of his deanery of Canterbury for that of St. Paul's, which was readily granted him, and he was inſtalled dean of that church on the 21ſt of November, 1689: but at the very time that he kiſſed the king's hand for this promotion, his majeſty communicated to him his intention of raiſing him to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. This fact will be beſt repreſented in the dean's own words, in a letter to lady Ruſſel; part of which we ſhall inſert here. And it is obſervable, that this letter is an unanſwerable confutation of a report, propagated to the diſadvantage of biſhop Burnet, that he had a view himſelf to the archbiſhopric, and that his diſappointment in that reſpect was the ground of an incurable reſentment againſt a prince, to whom he had been ſo much obliged. "But now (ſays the dean) begins my trouble. After I had kiſſed the king's hand for the deanery of St. Paul's, I gave his majeſty my moſt humble thanks, and told him, that now he had ſet me at eaſe for the remainder of my life. He replied, "No ſuch matter, I aſſure you;" and ſpoke plainly about a great place, which I dread to think of, and ſaid, it was neceſſary for his ſervice, and he muſt charge it upon my conſcience. Juſt as he had ſaid this, he was called to ſupper, and I had only time to ſay, that, when his majeſty was at leiſure, I did

believe I could satisfy him, that it would be most for his service that I should continue in the station in which he had now placed me. This hath brought me into a real difficulty. For, on the one hand, it is hard to decline his majesty's commands, and much harder yet to stand out against so much goodness as his majesty is pleased to use towards me. On the other, I can neither bring my inclination nor my judgment to it. This I owe to the bishop of Salisbury, one of the best and worst friends I know: best for his singular good opinion of me; and the worst for directing the king to this method, which I know he did; as if his lordship and I had concerted the matter, how to finish this foolish piece of dissimulation, in running away from a bishopric to catch an archbishopric. This fine device hath thrown me so far into the briars, that, without his majesty's great goodness, I shall never get off without a scratched face. And now I will tell your ladyship the bottom of my heart. I have, of a long time, I thank God for it, devoted myself to the public service, without any regard for myself; and to that end have done the best I could, in the best manner I was able. Of late God hath been pleased, by a very severe way, but in great goodness to me, to wean me perfectly from the love of this world; so that worldly greatness is now not only undesirable, but distasteful to me, and I do verily believe that I shall be able to do as much or more good in my present station than in a higher, and shall not have one jot less interest or influence upon any others to any good purpose; for the people naturally love a man that will take great pains and little preferment: but, on the other hand, if I could force my inclination to take this great place, I foresee that I shall sink under it, and grow melancholy, and good for nothing; and, after a little while, die as a fool dies."

A man of Dr. Tillotson's disposition, which was mild, moderate, and humane, had certainly the greatest reason to dread the archbishopric, since whoever should succeed Sancroft was sure to be the butt of all the virulence and malice of the nonjurors, who would of course detest and abhor him. Accordingly, he made all the struggle and opposition to it which a subject could make against his sovereign; and when all would not prevail, he accepted it with the greatest reluctance. He was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury on the 31st of May, 1691, in the church of St. Mary Le Bow; and, four days after, was sworn of the privy-council. No sooner was he settled in the archiepiscopal see, than he began to form several designs for the good of the church and religion in general; and in these he was encouraged by their majesties. In his leisure hours he revised his own sermons, and in 1693 published four of them, concerning the divinity and incarnation of our blessed Saviour. His chief design in this was to remove the imputation of Socinianism, which had long been fixed upon him by those who did not love his principles, but for which there seems to have been no reason at all, unless defending religion upon rational grounds, and maintaining a friendship and correspondence with Locke, Limborch, Le Clerc, and others who did the same, may be thought reasons. Of this he indirectly complains in one of his sermons; "I know not how it comes to pass, but so it is (says he,) that every one who offers to give a reasonable account of his faith, and to establish religion upon rational principles, is presently branded for a Socinian; of which we have a sad instance in that incomparable person Mr. Chillingworth,

Chillingworth*, the glory of this age and nation, who, for no other cauſe, that I know of, but his worthy and ſucceſsful attempts to make chriſtian religion reaſonable, and to diſcover thoſe firm and ſolid foundations upon which our faith is built, hath been requited with this black and odious character. But, if this be Socinianiſm, for a man to enquire into the grounds and reaſons of Chriſtian religion, and to endeavour to give a ſatisfactory account why he believes it, I know no way but that all conſiderate and inquiſitive men, that are above fancy and enthuſiaſm, muſt be either Socinians or Atheiſts."

The malice and party-rage, which he had felt the effects of before he was raiſed to the archbiſhopric, broke out with full force, upon his advancement, in all the forms of inſult; one inſtance of which, not commonly known, deſerves to be mentioned here. One day, while a gentleman was with him, who came to pay his compliments, a packet was brought in, ſealed and directed to his grace; upon opening which there appeared a maſk incloſed, but nothing written. The archbiſhop, without any ſigns of emotion, threw it careleſly among his papers on the table; and, on the gentleman's expreſſing great ſurprize and indignation at the affront, his grace only ſmiled, and ſaid, that "this was a gentle rebuke, compared with ſome others, that lay there in black and white," pointing to the papers on the table. Nor could the ſeries of ill treatment, which he received, ever provoke him to a temper of revenge, being far from indulging himſelf in any of thoſe liberties, in ſpeaking of others, which were, to ſo immeaſurable a degree, made uſe of againſt himſelf. And upon a bundle of libels that had been publiſhed againſt him, and which were found among his papers after his death, he put no other inſcription than this, "Theſe are libels: I pray God forgive them; I do." The calumnies ſpread againſt him (though the falſeſt that malice could invent) and the confidence with which they were averred, joined with the envy that accompanies a high ſtation, had indeed a greater operation than could have been imagined, conſidering how long he had lived on ſo public a ſcene, and how well he was known. It ſeemed a new and unuſual thing, that a man, who, in the courſe of above thirty years, had done ſo much good and ſo many ſervices to ſo many perſons, without ever once doing an ill office to any one, and who had a ſweetneſs and gentleneſs

* Having omitted the life of this celebrated divine in its proper place, we think it not improper to inſert an account of him here. WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, was born at Oxford in 1602, and educated at Trinity-college in that univerſity. By the arts and inſinuations of the famous jeſuit John Fiſher, he was converted to the Romiſh religion, and perſuaded to retire to the Jeſuits college at Douay: but, at the earneſt entreaties of Dr. Laud, then biſhop of London, who was his godfather, he returned ſoon after to his native country; and having examined with greater care the points controverted between papiſts and proteſtants, embraced once more the reformed doctrines. This engaged him in a literary war with ſeveral Roman-catholics, over whom, in the opinion of moſt people, he always obtained the victory; and his triumph was rendered complete by an excellent work which he publiſhed in 1638, entitled, The Religion of Proteſtants a ſafe Way to Salvation. But, notwithſtanding his return to the Engliſh church, he had ſtill ſome doubts with regard to the ſubſcription of the thirty-nine articles; and this prevented him, for ſome time, from receiving any eccleſiaſtical preferment: but having at laſt overcome his ſcruples, and conſented to ſubſcribe, he was in July, 1638, promoted to the chancellorſhip of the church of Saliſbury, with the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonſhire annexed. In the time of the civil war, he adhered to the royal cauſe, and attended his majeſty at the ſiege of Glouceſter in 1643, when he adviſed and directed the making certain engines for aſſaulting the town, in imitation of the Roman *teſtudines cum pluteis*; but theſe machines, though ſufficient proofs of his genius, were not attended with the ſucceſs which was expected from them. Soon after, he was taken priſoner, among other royaliſts, in Arundel caſtle; and being conveyed to Chicheſter, he died there in January, 1643-4.

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in his nature, that ſeemed rather to lean to an exceſs, ſhould yet meet with ſo much unkindneſs and injuſtice. But he bore all this with a perfect ſubmiſſion to the will of God; nor had it any effect upon him ſo as to change either his temper or his maxims, though perhaps it might ſink too much into him with regard to his health.

On the 18th of November, 1694, he was ſeized with a ſudden illneſs, which, turning to a dead palſy, put an end to his life on the 22d of that month, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age. He was attended, the two laſt nights of his illneſs, by his worthy friend Mr. Nelſon, in whoſe arms he expired. The ſorrow for his death was more univerſal than was perhaps ever known for a ſubject; and his funeral was attended with a numerous train of coaches, filled with perſons of rank and condition, who came voluntarily to aſſiſt at the ſolemnity. He was interred in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where a neat monument was erected to his memory. His funeral ſermon was preached by biſhop Burnet; and, being ſoon after publiſhed, was remarked on by Dr. Hickes, in a piece entitled, Some Diſcourſes on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotſon, occaſioned by the late Funeral Sermon of the former upon the latter. The acrimony of this piece is ſcarce to be matched among the invectives of any age or language: Dr. Burnet, however, publiſhed a ſtrong and clear anſwer to theſe diſcourſes, and ſhewed them to be, what they really are, a malicious and ſcurrilous libel. But whatever attempts have been, or may hereafter be made upon archbiſhop Tillotſon, his character may ſafely be truſted to poſterity; for his life was not only free from blemiſhes, but exemplary in all the parts of it, as appears from facts founded on indiſputable authority, and from the teſtimony of his own writings. In his domeſtic relations, friendſhips, and the whole commerce of buſineſs, he was eaſy and humble, frank and open, tender-hearted and bountiful to ſuch a degree, that, while he was in a private ſtation, he always laid aſide two tenths of his income for charitable uſes.

Dr. Tillotſon publiſhed in his life-time as many ſermons as, with his Rule of Faith, amounted to one volume in folio; and as many were publiſhed after his death, by his chaplain Dr. Barker, as made two more volumes. They have been often printed, and much read, as they continue to be at preſent, and muſt ever continue to be, ſo long as any regard is paid to ſound divinity, built upon good ſenſe. They have been tranſlated into ſeveral languages; and the reputation of them in foreign countries was partly owing to Monſieur Le Clerc, who, in his *Bibliotheque Choiſée* for the year 1705, gave an account of the ſecond edition, in 1699, folio, of thoſe that came out in the author's life-time. He declares there, "that the archbiſhop's merit was above any commendation which he could give; that it was formed from the union of an extraordinary clearneſs of head, a great penetration, an exquiſite talent of reaſoning, a profound knowledge of true divinity, a ſolid piety, a moſt ſingular perſpicuity and unaffected elegance of ſtyle, with every other quality that could be deſired in a man of his order; and that, whereas compoſitions of this kind are commonly mere rhetorical and popular declamations, and much better to be heard from the pulpit than to be read in print, his are, for the moſt part, exact diſſertations, and capable of bearing the teſt of a moſt rigorous examination."

TINDAL.

TINDAL (Dr. MATTHEW) a noted freethinker, was the ſon of a clergyman of Beer-ferres in Devonſhire, and was born about the year 1657. He ſtudied at Lincoln-college in Oxford, whence he removed to Exeter-college, and was afterwards elected fellow of All-Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and in the reign of king James II. declared himſelf a Roman-catholic, but ſoon returned to the proteſtant faith. He was greatly diſtinguiſhed in his time, by two very extraordinary books which he publiſhed; one written againſt the church, in the ſenſe that high-churchmen underſtand that word; the other againſt revealed religion. The firſt of theſe came out in 1706, with the following title; "The Rights of the Chriſtian Church aſſerted, againſt the Romiſh and all other Prieſts who claim an independant Power over it; with a Preface concerning the Government of the Church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed." The latter appeared in 1730, and was entitled "Chriſtianity as old as the Creation, or the Goſpel a Republication of the Religion of Nature." One might have expected, from the title of this work, that his purpoſe was to prove the goſpel to be perfectly agreeable to the law of nature; to prove, that it has ſet the principles of natural religion in the cleareſt light, and was intended to publiſh and confirm it anew, after it had been very much obſcured and defaced through the corruption of mankind. We ſhould be further confirmed in this ſuppoſition from his acknowledging, that "Chriſtianity itſelf, ſtripped of the additions, which policy, miſtake, and the circumſtances of time, have made to it, is a moſt holy religion, and all its doctrines plainly ſpeak themſelves to be the will of an infinitely wiſe and good God." Yet whoever examines his book with accuracy, will find, that this is only plauſible appearance, intended to cover his real deſign; which was to ſet aſide all revealed religion, by ſhewing, that there neither is, nor can be, any external revelation at all, diſtinct from what he calls "the external revelation of the law of nature in the hearts of all mankind;" and accordingly his refuters, the moſt conſiderable of whom was Dr. John Conybeare, afterwards biſhop of Briſtol, have very juſtly treated him as a deiſt.

Beſides theſe two important works, Dr. Tindal wrote a number of ſmaller pieces, in defence of civil and religious liberty. He died at London in Auguſt 1733, and it appears that the faculties of his mind wore well; for, although he was about ſeventy-three years of age when he publiſhed his Chriſtianity as old as the Creation, yet he left a ſecond volume of that work in manuſcript, by way of general reply to all his antagoniſts, the publication of which was prevented by Dr. Gibſon, biſhop of London. Mr. Pope has ſatirized Dr. Tindal in his Dunciad.

TIPTOFT (JOHN) earl of Worceſter, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed learning, was born at Everton in Cambridgeſhire, and educated at Baliol-college, Oxford. He was the ſon of John lord Tiptoft, and was created a viſcount and earl of Worceſter by king Henry VI. and appointed lord-deputy of Ireland. By king Edward IV. he was made knight of the Garter, and juſtice of North-Wales for life. He was a man of great learning for the age in which he lived; an age in which, as Mr. Horace Walpole obſerves, "valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, and metaphyſical ſophiſtries, and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin, were the higheſt endowments

and prerogatives of the clergy." On his return from a pilgrimage which he made to Jeruſalem, he reſided ſome time at Venice and Padua, where he purchaſed a great number of books. He afterwards viſited Rome, through a curioſity of ſeeing the Vatican library; and was, we are told, ſo maſterly an orator, that, in an elegant Latin oration which he pronounced before pope Pius II. he drew tears from the pontiff's eyes. But literature does not ſeem, according to ſome writers, to have humanized his temper, or ſoftened his heart: for he is charged with great cruelty, particularly with having, a few weeks before king Edward left the kingdom, condemned about twenty gentlemen of king Henry's party, who were taken on board a ſhip at Southampton, to be firſt hanged, then fixed to the gallows by their legs, and afterwards impaled in the highways. Beſides the preferments already mentioned, it appears that he was by Edward IV. made treaſurer of the exchequer, and lord high conſtable of England. On the reſtoration of king Henry by the earl of Warwick, he abſconded; but being taken on the top of a high tree, in Weybridge foreſt in Huntingdonſhire, he was brought to London, accuſed of cruelty in his adminiſtration of Ireland, particularly towards two infant ſons of the earl of Deſmond, and being condemned, was beheaded at the Tower, in the year 1470. "It was an unwonted ſtrain of tenderneſs, (ſays Mr. Walpole) in a man ſo little ſcrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death ſo great a peer, for ſome inhumanity to the children of an Iriſh lord; nor is it eaſy to conceive why he ſought for ſo remote a crime: he was not often ſo delicate. Tiptoft ſeems to have been puniſhed by Warwick for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry."

It has been ſaid of this nobleman, that when he was beheaded, "the axe at one blow cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the ſurviving nobility." He is ſaid to have publiſhed ſeveral tranſlations and learned tracts, and to have given manuſcripts, to the value of five hundred marks, to the univerſity of Oxford.

TOLAND (John) famous for his learning and abilities, but infamous for his atheiſtical principles, was born the 30th of November, 1670, in the moſt northern peninſula of Ireland, on the iſthmus of which ſtands Londonderry. He was of a good family, but his parents were papiſts, as we learn from himſelf; for he tells us, that he "was educated from his cradle in the groſſeſt ſuperſtition and idolatry; but God was pleaſed to make his own reaſon, and ſuch as made uſe of theirs, the happy inſtruments of his converſion; for he was not ſixteen years old when he became as zealous againſt popery, as he ever ſince continued." He ſtudied three years at the univerſity of Glaſgow in Scotland, was created maſter of arts at Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his ſtudies at Leyden, where he reſided two years; after which he came over to England, and went to Oxford, where, having the advantage of the public library, he collected materials upon various ſubjects, and compoſed ſome pieces, among which was a diſſertation to prove the hiſtory of the tragical death of Regulus a fable. In 1696 he publiſhed a work in London, entitled Chriſtianity not Myſterious, which was attacked by ſeveral writers, and even preſented by the grand jury of Middleſex; but thoſe preſentments have rarely any other effect, than to make a book ſell the better,

ter, by publishing it thus to the world, and tempting the curiosity of men, who are naturally inclined to pry into what is forbidden them. This work made no less noise in Ireland than it had made in England, and the clamour was much increased when Mr. Toland went thither himself in the beginning of 1697. The Irish parliament voted that his book should be burned by the common hangman, and ordered the author to be taken into custody; upon which he made his escape into England, where he published an apology for himself. In 1698 appeared his Life of John Milton; some passages in which being animadverted upon, he vindicated himself in a piece called Amyntor.

Upon the passing of an act of parliament, in June 1701, for settling the crown (after the decease of king William and the princess Anne, and in default of their issue) upon the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and the protestant heirs of her body, Mr. Toland published his *Anglia Libera*, or the Limitation and Succession of the Crown of England explained and asserted; and when the earl of Macclesfield was sent to Hanover with this act, our author attended him thither. He presented his *Anglia Libera* to the princess Sophia, and was the first who had the honour of kissing her highness's hand on account of the act of succession. On his departure, the electress dowager presented him with gold medals in return for the book, and also gave him pictures of herself, the elector, the young prince, and the queen of Prussia. He then made an excursion to the court of Berlin, after which he returned to England. In 1707 he travelled into Germany, from whence he repaired to Holland, where he continued till the year 1710, and, while he was there, was introduced to the acquaintance of prince Eugene of Savoy, who gave him some marks of his generosity. On his return to England, he was for some time supported by the liberality of the earl of Oxford, lord-treasurer, and kept a country-house at Epsom in Surry; but soon losing his lordship's favour, he wrote several pamphlets against the measures of that minister. In 1720 he published a Latin tract, entitled *Pantheisticon*, in which his impious doctrines are plainly set forth. During the four last years of his life he resided at Putney, but used to spend most part of the winter in London. His character was far from being an amiable one, for he was extremely vain, and wanted those social virtues which are the chief ornaments as well as duties of life. He died at Putney on the 11th of March, 1722, in the fifty-second year of his age. We are told that he behaved himself throughout the whole course of his illness, with a true philosophical patience, and encountered death without the least perturbation of mind. He was undoubtedly a man of uncommon abilities, and, perhaps, the most learned of all the infidel writers; but his system being atheism, if to own no God but the universe be atheism, he was led to employ these great parts and learning very much to the hurt and prejudice of society. He published many other pieces besides those we have mentioned; and his posthumous works were printed in 1726, in two volumes octavo.

TORRINGTON (Arthur Herbert, earl of) an eminent naval commander, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert, knight, and was born in London during the time of the civil wars. Being possessed of but a small fortune, he entered early into the sea service; and after the Restoration was pro-

promoted by the duke of York to the command of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war. In the firſt Dutch war in the reign of king Charles II. he commanded the Pembroke, in the Streights, and gained great honour. Soon after, being off the iſle of Portland, the Pembroke ran foul of the Fairfax in the night, and ſunk at once, but captain Herbert, and moſt of his crew, were happily ſaved. He had ſoon another ſhip given him, and behaved on all occaſions with great ſpirit and reſolution, receiving ſeveral wounds, and loſing the ſight of one of his eyes, in his country's ſervice. In 1681 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to conduct a ſquadron with a ſupply of troops and military ſtores to Tangier, then in our hands and blocked up by the Moors; and had alſo orders to curb the inſolence of the Algerines. He landed as many ſeamen as he could ſpare, formed them into a battalion, and by attacking the Moors on one ſide, while the garriſon made a briſk ſally, drove them from their poſts, and compelled them to retire farther within land. He executed the other part of his charge, againſt the Algerines, with equal bravery and ſucceſs, by deſtroying ſome of their ſhips, and obliging the dey to conclude a peace. Upon the acceſſion of James II. to the throne, he was made vice-admiral of England, and maſter of the robes: yet when the king preſſed him to vote for the repeal of the teſt act, he boldly anſwered that he could not do it, either in honour or conſcience; and though he had places to the value of four thouſand pounds a year, he choſe to loſe them all, rather than comply. He ſoon after retired to Holland, where he was intruſted with the command of the fleet which eſcorted the prince of Orange and his forces to England. In 1689 he engaged the French fleet, conſiſting of twenty-eight men of war and five fire-ſhips, in Bantry-bay, though he had but nineteen men of war and two tenders; after a briſk engagement, the French ſtood farther into the bay; but admiral Herbert's ſhip, and ſome of the others were ſo diſabled in their rigging, that they could not follow them, but continued ſome time before the bay. Soon after his majeſty created him baron of Torbay, and earl of Torrington. This was ſoon followed by his engagement with the French off Beachy-head, in June 1690, where, though the number of the ſhips was ſtill more diſproportioned, and his loſs very inconſiderable, his conduct on this occaſion was called in queſtion, and being committed to the Tower, he was brought to his trial in December following before a court martial, but was honourably acquitted. Such however was the clamour of the populace, that the king was obliged to deprive him of his commiſſion. The admiral had now received too ſenſible a proof of the extreme uncertainty of popular favour, ever to think of recovering his command: but he conſtantly attended the houſe of peers, and was zealous in promoting whatever could contribute to the ſervice of the navy. He died on the 13th of April, 1716, when he was upwards of ſeventy years of age.

TRAPP (Dr. Joseph) an Engliſh divine, of excellent parts and learning, was the ſecond ſon of Mr. Joſeph Trapp, rector of Cherington in Glouceſterſhire, at which place he was born in the year 1679. He had a private education under his father, who inſtructed him in the languages, and, when he was fit for the univerſity, ſent him to Wadham-college in Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow. He was greatly diſtinguiſhed by his ſkill in the belles lettres; and, in 1708, was choſen to the profeſſorſhip of poetry,

try, which was founded by Dr. Birkhead, formerly fellow of All-Souls-College, with this condition, that the place of lecturer can only be held for ten years. He was the firſt profeſſor, and publiſhed his lectures under the title of *Prælectiones Poeticæ*. He was ſhewn there, in very elegant Latin, how perfectly he underſtood every ſpecies of poetry, what noble rules he was capable of laying down, and how critically and juſtly he could give directions towards the forming a juſt poem. He ſhewed afterwards, by his tranſlation of Virgil in blank verſe, that a man may be able to direct, who cannot execute; that is, may have the critic's judgment, without the poet's fire. Trapp has ſtuck cloſe to Virgil in every line, has expreſſed, indeed, the deſign, the characters, contexture, and moral of his poem; in ſhort, has given Virgil's account of the actions. Dryden, on the contrary, has not only conveyed the general ideas of his author, but has conveyed them with the ſame majeſty and fire, has led you through every battle with fear and trembling, has ſoothed you in the tender ſcenes, and enchanted you with the flowers of poetry. Virgil, contemplated through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer, and the Æneid a well-conducted fable; but, diſcerned in Dryden's tranſlation, he glows as with fire from heaven, and the Æneid is a continued ſeries of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and ſublime.

Dr. Trapp (for he afterwards became a doctor in divinity) was in the early part of his life chaplain, as we are told, to the father of the famous lord Bolingbroke. His preferments were the rectory of Harlington in Middleſex, of Chriſt-church in Newgate-ſtreet, and St. Leonard's in Foſter-lane, London, with the lectureſhips of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Martin's in the Fields: his high-church principles were probably the reaſon of his not riſing higher. He died in November 1747, and left behind him the character of a pathetic and inſtructive preacher, an excellent ſcholar, a diſcerning critic, and a very exemplary liver. Four volumes of his ſermons have been publiſhed. He is the author, likewiſe, of a piece intitled, The Church of England defended againſt the falſe Reaſoning of the Church of Rome. He wrote a tragedy, called Abramule, or Love and Empire, acted in the year 1704, and dedicated to lady Harriet Godolphin. Several occaſional poems were written by him in Engliſh; and there is one Latin poem of his in the Muſæ Anglicanæ. Laſtly, he tranſlated Milton's Paradiſe Loſt into Latin verſe, with little ſucceſs, as will be eaſily imagined; and, as he publiſhed it at his own expence, he was a conſiderable loſer.

TRENCHARD (JOHN) an illuſtrious patriot and political writer, was deſcended of an ancient family, and born in the year 1669. He had a liberal education, and was bred to the law, in which he was well ſkilled; but politics, and the place of commiſſioner of the forfeited eſtates in Ireland, which he enjoyed in the reign of king William, took him from the bar, whither he had never any inclination to return. By the death of an uncle, and by his marriage, he became poſſeſſed of an eaſy fortune, with the proſpect of a much greater. He began early to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his writings; for, in 1697, he publiſhed An Argument ſhewing that a ſtanding Army is inconſiſtent with a free Government, and abſolutely deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Monarchy; and, in 1698, A ſhort Hiſtory of ſtanding Ar-

mies in England; which two pamphlets produced ſeveral anſwers. In November 1720, Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon, began to publiſh in the London, and afterwards in the Britiſh Journal, a ſeries of letters under the name of Cato, upon various and important ſubjects relating to the public. Theſe were continued for almoſt three years with great reputation; but there were ſome among them, written by Mr. Trenchard under the name of Diogenes, upon ſeveral points of religion, which were thought exceptionable and animadverted upon. Mr. Gordon afterwards collected the papers written by Mr. Trenchard and himſelf, and publiſhed them in four volumes 12mo, under the title of Cato's Letters, or Eſſays on Liberty civil and religious, and other important Subjects. It was imagined at that time, that lord Moleſworth had a conſiderable hand in theſe letters; but Mr. Gordon aſſures us, in the dedication of them to John Milner, eſq. that this noble perſon never wrote a line in them, nor contributed a thought towards them.

Mr. Trenchard was member of parliament for Taunton in Somerſetſhire, and died in December 1723, of an ulcer in his kidneys, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He left no writings behind him, but two or three looſe papers, once intended for Cato's Letters. Mr. Anthony Collins, in the manuſcript catalogue of his library, aſcribes to him the following pieces, viz. 1. The Natural Hiſtory of Superſtition, 1709: 2. Conſiderations on the public Debts, 1719: 3. Compariſon of the Propoſals of the Bank and of the South-Sea Company, 1719: 4. Letter of Thanks, &c. 1719: 5. Thoughts on the Peerage Bills 1719: 6. Reflections on the Old Whig, 1719. Mr. Gordon, who has drawn his character at large in the preface to Cato's Letters, tells us, that he "has ſet him no higher than his own great abilities and many virtues ſet him; that his failings were ſmall, his talents extraordinary, his probity equal; and that he was one of the worthieſt, one of the ableſt, one of the moſt uſeful men, that ever any country was bleſſed withal."

TULL (JETHRO) author of a treatiſe on horſe-hoeing huſbandry, and the firſt Engliſhman who has attempted, with any tolerable degree of ſucceſs, to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles, was a gentleman of an ancient family in Oxfordſhire, had a competent paternal eſtate, and a genteel education, which he improved by applying to the ſtudy of the law. After being admitted a barriſter in the Temple, he made what is called the grand tour, and in every country through which he paſſed, was a diligent obſerver of the ſoil, culture, and vegetable productions natural to each, and of the different methods of ploughing, ſowing, planting and reaping. On his return home, he ſettled upon his eſtate in Oxfordſhire, married a lady of a good family, occupied a farm of his own, and applied himſelf to the management of it in the way that he thought moſt rational. In obſerving the vineyard culture in the moſt fertile parts of France, he diſcovered, or thought he diſcovered one general method of cultivating all land to advantage in all countries; he obſerved, that where the vines flouriſhed the beſt, the vineyards were the moſt regularly planted, and the ſoil moſt carefully dreſt. From theſe and other obſervations he concluded that a regular method of planting or ſowing every kind of vegetable was the way to propagate it to moſt advantage, and

and he began with experiments upon corn and grafs to confirm or difprove his new hypothefis.

Novelty always excites curiofity; many gentlemen came from different parts on the fame of this new method of farming, fome of whom were perfuaded by the weight of Mr. Tull's arguments to go hand in hand with him in the courfe of his experiments, while others took every occafion of ridiculing the practice. In general, the whole body of farmers and hufbandmen pronounced the man a conjuror, who, by fowing a third part of his land, could make it produce a quantity equal to that of fowing the whole. While the project engroffed the converfation of the neighbourhood for many miles round, Mr. Tull employed himfelf affiduoufly in training fervants, and in accommodating the inftruments proper for his new hufbandry to their limited capacities: and this work he found much harder to accompliſh than he at firft expected, it being lefs eafy to drive the ploughman out of his way than to teach the beafts of the field to perform the work. The late lord Ducie Moreton, who accompanied Mr. Tull in this laborious bufinefs, has very frequently, to correct the aukwardnefs of the ploughmen, or overcome their obftinacy, condefcended to put his hand to the plough himfelf: yet, notwithftanding the exertions of his lordfhip, and the vigilance, activity, and ingenuity of Mr. Tull, who was an excellent mechanic, they were both forced at laft, after having expended large fums of money, to relinquifh the project.

Some time after this, Mr. Tull, by intenfe application, vexatious toil, and too frequently expofing himfelf to the viciffitudes of heat and cold in the open fields, contracted a diforder in his breaft, which not being found curable in England, obliged him a fecond time to travel, and feek a cure in the milder climates of France and Italy. Here he again attended more minutely to the culture of thofe countries; and, having little elfe to do, employed himfelf, during three years refidence abroad, to reduce his obfervations to writing. From the climate of Montpelier, and the waters of that falutary fpring, he found in a few months that relief which all the power of phyfic could not afford him at home; and he returned to England perfectly repaired in his conftitution, but greatly embarraffed in his fortune.

Part of his paternal eftate in Oxfordfhire he had fold, and, before his departure, had fettled his family in a farm of his own on the borders of Berkfhire, where he returned with a firm refolution to perfect his former undertaking, having, as he thought, devifed means during his abfence to obviate all difficulties, and force his new hufbandry into practice by the fuccefs of it, in fpite of all the oppofition that fhould be raifed by the lower clafs of hufbandmen againft it.

He revifed and rectified all his old inftruments, and contrived new ones proper for the different foils of his new farm; and he now proceeded with tolerable fuccefs, though not rapidly, nor much lefs expenfively, in the profecution of his new fyftem. He demonftrated to the world the good effects of his horfe-hoeing culture; and by raifing crops of wheat without dunging for thirteen years together in the fame field, equal in quantity, and fuperior in quality to thofe of his neighbours in the ordinary courfe, he evinced the truth of his own doctrine, that labour and arrangement would fupply the place of dung and fallow, and would produce more corn at an equal or lefs expence. But though Mr. Tull was fucceſsful in fhewing that this might be done, he was not fo happy in doing it himfelf. His

expences

expences were enhanced various ways; but chiefly by the ſtupidity of workmen in conſtructing his inſtruments, and the aukwardneſs or malice of his ſervants, who, becauſe they did not, or would not comprehend the uſe of them, ſeldom failed to break ſome eſſential part or other, in order to render them uſeleſs. The advantages attending the new huſbandry were now viſible to all the world; and it was now that Mr. Tull was prevailed upon, by the ſolicitations of the neighbouring gentlemen, who were witneſſes of its utility, to publiſh his theory, illuſtrated by a genuine account of the reſult of it in practice.

Not led by vanity, nor encouraged by the hope of gain to commence author, he at firſt thought only of methodizing his ideas, and claſſing his obſervations into ſome order for the uſe of his friends; but when he was once engaged, the ſubject ripened in his hands, and, like the vegetables under his culture, grew more full and perfect by a nice and orderly arrangement. A genius, and a man zealous for his own reputation and the public ſervice, cannot handle a favourite ſubject ſuperficially. He entered into the vegetable properties of plants, their production and nutrition, with the preciſion of a philoſopher; and laid down the methods by which they were to be propagated, with the knowledge of an old experienced huſbandman. The inſtruments which, after various trials, he had found to anſwer the beſt, he cauſed to be carefully conſtructed, and had them drawn and accurately deſcribed by good artiſts, under his own inſpection; they were not filched, like later inſtruments, from one invention under pretence of ſupplying the defects of another, with a view to acquire the reputation of a mechanic, but were all the genuine production of his own invention, tried and altered again and again till they actually performed with accuracy and facility the work they were intended to complete. Such are the inſtruments which Mr. Tull has exhibited, and which have been altered and diſjointed, rendered imperfect and utterly uſeleſs by pretended improvers, both at home and abroad, who perhaps never ſaw the originals, and who had not genius to comprehend the drawings, much leſs to improve and render them more uſeful.

TYNDALE (WILLIAM) a zealous reformer and martyr, memorable for having made the firſt Engliſh verſion of the New Teſtament, was born on the borders of Wales, before the year 1500. He ſtudied at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his embracing and zealouſly propagating the doctrines of Luther. Afterwards he removed to Cambridge, and from thence went to live with a gentleman in Glouceſterſhire, as tutor to his children; but diſcovering more zeal againſt popery than was conſiſtent with his ſafety, he was obliged, for the ſecurity of his perſon, to leave the place. His zeal for the reformation made him deſirous of tranſlating the New Teſtament into Engliſh: and as this could not be ſafely done in England, he went into Germany, and finiſhed that work in the year 1527. He then began to tranſlate the Old Teſtament, and completed the five books of Moſes, prefixing diſcourſes to each, as he had done to the books of the New Teſtament. On his firſt going into Germany, he went into Saxony, where he had many conferences with Luther, and then returning to the Netherlands, chiefly reſided at Antwerp, from whence he ſent his tranſlations of the Scriptures to England, where they made much noiſe, and the clergy being highly exaſperated, not only procured a royal proclamation prohibiting the publiſhing and reading them, but ſent over one Philips to Antwerp, who treacherouſly inſinuated himſelf

himſelf into Mr. Tyndale's company, under the maſk of friendſhip, and then cauſed him to be ſeized, after which he was confined in the caſtle of Filford, about eighteen miles from Antwerp. Though the Engliſh merchants endeavoured to the utmoſt of their power to procure his releaſe, and though lord Cromwell, and others, interpoſed in his behalf, yet Philips exerted himſelf with ſuch cruel zeal, that our reformer, being tried and condemned for hereſy, was burnt, after being firſt ſtrangled by the hands of the hangman. While he was tying to the ſtake, he cried with a loud voice, "Lord, open the eyes of the king of England." This happened in the year 1536.

His ſtory is told at large in Fox's Book of Martyrs: Fox ſays, he might be called England's Apoſtle. He was author of many works beſides his tranſlations of the Scriptures. He poſſeſſed uncommon abilities and learning, which, joined to great warmth and firmneſsof nature, qualified him very well for the office of reformer.

V.

VANBRUGH (Sir JOHN) a celebrated dramatic writer, as well as an ingenious architect, derived his origin from an ancient family in Cheſhire; and it is probable that he was born about the middle of the reign of Charles II. He received a liberal education, and diſcovered an early propenſity to dramatic compoſition. His firſt comedy, called the Relapſe, or Virtue in Danger, was acted in the year 1697 with great applauſe, which gave him ſuch encouragement, that he wrote eleven more comedies. He was the friend of Mr. Congreve, whoſe genius was naturally turned for theatrical productions; and theſe two comic writers gave new life to the Engliſh ſtage, and reſtored its reputation, which had been ſinking for ſome time: but their making vicious perſons their moſt ſtriking characters, and their bordering too much on obſcenity, could be of no ſervice to the cauſe of religion and virtue; and, therefore, it was not without reaſon that they were attacked by Mr. Jeremy Collier, in his Short View of the Immorality and Profaneneſs of the Engliſh Stage. They defended themſelves, it is true; Mr. Congreve in a piece entitled Amendments of Mr. Collier's falſe and imperfect Citations, &c. and Sir John Vanbrugh in A Short Vindication of the Relapſe and the Provoked Wife: but their defences were nothing more than witticiſms, played off againſt ſolid reaſon and argument.

Either the reputation which Sir John Vanbrugh gained by his comedies, or his ſkill in architecture, were rewarded with great advantages. He was appointed Clarencieux king at arms; which place he held ſome time, and at laſt diſpoſed of. In Auguſt 1716 he was conſtituted ſurveyor of the works at Greenwich hoſpital: he was likewiſe made comptroller-general of his majeſty's works, and ſurveyor of the gardens and waters. He was an able architect, but his performances in this ſcience are eſteemed heavy. Under his direction were raiſed Blenheim-houſe in Oxfordſhire, Claremont in Surry, the Opera-houſe in the Hay-market, his own houſe at White-hall, &c. In ſome part of his life he went to France, where, being prompted by his taſte for architecture to view the fortifications of the country, he was one day obſerved by an engineer, who informing againſt him, he was ſecured and ſent to the Baſtile; but he met with an eaſy confinement, and was ſoon ſet at liberty. He died of a quinſey at his houſe in Whitehall, the 26th of March, 1726.

VANE (Sir HENRY) an eminent patriot and ſtateſman, was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Vane, ſecretary of ſtate to king Charles I. and was born about the year 1612. He was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. Having finiſhed his ſtudies at the univerſity, he travelled abroad, and ſpent ſome time at Geneva. After his return home, he diſpleaſed his father by the averſion which he diſcovered to the government and liturgy of the church of England; and this miſunderſtanding occaſioned his making a voyage to New-England in 1635. On his arrival in that land of liberty, he was ſo much taken notice of for his ſhining talents, that, when the next ſeaſon came for the election of magiſtrates, he was choſen governor. But in this ſtation he had not the good fortune to pleaſe long; for being of a warm imagination, and ſomewhat enthuſiaſtic in his religious opinions, he infuſed many ſcruples of conſcience into the people, which they had not brought over with them, nor heard of before. And his behaviour giving offence to many, they concerted ſuch meaſures as put an end to his government at the next election. He returned to England ſoon after, and by his father's intereſt with the earl of Northumberland, then lord high admiral of England, was joined with Sir William Ruſſel in the office of treaſurer of the navy. He was alſo choſen by the town of Kingſton upon Hull to be one of their repreſentatives in the parliament which met at Weſtminſter on the 13th of April, 1640; and in June the ſame year he received the honour of knighthood from king Charles I. He was likewiſe elected a member of the long parliament.

As Sir Henry engaged warmly in the oppoſition againſt the meaſures of king Charles, it has been intimated, that he entered into this oppoſition out of reſentment, becauſe that prince had conferred on Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, the dignity of baron of Raby, in the county of Durham, a houſe and eſtate belonging to the Vane family; and Sir Henry therefore naturally thought that this honour ſhould belong to himſelf, if to any man. We can have no doubt but this incident exaſperated Vane both againſt the king and Strafford; but as he had early conceived a diſlike againſt the eſtabliſhed hierarchy, it ſeems unreaſonable to impute his oppoſition to the meaſures of government merely to his reſentment on account of the king's conferring that title on Wentworth. However, this circumſtance undoubtedly made him not the leſs active in promoting the proſecution of that nobleman; and accordingly he communicated a paper that was laid before the parliament as evidence againſt Strafford, and which contributed not a little towards his condemnation.

On the 26th of February, 1641, Sir Henry Vane carried up to the houſe of peers fourteen articles of impeachment againſt archbiſhop Laud. In June, 1643, he was nominated one of the lay-gentlemen appointed to ſit in the aſſembly of divines. The ſame year he was one of the parliamentary commiſſioners ſent into Scotland, in order to negociate a treaty with that nation, and engage it to join and aſſiſt the parliament. After his return to London, he took the covenant; and about the ſame time was appointed ſole treaſurer of the navy, which place he enjoyed till the firſt wars between the Engliſh and Dutch. In this office he ſhewed an uncommon example of honour and integrity. The fees were, at that time, four-pence in the pound, which, by reaſon of the war, amounted, it is ſaid, to little leſs than 30,000l. a year. Sir Henry, conſidering this as too much for a private man, very generouſly, of his own accord, gave up his patent, which he had for life from king Charles I. to the parliament; deſiring but 2000l. a year, for

for an agent he had bred up to the buſineſs. In 1645 he was one of the parliament's commiſſioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, as he was again at that of the Iſle of Wight in 1648: but he ſeems always to have endeavoured to prevent an accommodation with his majeſty. He does not, however, appear to have had any ſhare in the king's trial or death; but, upon the eſtabliſhment of the commonwealth in February 1648-9, he was appointed one of the council of ſtate, in which poſt he was continued till the diſſolution of the parliament by Oliver Cromwell in 1653. In 1656, being ſuſpected of diſaffection to the protector Cromwell, to whoſe authority he refuſed to ſubmit, he was impriſoned for about four months, in Cariſbrook-caſtle in the Iſle of Wight.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the depoſition of his ſon Richard from the office of protector, Sir Henry Vane was, in May 1659, again choſen one of the council of ſtate, and on the 26th of October following, one of the new council for the management of public affairs: but, upon the re-aſſembling of the long parliament, he was confined to his houſe at Raby, in the dioceſe of Durham. Upon the Reſtoration, he was excepted from the general indemnity, and committed to priſon. On the 2d of June, 1662, he was brought to his trial for high treaſon. The ſubſtance of the charge againſt him was, that he had compaſſed and imagined the late king's death, contrived to ſubvert the ancient form of government, and to debar the king from the exerciſe of his regal power; to effect which, he had traitorouſly and maliciouſly aſſembled and conſulted with other falſe traitors, &c. He was not permitted to have counſel, but he pleaded for himſelf with great courage, eloquence, and ability. He maintained, that if a compliance with the government then eſtabliſhed in England, and acknowledging its authority, was to be regarded as criminal, the whole nation was equally guilty, and none remained, whoſe innocence could entitle them to try or condemn him: that the legiſlature of England had provided for the public ſecurity, by the famous ſtatute of Henry VII. in which it was enacted, that no man, in caſe of any revolution, ſhould ever be queſtioned for his obedience to the king in being; that whether the eſtabliſhed government was a monarchy or a commonwealth, the reaſon of the thing was ſtill the ſame, and the expelled prince had no right to think himſelf entitled to allegiance, while he could not afford protection: that, for his part, he had ever condemned all the violences which had been put upon the parliament, and upon the perſon of the ſovereign; nor had he once appeared in the houſe, for ſome time before and after the execution of the king; that finding the whole government thrown into diſorder, he was reſolved, in every revolution, to adhere to the commons, the root and foundation of all lawful authority: that, in the proſecution of this principle, he had cheerfully ſuffered under the violence of Cromwel's tyranny; and would now, with equal alacrity, expoſe himſelf to the rigours of perverted law and juſtice: that though, on the king's reſtoration, it was in his power to have eſcaped from his enemies, he was reſolved, in imitation of the moſt illuſtrious names of antiquity, to periſh in defence of liberty, and give teſtimony with his blood for that honourable cauſe in which he had been enliſted; and that, beſides the ties by which he was bound, both by God and nature, to his native country, he was voluntarily engaged by the moſt

moſt ſacred covenant, whoſe obligation no earthly power ſhould ever be able to make him relinquiſh.

Notwithſtanding the ſtrength of his defence, he was found guilty of high treaſon, and condemned to ſuffer decapitation. Though he was naturally timid, his perſuaſion that his cauſe was juſt, ſupported him againſt the terrors of death. On the 14th of June, 1662, he was drawn on a ſledge to Tower-hill, where a ſcaffold was erected for his execution. On this occaſion a new and very indecent practice was begun. It had been obſerved, that the dying ſpeeches of the regicides had left impreſſions on the minds of the hearers, that were not at all to the advantage of the government; and much being apprehended from the well-known eloquence of Sir Henry Vane, it was ordered that drummers ſhould be placed under the ſcaffold, who, as ſoon as he began to ſpeak to the people, upon a ſignal given, beat their drums ſo as to prevent his being heard; and trumpets were alſo ſounded for the ſame purpoſe. This put him into no diſorder; he only deſired they might be ſtopped, for he underſtood what was meant by it. Then he went through his devotions; and as he was taking leave of thoſe about him, happening to ſay ſomewhat relating to the times, the drums ſtruck up a ſecond time. Upon this he gave over, and died with the utmoſt fortitude and courage.

Ludlow, in his Memoirs, ſays, that "he behaved himſelf on all thoſe occaſions [his trial, ſentence, and death] in ſuch a manner, that he left it doubtful, whether his eloquence, ſoundneſs of judgment, and preſence of mind, his gravity and magnanimity, his conſtant adherence to the cauſe of his country, and heroic carriage during the time of his confinement, and at the hour of death; or the malice of his enemies, and their frivolous ſuggeſtions at his trial, the breach of the public faith in the uſage he found, the incivility of the bench, and the ſavage rudeneſs of the ſheriff, who commanded the trumpets ſeveral times to ſound, that he might not be heard by the people; were more remarkable."

Sir Henry Vane was a man of great political abilities, and appears to have been influenced by principles of real patriotiſm. He ſeems alſo to have been ſincerely pious, but his religion was ſtrongly tinctured with enthuſiaſm. He was extremely eloquent, and had a great command of his temper, which made him very ſucceſsful in bringing over others to his own ſentiments. He publiſhed ſeveral pieces, theological and political. Biſhop Burnet repreſents him as being naturally "a very fearful man, whoſe head was as darkened in his notions of religion, as his mind was clouded with fear; for though he ſet up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it conſiſted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new particular opinion or form; from which he and his party were called *ſeekers*, and ſeemed to wait for ſome new and clearer manifeſtations. In theſe meetings he preached and prayed often himſelf, but with a peculiar darkneſs; which ran likewiſe through his writings to a degree that rendered them wholly unintelligible. He inclined to Origen's notion of an univerſal ſalvation to all, both the devils and the damned; and to the doctrine of pre-exiſtence."

VERE (EDWARD) earl of Oxford, an admired poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, his dexterity in the exerciſes of thoſe times, his valour, and his zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, Stow ſays, he was the firſt that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and preſenting the queen with a pair of the former, ſhe was ſo pleaſed with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The earl of Oxford ſhone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her majeſty's own hand, being led armed by two ladies into her preſence-chamber. In 1585, he was at the head of the nobility who embarked with the earl of Leiceſter for the relief of the ſtates of Holland; and, in 1588, joined the fleet with ſhips hired at his own expence, to repel the Spaniſh Armada. He was knight of the Garter, and ſat on the trials of the queen of Scots, of the earls of Arundel, Eſſex, and Southampton; but another remarkable trial in that reign proved the voluntary cauſe of his ruin. He was an intimate friend of the duke of Norfolk, who being condemned on account of his adherence to the Scottiſh queen, he earneſtly ſolicited the lord-treaſurer Burleigh, his father-in-law, to ſave the duke's life; but not ſucceeding, he was ſo incenſed againſt that miniſter, that, from the moſt abſurd and unjuſt revenge, he ſwore he would do all he could to ruin his daughter, and, accordingly, not only forſook her bed, but ſold and conſumed great part of the vaſt inheritance deſcended to him from his anceſtors. He lived to a very great age, and died in the ſecond year of James I. This nobleman was reckoned one of the beſt writers of comedy in his time, and yet the very names of all his plays are loſt, though a few of his poems are extant in the Paradiſe of Dainty Deviſes, printed in 1758, quarto.

VERE (Sir Francis) the celebrated Engliſh commander in the Netherlands, was the ſon of Geoffrey de Vere, a branch of the noble and moſt ancient family of the Veres, earls of Oxford; and was born in 1554. In 1585 he went to Holland among the forces ſent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leiceſter; and, continuing in the Low-Countries, he gave ſignal proofs of a warlike genius and undaunted courage. In 1588 he was knighted by the lord Willoughby, general of the Engliſh forces, for his gallant behaviour at the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many other occaſions; and in 1592 was choſen member of parliament for the borough of Leominſter in Herefordſhire. He afterwards attended the earl of Eſſex in the expeditions againſt Cadiz and the Azore iſlands. In 1597 he was appointed governor of the Brille, being at that time commander of the Engliſh troops in the ſervice of the States. On the 5th of July, 1600, he gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in the memorable battle near Nieuport. The laſt military exploit performed by this famous general, was his gallant defence of Oſtend, for eight months, againſt the Spaniſh army. He was at the end of that term relieved, and the town was taken after a ſiege of three years. Sir Francis died on the 28th of Auguſt, 1608, in the fifty-fourth year of his age; and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. Beſides his other preferments, he was governor of Portſmouth. His own glorious exploits are recorded by himſelf in his Commentaries.

VERE (Sir HORACE) baron of Tilbury, and younger brother to Sir Francis Vere, was born at Kirby-hall in Eſſex, in the year 1565. Entering early into a military life, he accompanied, in the twentieth year of his age, his brother Sir Francis into the Low-Countries, where he acquired great reputation by his valour and conduct. In 1600 he had a conſiderable ſhare in the victory obtained by the Engliſh and Dutch near Nieuport. He afterwards, as well as his brother, ſignalized himſelf in the defence of Oſtend. He commanded the forces ſent by king James I. to the aſſiſtance of the elector Palatine. Mr. Granger obſerves, that "he was a man of a moſt ſteady and ſedate courage, and poſſeſſed that preſence of mind in the greateſt dangers and emergencies, which is the higheſt qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality, that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, the Spaniſh general, which was the greateſt action of his life*. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought inſuperable."

Upon the acceſſion of king Charles I. Sir Horace Vere, as a reward for his ſervices, was advanced to the peerage, by the title of lord Vere, baron of Tilbury; being the firſt peer created by that monarch. He died the 2d of May, 1635, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey.

VERNON (EDWARD) Eſq. an admiral of diſtinguiſhed bravery, was deſcended from an ancient family in Staffordſhire, and born at Weſtminſter on the 12th of November, 1684. His father, who was ſecretary of ſtate to king William and queen Mary, gave him a good education, but never intended him for the ſea-ſervice: however, as the youth became deſirous of entering on that employment, his father at laſt conſented, and he purſued thoſe ſtudies which had a relation to navigation and gunnery with ſurpriſing alacrity and ſucceſs. His firſt expedition at ſea was under admiral Hopſon, when the French fleet and Spaniſh galleons were deſtroyed at Vigo. In 1702 he ſerved in an expedition to the Weſt Indies, under commodore Walker; and, in 1704, on board the fleet commanded by ſir George Rooke, which convoyed the king of Spain to Liſbon, when Mr. Vernon received an hundred guineas and a ring from that monarch's own hand. He was alſo at the famous battle of Malaga, the ſame year. In January 1705, he was appointed commander of the Dolphin; and, in 1707, commanded the Royal Oak, one of the ſhips ſent to convoy the Liſbon fleet, which falling in with the French, three of our men of war were taken, and a fourth blown up. In 1708 Mr. Vernon commanded the Jerſey, and was ſent to the Weſt Indies as rear-admiral under ſir Charles Wager, where he took many valuable prizes, and greatly interrupted the trade of the enemy. In 1715 he commanded the Aſſiſtance, a ſhip of fifty guns, under ſir John Norris, in an expedition to the Baltic; and, in 1726, the Grafton of ſeventy guns, under ſir Charles Wager, in the ſame ſeas.

On the acceſſion of his late majeſty George II. in 1727, Mr. Vernon was choſen member for Penryn in Cornwall, and ſoon after was ſent to Gibraltar, as commander

* A great general, who commands a ſmall army againſt another great general with a large one, muſt act with more propriety in ſecuring a good retreat, than in fighting. Spinola ſaid, that Sir Horace Vere "eſcaped with 4000 men from between his fingers." GRANGER.

of

of the Grafton, to join ſir Charles Wager. The next expedition in which he was engaged, was that which immortalized his name. This was in 1739; he was ſleeping in his bed at Chatham, when the courier arrived with the news at about two in the morning, and being informed that diſpatches of the utmoſt importance were arrived from London, he aroſe, and opening the packet, found a commiſſion appointing him vice-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of a ſquadron fitting out for deſtroying the ſettlements of the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, with a letter from his majeſty requiring his immediate attendance on him. Having received his inſtructions, he weighed anchor from Spithead, on the 23d of July, and, on the 20th of November, arrived in ſight of Porto-Bello, with only ſix ſhips under his command. The next day he began the attack of that town, when, after a furious engagement on both ſides, it was taken on the 22d, together with a conſiderable number of cannon, mortars, and ammunition, and alſo two Spaniſh men of war. He then blew up the fortifications, and left the place for want of land-forces ſufficient to keep it, but firſt diſtributed 10,000 dollars, which had been ſent to Porto-Bello for paying the Spaniſh troops, among the forces for their encouragement. In 1741 he made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Carthagena, in conjunction with general Wentworth. After his return home, the rebellion in 1745 breaking out, he was employed in guarding the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, when he ſtationed a ſquadron of men of war in ſo happy a manner, as to block up the French ports in the channel. But ſoon after, complaints being made againſt him for ſuperſeding the orders of the lords of the admiralty, in appointing a gunner in oppoſition to one recommended by themſelves, and for exacting too ſevere duty from his men, he was ſtruck off the liſt of admirals; on which he retired from all public buſineſs, except attending the houſe of commons as member for Ipſwich in Suffolk. He died ſuddenly on the 29th of October, 1757, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

VILLIERS (George) duke of Buckingham, memorable for having been the favourite of two kings, was the ſon of Sir George Villiers, and was born at Brookeſby, in Leiceſterſhire, in Auguſt 1592. At ten years of age he was ſent to a private ſchool in that county, but ſeems not to have diſcovered any genius for letters; ſo that more regard was paid in the courſe of his education to the accompliſhments of a gentleman, than to thoſe of a ſcholar. When he was about eighteen, he travelled into France, where he perfectly learned the French language, with all the exerciſes of the French nobility. He continued there three years; and ſoon after his return, his mother, who was an enterpriſing woman, reſolved to get him introduced at court, concluding probably, and not without reaſon, that a young gentleman of his fine perſon and accompliſhments could not fail of making his fortune under ſuch a monarch as James I. In March 1615, the king going to Newmarket, according to his uſual cuſtom, to take the diverſion of hunting, the ſtudents of Cambridge invited him to ſee a comedy called Ignoramus. At this play it was contrived that Villiers ſhould appear with all the advantages which his mother could ſet him off with; and the king no ſooner caſt his eyes upon him, than he became confounded with admiration; for, ſays lord Clarendon, "though he was a prince of more learning and knowledge than any other of that age, and really delighted more in books, and in the converſation of learned men, yet, of all wiſe men living, he was the

the moſt delighted and taken with handſome perſons and fine clothes." Thus he conceived ſuch a liking to the perſon of Villiers, that he immediately took him into his ſervice. He had been but a few days at court, when he was made cup-bearer to his majeſty; a few weeks after, he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. Villiers being thus advantageouſly preferred at court, ſoon roſe to an extraordinary height of power and dignity. On the 4th of January, 1616, he was made maſter of the horſe; the 24th of April he was inſtalled knight of the Garter; and on the 22d of Auguſt, the ſame year, he was created baron of Whaddon, in the county of Bucks, and viſcount Villiers.

"The unrivalled Villiers (ſays an ingenious female hiſtorian) now ſhone forth in all the gaudy plumage of royal favour. James found in the diſpoſition of the youth an unbounded levity, and a ductile licentiouſneſs, which promiſed as glorious a harveſt as vice and folly could deſire." Indeed, it is very evident that Villiers ſuſtained his new honours with very little virtue, wiſdom, or moderation. This we may learn even from lord Clarendon, though he is very favourable to him. Villiers (ſays the noble hiſtorian) "entirely diſpoſed of all the graces of the king, in conferring all the honours, and all the offices of the three kingdoms without a rival; in diſpenſing whereof, he was guided more by the rules of appetite, than of judgment, and ſo exalted almoſt all of his own numerous family and dependants, whoſe greateſt merit was their alliance to him: which equally offended the antient nobility, and the people of all conditions, who ſaw the flowers of the crown every day fading and withered, whilſt the demeſnes and revenue thereof were ſacrificed to the enriching a private family, how well ſoever originally extracted, ſcarce ever heard of before to the nation; and the expences of the court ſo vaſt and unlimited, that they had a ſad proſpect of that poverty and neceſſity, which afterwards befel the crown, almoſt to the ruin of it."

As James now entruſted his new favourite Villiers with the management and diſpoſal of every thing, ſo he alſo heaped honours, eſtates, and preferments, upon him, with the moſt boundleſs profuſion. On the 5th of January, 1617, he was created earl of Buckingham, and ſworn of the privy council. In March following he attended the king into Scotland, where he was likewiſe ſworn a privy counſellor of that kingdom; and, in the ſucceeding year, he was honoured with the title of marquis of Buckingham, and made lord high admiral of England, chief juſtice in Eyre of his majeſty's parks and foreſts on the ſouth-ſide of Trent, maſter of the King's-Bench Office, ſteward of Weſtminſter, and conſtable of Windſor-caſtle. The forfeited eſtate of the lord Grey of Wilton was alſo beſtowed on him. In conſequence of Buckingham's thus engroſſing the royal favour, the only way to obtain preferment was by being, or pretending to be, devoted to his ſervice; and the court was filled with his creatures, relations, and dependents.

A treaty of marriage between Charles prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain, had now been a long time in agitation. And in 1623, Buckingham perſuaded prince Charles to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his miſtreſs the Infanta; by repreſenting to him, how brave and gallant an action it would be, and how ſoon it would put an end to thoſe formalities, which, though all ſubſtantial matters were already agreed upon, might yet retard her voyage to England many months. It is ſuggeſted by lord Clarendon, that Buckingham's motive

for

for this journey, was an unwillingneſs that the earl of Briſtol, the ambaſſador in Spain, ſhould have the ſole honour of concluding the treaty of marriage. However, the king greatly diſapproved of this ſtep, and indeed with good reaſon; but the ſolicitations of the prince, and the impetuoſity of Buckingham, prevailed. Prince Charles, accompanied by the marquis of Buckingham, Sir Francis Cottington, and Endymion Porter, ſet out from London on the 27th of February. They paſſed diſguiſed and undiſcovered through France, and even ventured to appear at a court-ball in Paris, where Charles ſaw the princeſs Henrietta, whom he afterwards eſpouſed, and who was, at that time, in the bloom of youth and beauty. In eleven days after their departure from London, they arrived at Madrid; and ſurprized every body by a ſtep ſo unuſual among great princes. The king of Spain immediately viſited prince Charles, expreſſed the utmoſt gratitude for the confidence he had repoſed in him, and made warm proteſtations of a correſpondent confidence and friendſhip. By the moſt ſtudied civilities, he ſhewed the reſpect which he bore his royal gueſt. He preſented him with golden keys of all the regal apartments, that Charles might have ready acceſs to him at all hours. The queen ſent him divers preſents of rich apparel, perfumes, and other rarities of the country; and he was entertained with a variety of ſhews and triumphs. The Spaniſh monarch took the left hand of the prince on every occaſion; and Charles was introduced into the palace with the ſame pomp and ceremony, which attend the kings of Spain on their coronation. The privy council received public orders to obey him as the king himſelf; the ſumptuary laws were ſuſpended during his reſidence in Spain; and all the priſons of the kingdom were thrown open, and the priſoners received their freedom, as if an event the moſt honourable and fortunate had happened to the monarchy.

It appears that Buckingham, during his ſtay in Spain, behaved with great inſolence to the earl of Briſtol, the Engliſh ambaſſador at that court. He alſo made himſelf extremely diſagreeable to the Spaniſh miniſtry, by his manners and behaviour, which were a mixture of Gallic licentiouſneſs, and Britiſh roughneſs. His ſallies of paſſion, his diſſolute pleaſures, and his arrogant and impetuous temper, which he took no pains to diſguiſe, were qualities which could be eſteemed no where, but to the grave and ſober Spaniards were the objects of peculiar averſion. They could not conceal their ſurpriſe, that ſuch a hair-brained youth ſhould intrude into a negociation, now conducted to a period by ſo accompliſhed a miniſter as Briſtol, and could aſſume to himſelf all the merit of it. And when they obſerved, that he had the imprudence to inſult the count d'Olivarez, their prime-miniſter, every one who was ambitious of paying court to the Spaniſh, became deſirous of expreſſing their diſlike to the Engliſh favourite. Buckingham once told Olivarez, that his own attachment to the Spaniſh nation, and to the king of Spain, was extreme; that he would contribute to every meaſure, which could cement the friendſhip between England and them; and that his peculiar ambition would be to facilitate the prince's marriage with the Infanta. But he added, "With regard to you, Sir, in particular, you muſt not conſider me as your friend; but muſt ever expect from me all poſſible enmity and oppoſition." The count replied, that he very willingly accepted of what was proffered him; and on theſe terms the favourites parted.

While the marquis of Buckingham continued at Madrid, he received a patent from England, by which he was created earl of Coventry, and duke of

Buckingham. However, the great animosity which subsisted between him and the Spanish ministry, now induced him to employ his whole influence over the prince, which was very great, to instill into him an aversion for that marriage, which had hitherto been the object of his most earnest desires. There were also at this time several delays with respect to concluding the match on the part of the Spanish court, which concurred so efficaciously with Buckingham's endeavours, that Charles was persuaded to think that the Spaniards had no sincere inclination to an union with the crown of England; and that himself and his father had been the dupes to a treaty, the completion of which would involve them in inextricable difficulties. These and other insinuations worked him up to such a height of resentment, that he listened with eagerness to the project of an abrupt departure, and began to entertain doubts of his not being able to effect it. In this despondency he wrote to his father, acquainting him with his apprehensions; and Buckingham at the same time sent letters to the king, in which he wrote word, "That he had at length discovered the king of Spain's insincerity, who was far (he said) from having the least thought of accomplishing the marriage; and that the prince was in danger of being detained in Spain all his life." These, and other advices of the like nature, put the king into such a fright, that he sent positive orders to Buckingham to bring away the prince, if possible; and at the same time dispatched a fleet of ships to St. Andero in Biscay, to escort them home. This order was readily obeyed; and on pretence of preparing the English ships for the prince's reception, Buckingham departed hastily, taking no ceremonious farewell of the court. However, the prince, when he left Madrid, took a solemn leave of the Spanish court, and both parties professed an intention to conclude the marriage; but after Charles's return to England, the treaty for this purpose was entirely broken off.

The prince and Buckingham arrived at Portsmouth on the 5th of October, 1623; and from thence they immediately posted to the king, who received them with the utmost joy. And shortly after Buckingham was made lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and steward of the manor of Hampton-court. But notwithstanding the joy with which the king received the prince and his favourite on their return to England, it appears that James's attachment to Buckingham was by this time very much decreased. He was much disgusted at the violent behaviour and measures of the duke; and was also jealous of the close intimacy and connection which now subsisted between him and the prince. Lord Clarendon says, that after Buckingham's return, "he executed the same authority in conferring all favours and graces, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any unkindness towards him. And yet, notwithstanding all this, if that king's nature had equally disposed him to pull down, as to build and erect; and if his courage and severity in punishing and reforming, had been as great as his generosity and inclination was to oblige, it is not to be doubted, but that he would have withdrawn his affection from the duke entirely, before his death." King James died on the 27th of March, 1625; and a report was raised, that his death was occasioned by poison, administered by Buckingham, or by his means: but this charge seems not well supported.

On the accession of king Charles I. the duke of Buckingham continued to enjoy the same degree of royal favour, which he had so long possessed in the reign of James. King Charles discovered as great a friendship towards him, and as entire a confidence in him, as ever any king had shewn to a subject. It was by

Buckingham

Buckingham that all preferments in church and ſtate were conferred; all his kindred, friends, and dependants, were promoted to ſuch degrees of honour and wealth, and to ſuch poſts as he thought proper; and all his enemies were kept down and diſcountenanced, if not ruined. A treaty of marriage having now been concluded between king Charles and the princeſs Henrietta Maria, daughter to Henry IV. of France, the duke of Buckingham, in June 1625, went to attend the new queen with the royal navy, and brought her to Dover, from whence ſhe came to Canterbury, where the marriage was conſummated. It was not long after that an affair happened, which increaſed the unpopularity of Buckingham. When the late king James deſerted the Spaniſh alliance, he had been cajoled by the French miniſtry to furniſh them with one ſhip of war, and ſeven armed merchant-ſhips, to be employed againſt the Genoeſe. Buckingham, who was at this time warmly attached to the court of France, prevailed on Charles to lend theſe ſhips to be uſed againſt the French Proteſtants at the ſiege of Rochelle. Accordingly the ſquadron ſailed to Dieppe; but no ſooner was its deſtination known, than the whole crew mutinied. They drew up a remonſtrance to vice-admiral Pennington, their commander; and ſigning all their names in a circle, leſt he ſhould diſcover the ring-leaders, they laid it under his prayer-book. Pennington declared, that he would rather be hanged in England for diſobedience, than fight againſt his brother Proteſtants in France. The whole ſquadron ſailed immediately to the Downs, from whence Pennington ſent a letter to the duke of Buckingham, deſiring to be excuſed from that ſervice. The duke, without acquainting the king, or conſulting the council, directed lord Conway, then ſecretary of ſtate, to write a letter to Pennington, commanding him to put all the ſhips into the hands of the French. This, however, not taking effect, the duke procured the king's expreſs orders to the ſame purpoſe. Upon this, the vice-admiral ſailed a ſecond time to Dieppe, where, according to his inſtructions, the merchant-ſhips were delivered to the French. But Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who commanded the king's ſhip, broke through, and returned to England: and all the officers and ſailors, belonging to the other ſhips, notwithſtanding great offers were made them, immediately deſerted; not an individual amongſt them, one gunner excepted, (who was ſoon after killed before Rochelle) being found diſſolute enough to ſerve againſt their diſtreſſed brethren the French Huguenots. This affair made a great noiſe, and came at laſt to form an article in an impeachment againſt the duke of Buckingham.

The duke had already been more than once attacked in parliament; and in 1626, he was impeached of high treaſon by the earl of Briſtol, againſt whom a charge of treaſon was alſo brought by the attorney-general. But thirteen articles of impeachment were alſo exhibited againſt Buckingham by the houſe of commons. In theſe articles he was charged with engroſſing the moſt important offices of the ſtate, the duties of which he was unable to perform; and with having neglected to do his duty as lord high admiral, particularly as to guarding the ſeas, and protecting the national navigation; by which means the Britiſh ſeas had been ſhamefully infeſted with pirates and enemies, to the loſs of very many ſhips, and alſo of many of his majeſty's ſubjects. It was alſo alledged againſt him, that he had cauſed a ſhip and goods belonging to French merchants to be confiſcated, under falſe pretences,

tences, unjuſtly, and contrary to the law of nations; that he had extorted the ſum of ten thouſand pounds from the Eaſt-India Company; that he had cauſed ſhips to be delivered up to the French king, in order to ſerve againſt the Huguenots; that he compelled perſons to purchaſe titles of honour at exorbitant rates; that he had ſold the office of maſter of the wards for ſix thouſand pounds, and that of lord treaſurer for twenty thouſand pounds; and that he had procured exorbitant grants from the crown. Notwithſtanding this impeachment of Buckingham, he was never put under any confinement, which was complained of as a grievance by the commons. And the members of the univerſity of Cambridge, in order to recommend themſelves to the favour of the court, were mean enough to elect the duke, at this particular criſis, for their chancellor; though he was conſidered by a great part of the kingdom, and that upon good grounds, as the chief cauſe of ſome of the greateſt national evils. Buckingham drew up an anſwer to the articles of the commons againſt him, in which he abſolutely denied ſome of the particulars with which he was charged: but the affair was never brought to a proper determination; for the king, in order to ſcreen his favourite, and put a ſtop to any further proceedings againſt him, diſſolved the parliament.

The duke of Buckingham had already precipitated the nation into a war with Spain, chiefly from his animoſity againſt the Spaniſh miniſtry; and which he had yet taken no proper meaſures for carrying on. But notwithſtanding this, while the war with Spain was ſtill kept up, though in a manner no way honourable or advantageous to the nation, by his means a new war was precipitately entered into againſt France; for which no reaſonable cauſe could ever be aſſigned. It has been ſaid, that the king was hurried into this war, entirely from a private motive of reſentment in the duke of Buckingham; who, when he was in France to bring over queen Henrietta, had the confidence to make overtures of an amour to Anne of Auſtria, the conſort of Lewis XIII. It is intimated by ſome writers, that his amorous addreſſes were not altogether diſcouraged; however, we are told, that when he was about to ſet out on a new embaſſy to Paris, a meſſage was ſent him from the French monarch, that he muſt not think of ſuch a journey. Buckingham, exaſperated at this, ſwore, "That he would ſee the queen, in ſpite of all the power of France;" and, from that moment, he was determined to engage England in a rupture with that kingdom.

In 1627, a fleet of an hundred ſail, and an army of ſeven thouſand men, were fitted out for the invaſion of France, and both of them entruſted to the command of the duke of Buckingham, though he was altogether unacquainted both with land and ſea ſervice. He ſailed from Portſmouth on the 27th of June, and bent his courſe to the iſle of Rhe, which was well garriſoned and fortified. Having landed his men, though with ſome loſs, he followed not the blow, but allowed the French governor five days reſpite, during which the citadel of St. Martin was victualled and provided for a ſiege; and he left behind him the ſmall fort of Prie, which could at firſt have made no manner of reſiſtance. Indeed, all Buckingham's military operations ſhewed great incapacity and inexperience. Though he had reſolved to ſtarve St. Martin, he guarded the ſea negligently, and allowed proviſions and ammunition to be thrown into it. And now deſpairing to reduce it by famine, he attacked it without having made any breach, and raſhly threw away the lives

lives of his ſoldiers. Having found, that a French army had ſtolen over in ſmall diviſions, and had landed at Prie, the fort which he had at firſt overlooked, he began to think of a retreat; but made it ſo unſkilfully, that it was equivalent to a total rout. He is ſaid to have been the laſt of the whole army who embarked; and he returned to England, having loſt two thirds of his land forces; totally diſcredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praiſe with him, but that of perſonal courage.

Soon after the duke's return from this unfortunate expedition, a parliament was aſſembled, in which a remonſtrance was drawn up by the commons, and preſented to the king, wherein they complained of many public grievances, and declared the exceſſive power of the duke of Buckingham, and his abuſe of that power, to be the cauſe of thoſe evils under which the nation laboured. But an event ſoon happened, which rendered any farther complaints of his exorbitant power, or bad conduct, unneceſſary. A large fleet and army were aſſembled for the relief of the French Proteſtants at Rochelle, who were now, by a cloſe ſiege, reduced to the laſt extremity. The duke of Buckingham choſe to command in this expedition in perſon, and to that end went to Portſmouth; where, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1628, in the morning, he having been converſing with ſome French gentlemen and ſeveral general officers, John Felton placed himſelf in an entry, through which the duke was to paſs, who walking with Sir Thomas Fryer, and inclining his ear to him in a poſture of attention, Felton with a knife ſtabbed him on the left ſide; upon which the duke cried out, "The villain has killed me," and immediately pulled out the knife himſelf, but never ſpoke more, the knife having pierced his heart. Sir Simonds D'Ewes, in his account of the aſſaſſination of Buckingham, tells us, that "his ducheſs and the counteſs of Angleſey, (the wife of Chriſtopher Villiers, earl of Angleſey, his younger brother,) being in an upper room, and hearing a noiſe in the hall, into which they had carried the duke, ran preſently into a gallery that looked down into it; and there beholding the duke's blood guſh out abundantly from his breaſt, noſe, and mouth, (with which his ſpeech, after his firſt words, had been immediately ſtopped), they broke into pitiful outcries, and raiſed great lamentation. He being carried by his ſervants unto the table that ſtood in the ſame hall, and having ſtruggled with death near a quarter of an hour, at length gave up the ghoſt about ten o'clock." The duke, at the time of his death, was juſt turned of thirty-ſix years of age. His bowels were interred at Portſmouth; but his body was brought to York-Houſe, whence it was conveyed to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and buried on the north-ſide of Henry the VIIth's chapel, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory.

John Felton, by whom the duke was killed, was of a reputable family in Suffolk, and had ſerved under Buckingham in the character of a lieutenant of foot. His captain being killed in the retreat at the iſle of Rhe, Felton, it is ſaid, had ſolicited for the company; and being diſappointed, he threw up his commiſſion, and retired in diſcontent from the army. He afterwards reſided for ſome time in London, where he heard univerſal clamours againſt Buckingham; and meeting alſo with the remonſtrance of the houſe of commons, in which the duke was repreſented as the cauſe of the public grievances, and the great enemy of the nation, he now began to conceive that he ſhould do an acceptable piece of ſervice to his country, if he killed ſo iniquitous a miniſter; which, therefore, he ſoon after determined to do. He choſe no other inſtrument to do this with than an ordinary

knife, which he bought of a cutler for a ſhilling; and thus provided, he repaired to Portſmouth, where he executed his purpoſe. The fact was committed ſo ſuddenly, that no man ſaw the blow, nor by whom it was given; and the conſternation occaſioned by it was ſo great, that Felton might eaſily have got off. In the hurry, a hat was taken up, in the inſide of which was ſewed a paper, wherein four or five lines were written of that remonſtrance of the commons, which declared Buckingham an enemy to the kingdom; and underneath theſe lines was an ejaculation. It was immediately concluded, that the perſon to whom this hat belonged, muſt be the man who had perpetrated the murder; and accordingly a gentleman being obſerved walking very penſively before the door without a hat, the word was given, that "there was the villain that had killed the duke;" and while the multitude crowded to ſee him, and every one was aſking, "Which is he? Which is he?" Felton very compoſedly anſwered, "I am he." The moſt furious ran with their drawn ſwords to kill him; while he, with the greateſt unconcern, expoſed himſelf to the utmoſt violence of their rage; but others of a more moderate temper defended him, and carried him into a private room, in order to examine him. The chief thing aimed at was to find out his accomplices; and, in order to induce him to that diſcovery, it was intimated to him, that the duke was not yet dead. Upon which Felton ſmiled, and ſaid, he knew well enough that he had given him a blow that had determined all their hopes. He added, that no perſon was privy to his deſign; that what he had done was a matter of conſcience, for which he was ready and willing to ſuffer the ſevereſt penalties of the law; and that the motives upon which he had acted would appear, if his hat were found; for that, believing he ſhould periſh in the attempt, he had there taken care to write them. He was afterwards conveyed to London, and being tried and found guilty of the duke's murder, was hanged in chains.

The duke of Buckingham was diſtinguiſhed by the beauty of his perſon, and the gracefulneſs of his air and manners. He was well verſed in all the arts of a court: and, to thoſe whom he favoured, was extremely affable and obliging. He was a warm and zealous friend, but a violent and open enemy. He poſſeſſed great external accompliſhments; but was deſtitute of almoſt every talent requiſite to form the great miniſter. He was raſh and imprudent, immoderately profuſe and expenſive, and head-ſtrong in his paſſions; the gratification of which ſeemed to be almoſt his only aim. In his clothes and equipage he was inexpreſſibly magnificent, the jewels he left behind him being eſtimated at three hundred thouſand pounds. He had great perſonal courage, and was a kind and generous maſter to his ſervants and dependants. He had iſſue by his lady three ſons and a daughter. His eldeſt ſon died young, ſo that he was ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by George, his ſecond ſon; of whom we ſhall now proceed to give ſome account.

VILLIERS (George) duke of Buckingham, the celebrated author of the Rehearſal, was the ſon and heir of the preceding nobleman, by the lady Catherine Manners, daughter of Francis earl of Rutland; and was born at Wallingford-houſe, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, on the 30th of January, 1627, about a year and a half before the aſſaſſination of his father. After he had been educated under ſeveral domeſtic tutors, he was ſent to Trinity-college, Cambridge, with his brother lord Francis Villiers; from whence they both repaired to king Charles I. at Oxford, and engaged in the royal cauſe. For this the parliament ſeized on their eſtates, but reſtored them in conſideration of their youth. Soon after,

after, they set out on their travels into France and Italy, and returned to England in 1648, where they rose in arms for the king and joined the earl of Holland near Kingston upon Thames. But the earl's forces being attacked by the parliamentarians, they were instantly defeated; and lord Francis Villiers was killed in the engagement. The young duke of Buckingham made his escape to the sea-side, and from thence went to prince Charles, who was then in the Downs; upon which his estate was seized by the parliament. He afterwards attended the prince into Scotland, and in 1651 behaved with great courage at the battle of Worcester, where the royalists were totally routed. The duke, however, found means to escape from the field, and retire beyond sea. Some time after, he entered as a volunteer into the French army, and signalized his valour at the sieges of Arras and Valenciennes. He was much in favour with the exiled king Charles II. who created him knight of the garter.

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, he came privately into England, and on the 19th of November, 1657, espoused Mary, the daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whose interest he recovered all, or the greatest part of his estate, which, at the Restoration, amounted to upwards of 20,000l. per annum. After that great event he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, one of the privy-council, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and at length master of the horse. Notwithstanding these promotions, he engaged in designs against the government, and, in 1666, was accused of treasonable practices; in consequence of which he was removed from his employments, and a serjeant at arms was sent, by express order from the king, to take him into custody: but he defended his house for some time by force against the serjeant, and at last made his escape. Upon this, a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, though without effect. However, the next year he surrendered himself, and having made an humble submission to his majesty, was re-admitted into favour, and restored to his place in the council and the bed-chamber.

His influence now increased so much at court, that he had a considerable share in the administration of public affairs, aud was a leading member of the cabinet council, distinguished by the appellation of the Cabal. In August 1670, he was sent ambassador to France, in order to break the famous triple alliance, which had been the boast of Sir William Temple. Mr. Wood tells us, that the French king was so well pleased with his person and errand, that he entertained him very magnificently for several days together, and gave him a sword and belt, set with diamonds, to the value of forty thousand pistoles; and a French writer, Monsr. de Verville, assures us, that "the most Christian king shewed him a greater respect than ever any foreign ambassador was known to receive. As he knew him, (continues the Frenchman) to be *un homme de plaisir*, he entertained him accordingly. Nothing could be so welcome to the court of Versailles as the message he came about; for which reason a regale was prepared for him, that might have befitted the magnificence of the Roman emperors, when Rome flourished in its utmost grandeur." But however honourable the duke's reception might be in France, the design of his ambassy was far from being acceptable to the bulk of the people of England, who justly considered the business he went about as inconsistent with the interest of the nation, though it was agreeable to the private views of Charles and his courtiers.

The duke of Buckingham, after his return to England, having a great personal

perſonal animoſity againſt the duke of Ormond, was ſuppoſed to be concerned in the attempt of the famous Thomas Blood againſt the life of that nobleman. This ſcheme was to have conveyed the duke of Ormond to Tyburn, and there to have hanged him; with which intent he was taken out of his coach in St. James's ſtreet, and carried away by Blood and ſome others beyond Devonſhire-houſe, Piccadilly; but then he was reſcued. Blood afterwards endeavoured to ſteal the crown out of the Tower, and actually got it into his poſſeſſion; but was ſeized before he could convey it off. However, though he acknowledged that he had been guilty of ſeveral other atrocious crimes, he was not only pardoned, but had an eſtate of five hundred pounds a year given him in Ireland, and was even admitted into ſome degree of intimacy with the king. The principal circumſtance urged in ſupport of this charge brought againſt the duke of Buckingham, that he was concerned in the attempt upon Ormond, is the following anecdote related by Mr. Carte: that there were reaſons to think Buckingham the perſon who put Blood upon the attempt againſt the duke of Ormond (ſays he) "cannot well be queſtioned, after the following relation, which I had from a gentleman (Robert Leſley of Glaſlough, in the county of Monaghan, Eſq.) whoſe veracity and memory none that knew him will ever doubt, who received it from the mouth of Dr. Turner, biſhop of Ely. The earl of Oſſory (ſon to the duke of Ormond) came in one day, not long after the affair, and ſeeing the duke of Buckingham ſtanding by the king, his colour roſe, and he ſpoke to this effect. "My lord, I know well, that you are at the bottom of this late attempt of Blood's upon my father, and therefore I give you fair warning, if my father comes to a violent end by ſword or piſtol, or the more ſecret way of poiſon, I ſhall not be at a loſs to know the firſt author of it; I ſhall conſider you as the aſſaſſin; I ſhall treat you as ſuch, and wherever I meet you, I ſhall piſtol you, though you ſtood behind the king's chair; and I tell it you in his majeſty's preſence, that you may be ſure I ſhall keep my word."

In 1671, the duke was inſtalled chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge; and the ſame year his excellent comedy, intitled The Rehearſal, was firſt brought upon the ſtage. It was received with vaſt applauſe, and obtained a great character, which it has ever ſince ſupported; for it is ſtill frequently exhibited upon our theatres, and a few years ſince was acted forty nights in one ſeaſon to crowded audiences. The deſign of this play was to ridicule and expoſe the then reigning taſte for plays in heroic rhyme, as alſo that fondneſs of bombaſt and fuſtian in the language, and noiſe, buſtle, and ſhew in the conduct of dramatic pieces, which then ſo ſtrongly prevailed, and which the writers of that time found too greatly their advantage in not to encourage by their practice, to the excluſion of nature and true poetry from the ſtage. In the character of Bayes, under which Dryden is ſatirized, the various foibles of poets (whether good, bad, or indifferent,) are ſo humorouſly blended, as to form the moſt finiſhed picture of a poetical coxcomb. In ſhort the Rehearſal has been eſteemed by the beſt judges a moſt perfect piece in its kind: and lord Shafteſbury ſpeaks of it as a very ſtandard in the way of ridicule. However, Mr. Dryden, in revenge for the ridicule thrown on him in this piece, expoſed the duke of Buckingham under the name of Zimri in his Abſalom and Achitophel; and the portrait is admirable, being allowed, ſays Wood, by all

all who knew or ever heard of the duke, to have been drawn exactly from the life. It is as follows:

" Some of their chiefs were princes of the land;
" In the firſt rank of theſe did *Zimri* ſtand.
" A man ſo various, that he ſeem'd to be
" Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
" Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
" Was every thing by ſtarts, and nothing long:
" But in the courſe of one revolving moon,
" Was chymiſt, fidler, ſtateſman, and buffoon:
" Then all for women, painting, rhiming, drinking,
" Beſides ten thouſand freaks that died in thinking.
" Bleſt madman, who could every hour employ
" With ſomething new to wiſh, or to enjoy!
" Railing and praiſing were his uſual themes;
" And both (to ſhew his judgment) in extremes:
" So over-violent, or over-civil,
" That every man with him was God or Devil.
" In ſquandering wealth was his peculiar art:
" Nothing went unrewarded, but deſert.
" Beggar'd by fools, whom ſtill he found too late;
" He had his jeſt, but they had his eſtate.
" He laugh'd himſelf from court; then ſought relief
" By forming parties, but cou'd ne'er be chief:
" For, ſpite of him, the weight of buſineſs fell
" On Abſalom and wiſe Achitophel.
" Thus, wicked but in will, of means bereft,
" He left not faction, but of that was left."

The duke was an adviſer of the declaration of indulgence publiſhed on the 15th of March, 1671, for ſuſpending the penal laws againſt Diſſenters; and in 1672, he was ſent a ſecond time, together with the earls of Arlington and Halifax, to the French king then at Utrecht, to concert meaſures ſecretly for carrying on the ſecond Dutch war. But upon the meeting of the parliament the enſuing year, a complaint was exhibited againſt him in the houſe of commons, for his ſhare in the mal-adminiſtration of public affairs. He endeavoured to vindicate himſelf before that houſe, and in a long ſpeech which he made there, attributed moſt of the meaſures complained of to the earl of Arlington. By this defence he eſcaped all further proſecution.

After this the duke engaged in oppoſition to the court; and in October, 1675, he brought a bill into the houſe of lords for tolerating the Diſſenters; and was appointed one of the managers in a conference between the two houſes upon the point of the juriſdiction of the upper houſe. In order to check the heat and animoſities occaſioned by this diſpute, his majeſty, in November this year, prorogued the parliament till Feb. 15, 1677, which being upwards of a year, the duke made a ſpeech on that day, to ſhew, that, in this prorogation, his majeſty had exceeded the bounds of the prerogative, and that the parliament which was now aſſembled had no right to ſit, but was in fact diſſolved, and

that a new parliament ought by law to be called. As he perſiſted to defend this aſſertion, he was the next day committed to the Tower by the houſe of lords; but, upon a petition to the king, he was diſcharged. In 1680, having ſold Wallingford-houſe, he purchaſed a houſe at Dowgate, and reſided there, joining with the earl of Shafteſbury in his deſigns againſt the adminiſtration.

Of the cloſe of the duke's life, the following particulars are related by Mr. Fairfax. "At the death of king Charles, he went into the country to his own manor of Helmeſley, the ſeat of the earls of Rutland in Yorkſhire. King Charles was his beſt friend; he loved him, and excuſed his faults. He was not ſo well aſſured of his ſucceſſor. In the country he paſſed his time in hunting, and entertaining his friends; which he did a fortnight before his death as pleaſantly and hoſpitably as ever he did in his life. He took cold one day after fox-hunting, by ſitting on the cold ground, which caſt him into an ague and fever, of which he died, after three days ſickneſs, at a tenant's houſe, Kirby-Moor-ſide, a lordſhip of his own, near Helmeſly, April 16, 1687, ætat. 60.

"The day before his death he ſent to his old ſervant Mr. Brian Fairfax, to deſire him to provide him a bed at his houſe at Biſhop-hill in York; but the next morning the ſame man returned with the news that his life was deſpaired of. Mr. Fairfax went poſt, but before he got to him he was ſpeechleſs. The earl of Arran, ſon to duke Hamilton, was with him; who, hearing he was ſick, viſited him in his way to Scotland. When Mr. Fairfax came, the duke knew him, looked earneſtly at him, and held him by the hand, but could not ſpeak. Mr. Fairfax aſked a gentleman there preſent, a juſtice of peace, and a worthy diſcreet man in the neighbourhood, what he had ſaid, or done, before he became ſpeechleſs. He told me ſome queſtions had been aſked him about his eſtate, to which he gave no anſwer. Then he was admoniſhed of the danger he was in, which he ſeemed not to apprehend; he was aſked, if he would have the miniſter of the pariſh ſent for to pray with him, to which he gave no anſwer; which made another queſtion be aſked, If he would have a popiſh prieſt? To which he anſwered with great vehemence, "No, no!" repeating the words, "He would have nothing to do with them." Then the aforeſaid gentleman, Mr. Gibſon, aſked him again, if he would have the miniſter ſent for; and he calmly anſwered, "Yes, pray ſend for him." This was in the morning, and he died that night. The miniſter came, and did the office required by the church; the duke devoutly attended it, and received the ſacrament, and an hour after became ſpeechleſs; but appearing ſenſible, we had the prayers of the church repeated by his bed-ſide, recommending him to the mercy of God, through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt.----Thus he died quietly in his bed, the fate of few of his predeceſſors in the title of Buckingham. His body was embalmed and brought to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and there laid in the vault with his father and brothers, in Henry the Seventh's chapel."

The manner of the duke of Buckingham's death has been poetically deſcribed in the following lines by Mr. Pope:

"In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
"The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung,
"On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
"With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw,

"The

" The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
" Where tawdry yellow ſtrove with dirty red,
" Great VILLIERS lies---alas! how chang'd from him,
" That life of pleaſure, and that ſoul of whim!
" Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
" The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury * and love;
" Or juſt as gay at council, in a ring
" Of mimick'd ſtateſmen, and their merry king.
" No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore!
" No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
" There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
" And fame, this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends."

Epiſtle to Lord Bathurſt, ver. 299.

The duke of BUCKINGHAM poſſeſſed abilities and accompliſhments which might have commanded reſpect, independent of his high rank; but he juſtly forfeited the eſteem of mankind by his follies and vices, by his utter want of principle, and his diſregard of the moſt important moral obligations. Biſhop Burnet ſays of him, that "he was a man of a noble preſence; had a great livelineſs of wit, and a peculiar faculty of turning all things into ridicule with bold figures and natural deſcriptions.---He had no principles of religion, virtue, or friendſhip. Pleaſure, frolic, or extravagant diverſion, was all that he laid to heart. He was true to nothing, for he was not true to himſelf. He had no ſteadineſs nor conduct: he could keep no ſecret, nor execute any deſign without ſpoiling it. He could never fix his thoughts, nor govern his eſtate, though then the greateſt in England. He was bred about the king [Charles II.]and for many years had a great aſcendant over him: but he ſpoke of him to all perſons with that contempt, that at laſt he drew a laſting diſgrace upon himſelf. And he at length ruined both body and mind, fortune and reputation, equally. The madneſs of vice appeared in his perſon in very eminent inſtances; ſince at laſt he became contemptible and poor, ſickly, and ſunk in his parts, as well as in all other reſpects; ſo that his converſation was as much avoided as ever it had been courted. He found the king, when he returned from his travels, newly come to Paris, ſent over by his father when his affairs declined; and finding him enough inclined to receive ill impreſſions, he, who was juſt then got into all the impieties and vices of the age, ſet himſelf to corrupt his majeſty, in which he was too ſucceſsful, being ſeconded in that wicked deſign by the lord Percy. And, to complete the matter, Hobbes was brought to the king, under the pretence of inſtructing him in mathematics; and he laid before him his ſchemes both with relation to religion and politics, which made deep and laſting impreſſions on the king's mind. So that the main blame of the king's ill principles and bad morals was owing to the duke of Buckingham."

Mr. Walpole obſerves, that "when this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the preſbyterian Fairfax and the diſſolute Charles, when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his ſolemn chancellor Clarendon, when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad miniſters,

* The counteſs of Shrewſbury, a woman abandoned to gallantries. The earl, her huſband, was killed in a duel by the duke of Buckingham; and it has been ſaid, that, during the combat, ſhe held the duke's horſe in the habit of a page.

O

or, equally unprincipled, ſupported its cauſe with bad patriots, one laments that ſuch parts ſhould have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chymiſt; when he is a real bubble and a viſionary miſer; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worſt deſigns are undertaken for the moſt fooliſh ends; contempt extinguiſhes all reflections on his character. The portrait of this duke has been drawn by four maſterly hands. Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chiſſel; count Hamilton touched it with that ſlight delicacy that finiſhes, while it ſeems but a ſketch; Dryden catched the living likeneſs; and Pope completed the hiſtorical reſemblance. Yet, though this lord was expoſed by two of the greateſt poets, he has expoſed one of them ten times more ſeverely. Zimri, in Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel, is an admirable portrait; but Bayes, in the Rehearſal, an original creation. Dryden ſatirized Buckingham, but Villiers made Dryden ſatirize himſelf."

His grace wrote, beſides the Rehearſal, 1. The Chances, a comedy: 2. The Reſtoration, a tragi-comedy: 3. The Battle of Sedgemoor, a farce: 4. A ſhort Diſcourſe upon the Reaſonableneſs of Men's having a Religion or Worſhip of God: 5. A Demonſtration of the Deity: 6. Several Poems: 7. Several Speeches, and other works.

USHER (James) archbiſhop of Armagh, celebrated for his piety and other virtues, as well as for his great abilities and profound erudition, was deſcended from a very ancient family, and born at Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580. He diſcovered a ſtrong paſſion for books from his infancy; and the beginning of his literary purſuits was attended, it is ſaid, with this remarkable circumſtance, that he was taught to read by two of his aunts, who had been blind from their cradles. In 1588 he was ſent to a grammar-ſchool in Dublin, which was kept by two learned Scotchmen, viz. James Fullerton and James Hamilton. They had been ſent over to Ireland to ſecure a party for king James, in caſe of the death of queen Elizabeth; and, the better to cover their deſign, opened a ſchool. Mr. Fullerton was afterwards knighted, and of the bed-chamber to king James; and Mr. Hamilton was created viſcount Clandebois. When Mr. Uſher had been five years under theſe able maſters, he was, in 1593, removed to Trinity-college, Dublin, being one of the three firſt ſtudents who were admitted into that newly-eſtabliſhed ſeminary. He made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies, that at eighteen years of age he was able to enter the liſts of diſputation with Henry Fitz-Symonds, a learned Jeſuit, then a priſoner in Dublin-caſtle; who had ſent out a challenge, defying the ableſt proteſtant champion to diſpute with him about the points in controverſy between the Romiſh and reformed churches. Uſher accepted the challenge, and accordingly they met. The jeſuit deſpiſed him at firſt, on account of his youth; but, after one or two conferences, he was ſo ſenſible of the acuteneſs of his wit, the ſtrength of his arguments, and his ſkill in diſputation, that he declined any farther conteſt with him.

In 1600 Mr. Uſher took the degree of maſter of arts; and in 1601 was ordained both deacon and prieſt by his uncle Henry Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh. Not long after, he was appointed to preach conſtantly before the great officers of ſtate, at Chriſt-church in Dublin, on Sundays in the afternoon; when he made it his buſineſs to canvaſs the chief points in diſpute between the papiſts and the proteſtants. In 1603 he was ſent over to England with Dr. Luke Chaloner, in order to purchaſe books for the univerſity of Dublin.

lin. In 1607 he commenced bachelor of divinity, and, in the ſame year, was promoted to the chancellorſhip of St Patrick's, Dublin, and choſen divinity-profeſſor in that univerſity. He afterwards made it a conſtant cuſtom to come over to England once in three years, ſpending one month at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the reſt of the time at London. In 1610 he was unanimouſly elected provoſt of Dublin-college; but no intreaties could prevail on him to accept the charge; for he was apprehenſive that the troubles attending that office would interrupt him in the proſecution of his ſtudies. In 1612 he took his degree of doctor of divinity; and the next year, being at London, he publiſhed a learned treatiſe *De Eccleſiarum Chriſtianarum Succeſſione et Statu.* About this time he eſpouſed Phœbe, the only daughter of Dr. Luke Chaloner, with whom he received a conſiderable fortune. In 1620 he was advanced by king James to the biſhopric of Meath; from whence, in 1625, he was tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Armagh, to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the proteſtants of Ireland, teſtified by numbers of congratulatory letters on the occaſion. In the adminiſtration of his archbiſhopric he acted in a very exemplary manner, and endeavoured to reform the clergy and officers of the eccleſiaſtical courts.

In 1640 he came over to England with his family, with an intention ſoon to return to Ireland, but was prevented by the rebellion which broke out there in October 1641; and in that rebellion he was plundered of every thing, except his library and ſome furniture in his houſe at Drogheda. King Charles I. in conſideration of our primate's loſſes, now conferred on him the biſhopric of Carliſle, to be held *in commendam*; the revenues of which were greatly leſſened by the Scotch and Engliſh armies quartering upon it: and when all the lands belonging to the biſhoprics in England were ſeized by the parliament, they voted him a penſion of 400 l. per annum. He afterwards removed to Oxford; and, in 1643, was nominated one of the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, but refuſed to ſit among them, which, together with ſome of his ſermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his library to be ſeized: but by the care of Dr. Featly, one of the aſſembly, it was ſecured for our primate's uſe. The king's affairs declining, and Oxford being threatened with a ſiege, he left that city, and retired to Cardiff in Wales, to the houſe of ſir Timothy Tyrrel, who had married his only daughter. He continued there above ſix months in tranquillity, and then went to the caſtle of St. Donate's, whither he was invited by the lady dowager Stradling; but in his journey thither was extremely ill uſed by the people of the mountains, who took away his books and papers. He was afterwards invited to London by the counteſs of Peterborough. In 1647 he was choſen preacher in Lincoln's-Inn; and during the treaty in the Iſle of Wight, he was ſent for by the king, who conſulted him about the government of the church. The execution of his majeſty ſtruck him with great horror, and he kept the 30th of January as a private faſt as long as he lived. At length his great reputation having induced the protector Cromwell to deſire to ſee him, his highneſs received him with great civility, and made him ſeveral promiſes. On the 20th of March, 1656, our primate was taken ill, and died the day following, at the counteſs of Peterborough's houſe at Ryegate in Surry, when Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Weſtminſter-Abbey, and enjoined his executors not to ſell his valuable library without his conſent.

This learned prelate publiſhed many uſeful works, chiefly relating to hiſtory and antiquities; among which are the following, viz. 1. *Britannicarum Eccleſiarum Antiquitates*

tiquitates: 2. A Geographical and Hiſtorical Diſquiſition touching the Leſſer Aſia: 3. *Diatriba de Romanæ Eccleſiæ Symbolo Apoſtolico vetere*, &c. 4. Annals of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. &c. His correſpondence with men of learning was very extenſive; for we find among the number of his correſpondents, Sir Henry Spelman, Thomas Gataker, William Camden, John Selden, William Somner, Sir Robert Cotton, Thomas Morton biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, archbiſhop Laud, Sir Simonds D' Ewes, John Greaves, Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Joſeph Hall biſhop of Norwich, Dr. Henry Hammond, Brian Duppa biſhop of Saliſbury, Samuel Hartlib, Brian Walton biſhop of Cheſter, Meric Caſaubon, Iſaac Voſſius, John Buxtorf, Ludovicus de Dieu, Henry Valeſius, Gerard John Voſſius, Frederic Spanheim, and Claudius Salmaſius.

Archbiſhop Uſher was in his perſon tall and well-ſhaped, and walked upright to the laſt. His hair was brown, and his complexion ſanguine; and in his countenance there was a mixture of gravity and benignity. He had a graceful and commanding preſence, that excited the reverence of thoſe who ſaw him: yet Dr Parr ſays, that the air of his face was hard to hit, and that, though many pictures were taken of him, he never ſaw but one like him, which was done by Sir Peter Lely. He was deſervedly celebrated for his great parts and uncommon learning throughout all Europe. He was ſincerely pious, and uniformly virtuous; humble, candid, and charitable; and, in all the changes of his fortune, preſerved a ſteady equanimity. He was courteous and affable, and extremely obliging towards all whom he converſed with. He very readily forgave any injuries which he received from others; and had not the leaſt appearance of pride in any part of his behaviour. He uſed little recreation: walking was what he took moſt delight in; and he would ſometimes relax himſelf with innocent and chearful converſation, his diſcourſe at ſuch times being at once pleaſing and inſtructive. As he took care to employ his own time well, ſo he was a conſtant reprover of idleneſs in others; for he thought that all men, of what degree or quality ſoever, ought to be engaged in ſome uſeful employment. He thought it a great ſhame for perſons of rank to be brought up to do little elſe but eat, and drink, and dreſs themſelves; doing nothing but devouring the fruits of other men's labours, and being themſelves of no uſe to ſociety; but ſpending their time and eſtates in luxurious treats, in trifling viſits, or in debauchery. This faſhionable claſs of people he conſidered as not only ruining themſelves, both with reſpect to this world and to futurity, but alſo as a diſhonour to their country.

He was a conſtant and eloquent preacher: and beſides his private devotions, he never omitted, when he kept houſe, to have prayers four times a day publicly. As he was himſelf of an even, compoſed, and chearful temper, ſo, if he obſerved other religious perſons to be melancholy and dejected, he would repreſent to them the impropriety of it; ſaying that ſuch behaviour brought an evil report upon religion. And he would on ſuch occaſions obſerve, that none had ſo much reaſon to rejoice as real Chriſtians, who ſincerely endeavoured to regulate their lives by the rules of piety and virtue.

The archbiſhop left many manuſcripts, ſome of which were publiſhed after his death. And three hundred letters which paſſed between him and his learned correſpondents, were publiſhed at London in 1686, together with an account of his life, by Dr. Parr, who was his chaplain.

W.

WAGER (Sir CHARLES) a brave Engliſh admiral, was born in the year 1666, and entered young into the navy. He continued ſeveral years before he was honoured with a command; but his merit being too conſpicuous to be concealed, he was at length advanced to the honours he ſo well deſerved. In 1703 he commanded the Hampton-Court, under Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, in the Mediterranean; and in 1704 ſerved under Sir George Rooke in the memorable engagement off Malaga, in which the French were defeated. In 1708 he commanded a ſquadron in the Weſt Indies, where he intercepted the galleons which had near ſix millions of pieces of eight on board. On the 24th of July following, he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and continued to do every thing in his power to annoy the enemy and protect our trade. On the 12th of November, 1709, he was made rear-admiral of the red, in which ſtation he continued till the acceſſion of king George I. when he was appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1717 he was conſtituted a commiſſioner of the admiralty. In 1726 he was ſent with a ſtrong ſquadron into the Baltic, to aſſiſt the Danes and Swedes againſt the czarina, when that princeſs was ſo intimidated by the appearance of ſuch a formidable fleet, that ſhe laid aſide all thoughts of attempting any thing to the prejudice of Denmark and Sweden. The next year Sir Charles ſailed with ſix ſhips and two ſloops to join admiral Hopſon, then at Gibraltar, and defeated the intentions of the Spaniards, who had formed a ſcheme for retaking that fortreſs, and had actually opened trenches before it. In 1731 he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue, and with a ſtrong ſquadron convoyed Don Carlos into Italy, where he was placed on the throne of Naples.

Upon the death of the lord viſcount Torrington, which happened in 1733, Sir Charles Wager was appointed firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and a member of the privy-council. In theſe ſtations he exerted himſelf in the ſervice of his country, by maintaining the honour of the Britiſh flag, and rewarding ſuch officers as diſcharged their duty. He died on the 24th of May, 1743, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. His remains were depoſited in Weſtminſter-abbey, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory. The principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of Sir Charles in relief, which is alſo ſupported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, inſtruments of war and navigation, &c. On the baſe is repreſented, in baſſo-relievo, the deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galleons in 1708.

WAKE (Dr. WILLIAM) archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the ſon of William Wake, gent. of Blandford in the county of Dorſet, where he was born in 1657. He ſtudied at Chriſt-church college, Oxford; and having taken his degrees in arts he entered into holy-orders, and was choſen preacher to the ſociety of Grays-Inn, London. He attended the lord viſcount Preſton, ambaſſador to the court of France, in quality of chaplain; and, upon his return to England, in the reign of James II. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by writing ſeveral tracts againſt popery. In 1689 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, was appointed deputy-clerk of the cloſet, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary; and was alſo made canon of Chriſt-church. He was afterwards, in 1694, collated to the rectory of St. James's Weſtminſter, and in 1701 was inſtalled dean of Exeter. In 1705 he was made biſhop of Lincoln, and, in January 1715-16, tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. He made a principal figure in that great

great ſcene of controverſy, which opened itſelf with regard to the convocation, at the cloſe of the laſt century; of which we ſhall only take notice ſo far as he was concerned, ſomething having been already ſaid upon it in our life of Dr. Francis Atterburgy, biſhop of Rocheſter. In the year 1697, there was publiſhed an anonymous pamphlet, intitled, "A Letter to a Convocation-Man concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body:" to which an anſwer was publiſhed the ſame year by Dr. Wake, under this title, "The Authority of Chriſtian Princes over their eccleſiaſtical Synods aſſerted, with particular reſpect to the Convocations of the Clergy of the Realm and Church of England," 8vo: and this being attacked, the doctor vindicated himſelf in "An Appeal to all the true Members of the Church of England, in behalf of the King's eccleſiaſtical Supremacy, as by law eſtabliſhed; by our Convocations approved; and by our moſt eminent Biſhops and Clergymen ſtated and defended, againſt both the Popiſh and Fanatical Oppoſers of it," 1698, 8vo. In the year 1700, the celebrated Dr. Atterbury entered into this diſpute with great vigour and reſolution, and publiſhed an anſwer to Dr. Wake's book, entitled, "The Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an Engliſh Convocation, ſtated and defended." 8vo reprinted in 1701, with additions. The controverſy now grew warm, and ſeveral writers of conſiderable note engaged in it. Burnet biſhop of Saliſbury, and Kennet, afterwards biſhop of Peterborough, wrote animadverſions upon Atterbury's work; and Kennet's piece againſt it was a particular reply to it, written under the countenance of Dr. Thomas Teniſon, then archbiſhop of Canterbury. Hody, Gibſon, Hooper, were concerned in this diſpute: Hooper was on the ſide of Atterbury, Hody and Gibſon againſt him. But the moſt conſiderable and deciſive anſwer to Atterbury, was Dr. Wake's large work, entitled, "The ſtate of the Church and Clergy of England in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other Public Aſſemblies, hiſtorically deduced from the Converſion of the Saxons to the preſent Times," 1703, folio. This was going to the bottom of the ſubject; the work was eſteemed not only a full and ſufficient anſwer to Atterbury, but deciſive with regard to the controverſy in general.

Beſides what Dr. Wake publiſhed in the controverſy with the papiſts, and in that concerning the convocation, he was the author of ſeveral other learned pieces. He died at Lambeth on the 24th of January, 1736-7, in the eightieth year of his age.

WALLER (Sir WILLIAM) one of the generals of the parliament's army during the civil war, was the ſon of ſir Thomas Waller, conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and ſerved in the Netherlands in the ſame camp with ſir Ralph Hopton. He was in the army of the confederate princes againſt the emperor, and was at length one of the moſt able and active of the parliament generals, when being for a conſiderable time victorious, he was called William the Conqueror. He was however defeated at the battle of Lanſdown near Bath, on the 5th of July, 1643, and afterwards totally routed at Roundway-Down near the Devizes, on the 13th of July, the ſame year: hence the place was, with a little variation, called Runaway-Down, and continues to be called ſo to this day. Sir Arthur Haſlerig's cuiraſſiers, well-known by the name of Lobſters, were among the fugitives; Cleveland ſays that they turned crabs and went backwards. The conqueror's fame ſunk conſiderably from this time; but he had afterwards the honour of defeating the

lord

lord Hopton, his former fellow-ſoldier, at Alresford. Sir William was author of a book of Divine Meditations, which was publiſhed after his deceaſe, and died on the 19th of September, 1669. *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

WALLER (EDMUND) a celebrated Engliſh poet, was the ſon of Robert Waller, eſq. and was born at Coleſhill, in Hertfordſhire, on the 3d of March, 1605. His father dying when he was very young, his mother ſent him to Eton ſchool, whence he was removed to King's college in Cambridge. At the age of ſixteen or ſeventeen he was choſen a member of the third parliament of king James I. and ſerved as burgeſs for Agmondeſham. In 1623 he compoſed a poem on prince Charles's danger of being caſt away in the road of St. Andero, and in 1628 a poem on his majeſty's receiving the news of the duke of Buckingham's death. Theſe poems recommended him to the favour of the court, and rendered him dear to perſons of the beſt taſte. He became one of the famous club, of which the lord Falkland, Mr. Chillingworth, and other perſons of eminence, were members. At one of their meetings they heard a noiſe in the ſtreet, and were told that a ſon of Ben Johnſon was arreſted. They ſent for him in, and he proved to be Mr. George Morley, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter. Mr. Waller was ſo well pleaſed with him, that he paid the debt, which was no leſs than 100l. on condition of his living with him at Beaconsfield, which he did eight or ten years together; and from him Mr. Waller uſed to ſay that he learned a taſte of the ancient poets, and got what he had of their manner; but it is evident from his poems written before this incident, that he had early acquired that excellent ſpirit.

It is uncertain at what time our author was married, but it is ſuppoſed that his firſt wife Anne, the daughter of Edward Banks, eſq. was dead before he conceived a paſſion for the lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter to the earl of Leiceſter, whom he celebrates with the moſt pleaſing delicacy under the name of Sachariſſa. He was elected burgeſs for Agmondeſham in the parliament which met in April 1640, in which he oppoſed the court with great eloquence, as he did likewiſe in the beginning of the long parliament. In January 1642-3, he was one of the commiſſioners appointed by the parliament to preſent their propoſitions for peace to his majeſty at Oxford; and, the ſame year, he was deeply engaged in the deſign for reducing the city of London and the Tower to the ſervice of the king, for which he was impriſoned, and fined 10,000l. after which he travelled into France, where he continued ſeveral years. Upon his return to England he ſubmitted to the ruling powers, and became particularly intimate with Oliver Cromwell, upon whom he wrote a fine panegyric in 1654, and, in 1658, a poem on his death. However, at the Reſtoration, he was treated with great civility by Charles II. who always made him one of the party in his diverſions at the duke of Buckingham's, and other places. He wrote a panegyric upon his majeſty's return, which, however, was thought to fall much ſhort of that which he had before written on Oliver Cromwell: the king one day aſked him in raillery, "How is it, Waller, that you wrote a better encomium on Cromwell than on me?" "May it pleaſe your majeſty (anſwered he) we poets generally ſucceed beſt in fiction." He ſat in ſeveral parliaments after the Reſtoration, and continued in the full vigour of his genius to the end of his life, his natural vivacity bearing him up, and making his company agreeable to the laſt. He died of a dropſy on the 21ſt of October, 1687, and was interred in the

church-yard of Beaconsfield. Mr. Waller has been honoured as the great refiner of Engliſh poetry. He reſtored to numbers the delicacy they had loſt, and joined to melliflu:nt cadence the charms of ſenſe. The beſt edition of his works, conſiſting of poems, ſpeeches, letters, &c. is that publiſhed in 1730, 4to. with notes, by Mr. Elijah Fenton.

WALLIS (Dr. JOHN) one of the moſt learned mathematicians of the ſeventeenth century, was the ſon of Mr. John Wallis, a clergyman, and was born at Aſhford in Kent, the 23d of November, 1616. Having learned the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and the rudiments of logic, muſic, and the French language, at Felſted-ſchool in Eſſex, he was ſent by his mother to Emanuel college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Queen's college in the ſame univerſity, of which he was choſen fellow. In 1640 he received holy orders, and became chaplain to ſir Richard Darley, and afterwards to the lady Vere, widow of Horace lord Vere. While he lived in this family, he diſcovered the art of decyphering; and it is ſaid, that the elector of Brandenburgh, for whom he explained ſeveral letters written in cypher, ſent him, in 1693, a gold chain and medal. In 1644 he was choſen one of the ſecretaries to the aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter, and was then miniſter of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet, which he ſoon quitted for the living of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane. In 1649 Mr. Wallis was appointed, by the parliamentary viſitors, Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford; and, in 1654, took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1657 he digeſted the ſubſtance of his lectures into a regular work, and publiſhed it under the title of *Matheſis Univerſalis*. Upon the Reſtoration he met with great reſpect; the king himſelf entertained a favourable opinion of him, and the lord chancellor Clarendon, and ſir Edward Nicholas ſecretary of ſtate, were his friends; he was, therefore, admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and confirmed in his two places of Savilian profeſſor, and keeper of the archives at Oxford, which he had enjoyed for ſome time before. In 1661 he was one of the divines who were impowered to review the Book of Common Prayer; and afterwards complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, continuing a ſteady conformiſt to the church of England till his death. He was one of the firſt members of the Royal Society, with which he kept a conſtant correſpondence by letters and papers, many of which are publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In 1697 the curators of the univerſity preſs at Oxford thought it for the honour of the univerſity to collect the works of the doctor, which had been printed ſeparately, ſome in Latin, ſome in Engliſh, and to publiſh them all together in the Latin tongue. They were accordingly publiſhed at Oxford in 1699, in three volumes folio, and dedicated to king William. Dr. Wallis died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his age, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford, where a monument was erected to his memory. He wrote ſeveral pieces againſt Mr. Hobbes, ſeveral treatiſes on divinity, and other works. Mr. Lewis obſerves, that "Dr. Wallis was happy in the enjoyment of a vigorous conſtitution of body and of mind, which was very ſtrong, ſerene, and calm, and not ſoon ruffled or diſcompoſed; and though, whilſt he lived, he was looked upon by the moſt rigid and zealous party-men in the univerſity with a jealous eye, and ſuſpected as not thoroughly well affected to the monarchy and church of England, he was yet very much honoured and eſteemed by others of a better temper and judgment, and of more knowledge and larger

ROBERT EARL of ORFORD.

larger thoughts. By theſe, both at home and abroad, he was reckoned the glory and ornament of his country, and of the univerſity in particular."

Mr. Granger, ſpeaking of Dr. Wallis, ſays, that "he made his way in the mathematics by the force of a genius which ſeemed to be deſigned by nature for this branch of ſcience, and that was equal to every thing to which it was applied. He was not content with treading in the footſteps of other mathematicians, but in ſeveral inſtances went beyond them; and is by Mr. Glanvill ranked with Vieta and Des Cartes, who are of the firſt claſs of diſcoverers in mathematical knowledge. He invented the method for meaſuring all kinds of curves, and was thought to have gone nearer than any other man towards ſquaring the circle, which he has demonſtrated to be impoſſible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and was the firſt that reduced a fraction, by a continued diviſion, to an infinite ſeries; which ſeries was afterwards employed by lord Brouncker in ſquaring the hyperbola. He was the inventor of the modern art of decyphering, which he practiſed in the time of the civil war. The writers of the papers which he undertook to explain, were aſtoniſhed when they ſaw them decyphered, and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was probably the firſt that invented a method of teaching deaf and dumb perſons to ſpeak, and to underſtand a language *. He compoſed an Engliſh grammar, in which are many things entirely his own, and which ſhew at once the grammarian and the philoſopher."

WALPOLE (Sir ROBERT) a man of extraordinary talents, afterwards earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, on the 6th of September, 1674, and educated on the foundation at Eton-ſchool. From thence he was elected to King's-college in Cambridge; but ſucceeding to the family eſtate, upon the death of his elder brother, he reſigned his fellowſhip. In the year 1700 he was choſen burgeſs for Lynn in Norfolk, which borough he repreſented in ſeveral ſucceeding parliaments. In 1705 he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England; in 1707 was appointed ſecretary at war, and, in 1709, treaſurer of the navy. Upon the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, in the beginning of the year 1710, he was choſen one of the managers for the houſe of commons to make good the articles of impeachment againſt him. However, on the change of the miniſtry in that year, he was removed from all his poſts, and held no place during the remainder of queen Anne's reign. In 1711 he was voted by the houſe of commons guilty of a high breach of truſt, and of notorious corruption in his office of ſecretary at war; and was not only expelled the houſe, but committed to the Tower. Upon a candid review of this affair, there does not appear ſufficient proof to juſtify the ſeverity uſed towards him; and perhaps his attachment to the Whig party, and his great influence in the houſe, owing to his popular eloquence, were the true cauſes of his cenſure and impriſonment, as they had been before of his advancement. All the Whigs, on this occaſion, conſidered Mr. Walpole as a kind of martyr in their cauſe. The borough of Lynn re-elected him, and, though the houſe declared the election void, perſiſted in their choice. In the next parliament he

* See the Philoſophical Tranſactions, under the year 1670. Mr. Wood attributes this invention to Dr. Holder; which is, with good reaſon, contradicted by Mr. Warton, in his life of Dr. Bathurſt.

diſtinguiſhed

diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the defence of liberty, by vindicating Mr. Richard Steele in the debate relating to his publiſhing the Criſis. The ſchiſm bill ſoon after gave him a fine opportunity of exerting his eloquence, and of appearing as a champion of civil and religious liberty.

On the death of queen Anne, in 1714, a revolution of politics took place, and the Whig party prevailed both at court and in the ſenate. In a few days after the arrival of king George I. Mr. Walpole was made receiver and paymaſter-general of all the guards, garriſons, and land forces in Great-Britain, paymaſter of the royal hoſpital of Chelſea, and was likewiſe ſworn a privy-counſellor. He was the next year elected chairman of the ſecret committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of thoſe miniſters who had concluded the peace with France; and the vigour he exerted upon this occaſion was ſoon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer. Two years after it appeared that the intereſt of Mr. ſecretary Stanhope began to outweigh that of Mr. Walpole, whoſe power was viſibly on the decline. King George had purchaſed of the king of Denmark the duchies of Bremen and Verden, which his Daniſh majeſty had gained by conqueſt from Charles XII. of Sweden; who, enraged to ſee his dominions publicly ſet to ſale, conceived a reſentment againſt the purchaſer, and reſolved to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon this, Mr. Stanhope delivered to the houſe of commons a meſſage from the king, demanding an extraordinary ſupply, that his majeſty might be the better enabled to ſecure his dominions againſt the danger with which they were threatened from Sweden. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Mr. Walpole kept a profound ſilence. The country party inſiſted that ſuch a proceeding was contrary to the act of ſettlement. They inſinuated, that the peace of the empire was only a pretence, and that the ſecurity of the new acquiſitions was the real object of this unprecedented ſupply; and they took occaſion to obſerve too, that his majeſty's own miniſters ſeemed to be divided. But Mr. Walpole thought proper on this ſurmiſe to ſpeak in favour of the ſupply, which was carried by a majority of four voices. A few days afterwards he reſigned all his places into the hands of the king, and, on the day of his reſignation, brought in the famous ſinking-fund bill. In the courſe of the debates upon this bill, a warm conteſt aroſe between Mr. Walpole and Mr. Stanhope, in which the former, on ſome ſevere reflections thrown upon him, loſt his uſual ſerenity of temper, and replied with great warmth and impetuoſity. The acrimony on both ſides produced unbecoming expreſſions, the betraying of private converſation, and the revealing a piece of ſecret hiſtory, viz. the ſcandalous practice of ſelling places and reverſions. A member ſaid on the occaſion, "I am ſorry to ſee two ſuch great men fall foul of one another: however, in my opinion, we muſt ſtill look on them as patriots and fathers of their country; and ſince they have by miſchance diſcovered their nakedneſs, we ought, according to the cuſtom of the Eaſt, to cover it, by turning our backs upon them."

In the next ſeſſion of parliament Mr. Walpole oppoſed the miniſtry in every thing; and upon a motion in the houſe for continuing the army, he made a long ſpeech, and diſplayed all his eloquence in ſhewing the danger of a ſtanding army in a free country. Early in the year 1720, the rigour of the patriot began to ſoften, and he was again appointed paymaſter of the forces; and it was not long before he acquired full miniſterial power, being

being made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. When the king went abroad in 1723, Mr. Walpole was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs, and was sworn sole secretary of state during the absence of the lords Townshend and Carteret, who accompanied the king in his journey. About the same time he received another mark of the royal favour; his eldest son, then on his travels, being created a peer, by the title of baron Walpole of Walpole in Norfolk. In 1725 he was created knight of the Bath, and the following year was installed knight of the most noble order of the Garter. It would be inconsistent with the nature of this work to give an account of the measures of his administration, during the long time he remained prime-minister. It is sufficient to say, that his endeavouring to obtain an act for a general excise, and several other of his measures, were, in the highest degree, unpopular; but with respect to most of his proceedings, it is difficult to discern the truth, through the exaggerations and misrepresentations of party. He has been called the father of corruption; and though he is said to have boasted that he knew every man's price, yet in the beginning of the year 1742 the opposition prevailed, and he was no longer able to carry a majority in the house of commons. He therefore resigned all his employments, and was soon after created earl of Orford, when the king granted him a pension of 4000l. per annum, in consideration of his long and faithful services. The remainder of his life he spent in tranquil retirement, and died in March 1745, in the seventy-first year of his age. He wrote the following pamphlets, viz. 1. The Sovereign's Answer to the Gloucestershire Address. By the *Sovereign* was meant Charles duke of Somerset, who was so nick-named by the Whigs. 2. An Answer to the Representation of the House of Lords on the State of the Navy. 3. The Debts of the Nation stated and considered. 4. The Thirty-five Millions accounted for. 5. A Letter from a foreign Minister in England to Monsieur Petkum. 6. Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland upon Sacheverel's Trial. 7. A short History of the Parliament. 8. The South-Sea Scheme considered. 9. A Pamphlet against the Peerage Bill. 10. The Report of the Secret Committee, on the 9th of June, 1715.

It ought not to be omitted, that whatever objections have been made to the ministerial conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, yet in his private character he is universally allowed to have been possessed of the most amiable and benevolent qualities. That he was a tender parent, a kind master, a munificent patron, a firm friend, and an agreeable companion, are points that have been seldom disputed. Mr. Pope, who professed himself no friend to courts and courtiers, has paid him a handsome compliment on the last of these heads: in answer to his friend, who persuades him to go and see Sir Robert, he says,

> " Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
> " Of social pleasure, ill-exchang'd for power;
> " Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
> " Smile without art, and win without a bribe."

WALSH (William) an English critic and poet, was the son of Joseph Walsh, of Abberley in Worcestershire, Esq. In 1688 he was entered a gentleman-commoner of Wadham-college, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. He then retired to his native county, and some time after came to London. In 1691 he published, with a preface written by his friend Mr.

Dryden, a Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex; and the year following, Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant, in 8vo. Theſe were reprinted in 1740, in the Works of the Minor Poets, with other performances of Mr. Walſh; among which is an eſſay on paſtoral poetry, with a ſhort defence of Virgil againſt ſome reflections of Monſieur Fontenelle. That critic had cenſured Virgil for writing paſtorals in too courtly a ſtile, which, he ſays, is not proper for the Doric Muſe: but Mr. Walſh has oppoſed to this, that the ſhepherds in Virgil's time were held in greater eſteem, and were perſons of a much ſuperior figure to what they are now. Mr. Walſh's other pieces chiefly conſiſt of elegies, epitaphs, odes, and ſongs. In the reign of queen Anne he was made gentleman of the horſe. Mr. Dryden, in the poſtſcript to his tranſlation of Virgil, has aſſerted Mr. Walſh to have been the beſt critic then living; and Mr. Pope, to whom our author was a director as well as a friend, has written thus of him, in the Eſſay on Criticiſm:

" Yet ſome there were among the ſounder few,
" Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
" Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
" And here reſtor'd wit's fundamental laws.
" Such late was WALSH, the Muſe's judge and friend,
" Who juſtly knew to blame or to commend;
" To failings mild, but zealous for deſert;
" The cleareſt head, and the ſincereſt heart.
" This humble praiſe, lamented ſhade! receive,
" This praiſe at leaſt a grateful Muſe may give:
" The Muſe, whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
" Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
" Her guide now loſt---"

Mr. Walſh died in the year 1708, when he was about forty-eight years of age.

WALSINGHAM (Sir FRANCIS) one of the greateſt ſtateſmen that ever this iſland produced, flouriſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was born of a good family at Chiſlehurſt in Kent. He ſpent ſome time at King's-college in Cambridge, and then, to complete his education, travelled into foreign countries, of the language and polity of which he acquired a perfect knowledge. Theſe qualifications ſoon recommended him to the notice of the great lord Burleigh, under whoſe direction he was employed in the moſt important affairs of ſtate. He reſided as ambaſſador in France, during the civil wars in that kingdom. In the year 1570 he was ſent thither a ſecond time in the ſame capacity. His negociations and diſpatches during that ambaſſy, were collected by Sir Dudley Digges, knight, and publiſhed at London in 1655, folio, with this title; "The Complete Ambaſſador; or Two Treaties of the intended Marriage of Queen Elizabeth, of glorious Memory, compriſed in Letters of Negociation of Sir Francis Walſingham, her Reſident in France. Together with the Anſwers of the lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leiceſter, Sir Thomas Smith, and others. Wherein, as in a clear mirrour, may be ſeen the faces of the two courts of England and France,

France as they then ſtood; with many remarkable paſſages of ſtate, not at all mentioned in any Hiſtory." Theſe papers manifeſt our great ſtateſman's exquiſite abilities, and his fitneſs for the truſt that was repoſed in him. In 1573 he was appointed one of her majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, was knighted, and ſworn a privy-counſellor; and from this time forwards he was univerſally conſidered as one of the wiſeſt miniſters of the wiſe queen Elizabeth. He now devoted himſelf entirely to the ſervice of his country and his queen, and, by his vigilance and addreſs, preſerved her crown and life from frequent attempts and conſpiracies. "To him (ſays Dr. Lloyd) men's faces ſpoke as well as their tongues, and their countenances were indexes of their hearts. He would ſo beſet men with queſtions, and draw them on, that they diſcovered themſelves whether they anſwered or were ſilent. He maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen ſpies in foreign courts; and, for two piſtoles and under, had all the private papers in Europe." In 1578 he was ſent on an ambaſſy to the Netherlands, in 1581 into France, and in 1583 into Scotland. He was afterwards one of the commiſſioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scotland.

In the year 1587, when the king of Spain made ſuch amazing preparations, Walſingham uſed his utmoſt endeavours to diſcover the ſecret of their deſtination; and accordingly procured intelligence from Madrid, that the king had informed his council of his having diſpatched an expreſs to Rome, with a letter written with his own hand to the pope, acquainting him with the true deſign of his preparations, and begging his bleſſing upon them; which for ſome reaſons he could not diſcloſe till the return of the courier. The ſecret being thus lodged with the pope, Walſingham, by means of a Venetian prieſt, whom he retained at Rome as a ſpy, procured a copy of the original letter, which was ſtolen out of the pope's cabinet by a gentleman of the bed-chamber, who took the key out of his holineſs's pocket while he ſlept. After this, our ſecretary, by his dexterous management, cauſed the bills of the Spaniards to be proteſted at Genoa, which ſhould have ſupplied them with money for carrying on their extraordinary preparations; and by this means he happily retarded this formidable invaſion for a whole year.

Every attempt to promote the trade and navigation of England was encouraged by our wiſe ſtateſman: Hakluyt and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in particular, enjoyed his patronage and aſſiſtance. He founded a divinity lecture at Oxford, the reader of which was to diſcourſe upon the fundamental points of religion, and the text of the holy ſcriptures, in order that the controverſies ariſing from thence might be more particularly diſcuſſed. He alſo provided a library for King's-college in Cambridge. Beſides his other employments, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, recorder of the borough of Colcheſter, and knight of the Garter: yet he died ſo poor, that, on account of his debts, he was buried privately by night in St. Paul's cathedral, without any manner of funeral ſolemnity. His death happened on the 6th of April, 1590. He left an only daughter, who was famous for having three huſbands of the greateſt diſtinction; firſt, Sir Philip Sidney; ſecondly, Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex; and laſtly, Richard Bourk, earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans.

WALTON (Brian) biſhop of Cheſter, and the learned editor of the Polyglot Bible, was born at Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, in 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards kept a ſchool in Suffolk, whence he removed

removed to London, where he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar. In 1635 he was made rector of Sandon in Eſſex, and was admitted to the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London. He commenced doctor of divinity in 1639; at which time he was prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. During the controverſy between the clergy and inhabitants of London concerning the tythes of rent, he was very induſtrious and active in behalf of the former, and made ſo exact and learned a collection of the cuſtoms, preſcriptions, laws, orders, proclamations, and compoſitions, for many hundred years together, relating to that ſubject, that the judge declared, "That there could be no dealing with the London miniſters, if Mr. Walton pleaded for them." Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he was ſent for by the houſe of commons, ſequeſtered from his livings of St. Martin's Orgar and Sandon, plundered, and forced to fly, and was otherwiſe ill treated. He then betook himſelf for refuge to Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of divinity, and where he formed the noble deſign of the Polyglot Bible, which was publiſhed at London in 1657, in ſix volumes folio. After the Reſtoration, he had the honour to preſent this great work to king Charles II. who made him one of his chaplains in ordinary, and ſoon after promoted him to the biſhopric of Cheſter. In September, 1661, he went to take poſſeſſion of his ſee, where he was received by ſuch a concourſe of gentry, clergy, and militia, both of the city and country, and with ſuch acclamations of thouſands of the people, as had never been known upon any ſimilar occaſion: but returning to London, he died there on the 29th of November, 1667, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. He alſo publiſhed *Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium*, in octavo, 1655.

WARD (Seth) an Engliſh prelate, famous for his ſkill in mathematics and aſtronomy, was the ſon of an attorney, and was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordſhire, in 1617 or 1618. He was inſtructed in grammar-learning at the free-ſchool of his native place, and thence, in 1632, removed to Sidney-college in Cambridge. Here he applied himſelf with great vigour to his ſtudies, and particularly to mathematics; took the degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow of his college. In the time of the civil wars, he was ejected from his fellowſhip for refuſing the covenant, and joined with ſeveral others in writing a treatiſe againſt it. Being now obliged to leave Cambridge, he reſided for ſome time with Mr. William Oughtred * at Aldbury in Surry, with whom he had cultivated an acquaintance, and who aſſiſted him in his mathematical ſtudies. In 1649 he was appointed Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, and diſcharged the duties of

* "William Oughtred, rector of Aldbury in Surry, was generally reputed the greateſt mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the purſuit of ſuch ſtudies as more immediately related to his profeſſion; but ſeems to have been carried to the mathematics by an irreſiſtable force of genius. He invented ſeveral uſeful inſtruments, and compoſed many excellent pieces on mathematical ſubjects. But his maſter-piece is his *Clavis Mathematica*, which he drew up for his pupil the lord William Howard, ſon of Thomas earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be ſo perfect as ſcarce to admit of improvement; and what ſerves inſtead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Iſaac Newton. He was the firſt that gave a turn for mathematical ſtudies to the univerſity of Cambridge; and his *Clavis* was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He ſometimes amuſed himſelf with archery; but his very ſtudy ſeems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicuriſm. He was ſprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and, if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecſtaſy of joy upon hearing of the reſtoration of Charles II. in the year 1660." *Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England.*

that

that office with great applauſe. He now took the engagement, or oath to be faithful to the commonwealth, as then eſtabliſhed without a king or houſe of lords. In 1654 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and in 1659 was elected preſident of Trinity-college in Oxford; but was obliged, at the Reſtoration, to quit this preferment. He was made amends, however, by being preſented in 1660 to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry; he was alſo, the ſame year, inſtalled in the precentorſhip of the church of Exeter. In 1661 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and dean of Exeter; and the year following was advanced to the epiſcopal ſee of that church. In 1667 he was tranſlated to the biſhopric of Saliſbury, and in 1671 was made chancellor of the order of the Garter, which honour he procured to be annexed to the ſee of Saliſbury, after it had been held by laymen above an hundred and thirty years.

Biſhop Ward had the misfortune to outlive his ſenſes ſeveral years: he lived to the Revolution, but without knowing any thing of the matter; and dying at Knightſbridge, near London, on the 6th of January, 1688-9, he was interred in the cathedral of Saliſbury, where his nephew Mr. Seth Ward erected a monument over his grave. He publiſhed ſeveral books of divinity; but the greateſt part of his works are on mathematical ſubjects. Biſhop Burnet ſtyles him "in many reſpects one of the greateſt men of his age." He was a cloſe reaſoner, and an admirable ſpeaker, having, in the houſe of lords, been eſteemed equal, at leaſt, to the earl of Shafteſbury. He was polite, hoſpitable and generous; and, in 1683, founded an hoſpital or college at Saliſbury, for the reception and maintenance of ten women, the widows of clergymen of that dioceſe. He afterwards erected a ſumptuous alms-houſe at Buntingford, the place of his nativity, for four old men and four old women, who, from a ſtate of affluence, were reduced by misfortunes to poverty. He was alſo a benefactor to the univerſity of Cambridge, as well as to the Royal Society; and gave a conſiderable ſum of money towards making the Avon navigable from Saliſbury to Chriſt-church in Hampſhire.

WARHAM (William) archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor of England, was deſcended of a good family in Hampſhire, and born at Okely in that county. He was firſt educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, and afterwards at New-college, Oxford; where he was admitted fellow in 1475, and commenced doctor of laws. In 1488 he left the college, and about that time became an advocate in the court of arches, and ſoon after was made principal of the civil law ſchool in Oxford. In 1493 he was ſent by king Henry VII. in conjunction with Sir Edward Poynings, on an ambaſſy to Philip duke of Burgundy, to perſuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck, who had aſſumed the title of Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of king Edward IV. and was ſupported in this impoſture by Margaret, dutcheſs dowager of Burgundy. In the management of this negociation, Dr. Warham behaved ſo much to the king's ſatisfaction, that on the 2d. of November, the ſame year, he was collated to the chantorſhip of the cathedral of Wells, and on the 13th of February following was appointed maſter of the rolls. But this was only a ſtep to greater honours; for on the 11th of Auguſt, 1502, he was made keeper of the great ſeal of England, and, on the 1ſt of January following, lord high chancellor. In the beginning of the year 1503 he was advanced to the ſee of London, and in March 1504 tranſlated to that of Canterbury. He was likewiſe, in May 1506, unanimouſly elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford.

During the reign of king Henry VII. he was in the higheſt degree of favour with that prince: but after the acceſſion of Henry VIII. to the crown, Wolſey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himſelf with his majeſty in ſuch a manner, that he abſolutely ſupplanted the archbiſhop; who at laſt, on the 22d of December, 1515, reſigned the great ſeal, which was immediately committed to Wolſey. The haughtineſs of this new favourite, who was now archbiſhop of York, rendered it difficult for our prelate to ſupport the dignity of his own ſtation; for Wolſey, who ſeized every occaſion of mortifying him, refuſed an eſtabliſhed mark of homage due to the archbiſhopric of Canterbury from that of York, which was, that the croſs of the latter ſhould not be advanced in the ſame province, or in the ſame place, with the croſs of Canterbury. Yet Wolſey, in defiance of this ancient cuſtom, had ordered his croſs to be advanced and carried before him, not only within the precincts of the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, but even in the preſence of Warham. Upon which that primate expoſtulating with him concerning the indignity, Wolſey projected how he might for the future have a right to do it, without incurring any imputation of acting contrary to rule. And though his being cardinal did not give him the conteſted right, he knew that he might aſſume it with a better grace, if he was inveſted with the character of legate a latere, which he therefore ſolicited and obtained. Under this commiſſion he ſet up a new court, called the legate's court, by means of which he drew all manner of juriſdiction throughout England into his own hands. He alſo erected a court at Whitehall for matters teſtamentary; which was thought a conſiderable infringement upon the privileges of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The primate therefore, finding his authority ſuperſeded in ſo enormous a degree, wrote two letters, by way of remonſtrance, to the cardinal; in one of which he repreſents, that ſuch a courſe of proceedings would in effect reduce him to the mere ſhadow of an archbiſhop. But finding no redreſs by this, or any other method of complaint to the cardinal, he at laſt thought himſelf obliged to lay the ſtate of the caſe before the king, who directed him, in his name, to go to the cardinal, and, if he had done any thing amiſs, to admoniſh him of it. This admonition only tended to exaſperate the cardinal againſt him, and had in other reſpects ſo little effect, that the king himſelf found it neceſſary to diſcourſe with Wolſey upon the ſubject, after ſuch a manner as made a better and more laſting impreſſion on him.

In 1532, archbiſhop Warham, together with many others, was impoſed upon by the pretended viſions of Elizabeth Barton, the Maid of Kent; which has ſubjected him to the imputation of ſuperſtitious credulity. But before a complete diſcovery was made of this impoſture, our primate died at Canterbury, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1532. He was buried on the north ſide of Becket's tomb in the cathedral of Canterbury, where a handſome monument was erected for him, which was afterwards defaced in the civil wars. Biſhop Burnet obſerves of Warham, that he was a great canoniſt, and an able ſtateſman, and not ſo entirely devoted to the learning of the ſchools, as others were; but ſet up and encouraged a more generous way of knowledge; and yet was a perſecutor of thoſe whom he thought heretics. In another place Burnet ſays, that Warham "had all along concurred in the king's proceedings, (relative to his divorce and ſupremacy) and had promoted them in convocation; yet ſix months before his death, he made a proteſtation of a ſingular nature at Lambeth, and ſo ſecretly, that mention is only made of three notaries, and four witneſſes preſent. It is to this effect: That what ſtatutes

tutes ſoever had paſſed, or were to paſs, in this preſent parliament, to the prejudice of the pope, or the apoſtolic ſee, or that derogated from, or leſſened the eccleſiaſtical authority, or the liberties of his ſee of Canterbury, he did not conſent to them; but did diſown and diſſent from them. I leave it to the reader to conſider (adds the biſhop) what conſtruction can be made upon this; whether it was, in the decline of his life, put on him by his confeſſor, about the time of Lent, as a penance for what he had done; or if he muſt be looked on as a deceitful man, that, while he ſeemed openly to concur in thoſe things, proteſted againſt them ſecretly, &c."

This eminent prelate was a great encourager of learning, and of learned men. He purchaſed the curious Greek books, which were brought hither by the prelates and other dignitaries of the Greek church, after the taking of Conſtantinople; and afterwards preſented them to New-college. His houſe and table were ever open to men of letters, natives as well as foreigners. Dean Colet was among the number of his intimate friends. But the memory of archbiſhop Warham deſerves particular reſpect, on account of his being the warm friend and generous patron of Eraſmus, whoſe name is juſtly dear to the republic of letters.

Archbiſhop Warham had, as Dr. Jortin expreſſes it, "the honour and the glory to live and die poor." Though he had paſſed through the higheſt and moſt wealthy offices both in church and ſtate, yet ſuch was his generoſity, and ſo little did he regard his own private advantage, that he left no more than was ſufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. It is ſaid that, when he was near his end, he called upon his ſteward to know what money he had in his hands; who telling him that he had but thirty pounds, he chearfully anſwered, "*Satis viatici ad Cœlum*, i. e. That was enough to laſt him to Heaven." Eraſmus dedicated his edition of St. Jerom to our prelate; and, in other parts of his works beſtows upon him the higheſt encomiums He calls him his only Mæcenas, and ſays that his generoſity and liberality extended not to him only, but to all men of letters. He ſpeaks alſo with great reſpect of his learning and abilities. "How happy, (ſay he) how fertile, how ready, is his wit! With what ability and readineſs does he manage the moſt arduous affairs! How extenſive is his learning! And yet what uncommon kindneſs and courteſy does he ſhew to all! In this he is truly royal; for he ſuffers no one to depart from him ſorrowfully. How great is his liberality! And with what readineſs and chearfulneſs does he perform generous actions! Laſtly, notwithſtanding his elevated ſtation, ſo far is he removed from any thing like pride, that he alone ſeems ignorant of his high rank and dignity. No man is more faithful, nor more ſteady, in his adherence to his friends. In ſhort, he is, in every reſpect, a truly noble and praiſeworthy primate."

WARREN (Sir PETER) an admiral, diſtinguiſhed by his virtue, learning, and undaunted courage, was deſcended from an ancient family in Ireland, and received a ſuitable education to qualify him for a command in the royal navy, in which he ſerved many years with great reputation; but the tranſaction which placed his naval abilities in their full light, was the taking of Louiſburgh, the capital of the iſland of Cape-Breton, in the year 1745, when he was appointed commodore of the Britiſh ſquadron ſent on that ſervice. He joined the fleet of tranſports from Boſton in Canſo-bay, on the 25th of April, having under his command the Superb of ſixty, and the Launceſton and Eltham of forty guns; he was afterwards joined by ſeveral other men of war ſent from England, and made himſelf maſter of Louiſburgh on the 17th of June. The French, exaſperated at this loſs, were conſtantly on the watch to retake it; and in 1747 fitted

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out a powerful fleet for that purpoſe, and at the ſame time another ſquadron to proſecute their ſucceſs in the Eaſt-Indies. Theſe ſquadrons ſailed at the ſame time; but the views of the French were rendered abortive by the brave admiral Anſon, and Mr. Warren, now rear-admiral, who with a large fleet of ſhips fell in with the French, defeated the whole fleet, and took the greateſt part of the men of war. For this gallant action admiral Anſon was created a peer of Great Britain, and rear-admiral Warren inveſted with the order of the Bath. This was the laſt ſervice ſir Peter rendered to his country as a commander in the Britiſh navy; for a peace being concluded in the ſucceeding year, the fleet was laid up in the ſeveral harbours.

He was now elected one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Weſtminſter; and in the midſt of his popularity he paid a viſit to Ireland, his native country, where he died of an inflammatory fever, on the 29th of July, 1752, ſincerely lamented by all ranks of people; and an elegant monument of white marble was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey. Cloſe to the wall, is a large flag hanging to the flag-ſtaff, and ſpreading in very natural folds behind the whole monument; before it is a fine figure of Hercules placing ſir Peter's buſt on its pedeſtal; and, on the other ſide, Victory, with a laurel wreath in her hand, is ſeated gazing on the buſt, with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration: behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations.

WARWICK (Richard Nevil, earl of) one of the greateſt men of the fifteenth century, was the ſon of Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury, and was born in the beginning of the reign of king Henry VI. He very early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour and perſonal accompliſhments. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in whoſe right he in 1449 ſucceeded to all the great eſtates of the Warwick family, and obtained the title of earl of Warwick. His lordſhip had a principal ſhare in moſt of the public tranſactions of the times in which he lived; we therefore refer the reader to general hiſtory for a particular account of the actions in which he was engaged. He was firmly attached to the intereſt of Richard duke of York; and when that nobleman aſſerted his pretenſions to the crown of England, Warwick gave him all the aſſiſtance in his power. In 1455 he was appointed governor of Calais, and was alſo conſtituted lord high admiral of England. Upon the death of the duke of York, he ſupported the claim of Edward earl of March, eldeſt ſon of that nobleman; who, chiefly by means of the earl of Warwick, was proclaimed king on the 5th of March, 1461. The year following, Warwick, as a recompence for his important ſervices, was made keeper of the narrow ſeas, great chamberlain of England, conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and promoted to ſeveral other high poſts; the king alſo gave him ſome crown lands, and eſtates forfeited by the adherents of the houſe of Lancaſter. In 1464 he was ſent ambaſſador to the French court, to treat of a marriage between king Edward and the lady Bona of Savoy, ſiſter to the queen of France. While the earl was abſent on this embaſſy, the king ſuddenly became enamoured of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wideville, and even eſpouſed that young lady, although the earl of Warwick had ſettled all the articles of the marriage-contract between him and the princeſs Bona. Warwick was extremely incenſed at this precipitate match, which he conſidered as the greateſt inſult that could be offered to his honour; but he thought proper to diſſemble his reſentment

ment for a time. At length, however, finding that the new queen's relations began to engroſs all places of power and profit, and that his own influence at court was conſiderably diminiſhed, he formed the deſign of depoſing king Edward, and reſtoring Henry VI. to the throne of which he had been deprived. He accordingly raiſed an army, and took the king priſoner, whom he confined in Middleham-caſtle in Yorkſhire; from whence he eſcaped, and returned to London. The earl of Warwick now retired into France, to concert new meaſures; and having received a ſmall ſupply of money and troops from the French king, he embarked for England, and landed ſafely at Dartmouth in September 1470. Immediately after his arrival, he was joined by ſuch numbers of his countrymen, that in a few days he found himſelf at the head of ſixty thouſand men. He forthwith cauſed Henry VI. to be proclaimed king, and marched in purſuit of Edward; who in this emergency embarked on board a ſhip in the harbour of Lynn, and took refuge in Holland. Warwick then releaſed king Henry from the Tower, and reinſtated him on the throne. He was now appointed lord high admiral, and entruſted with the adminiſtration of public affairs. In the mean time Edward, having received ſuccours from his brother-in-law the duke of Burgundy, landed at Ravenſpur in Yorkſhire, in March 1471, and proceeded towards the city of London, which he entered amidſt the acclamations of the people; and king Henry, after a ſix months phantom of ſovereignty, was again ſent to the Tower. On the 14th of April following, a deſperate battle was fought between the armies of king Edward and the earl of Warwick at Barnet, when the earl's forces were totally routed, and he himſelf, after having performed every thing that could be expected from the moſt conſummate general and the moſt undaunted hero, was ſlain, together with his brother the marquis of Montague.

Such was the end of the famous Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, who appears to have been the greateſt man of his time, and, in fortune, power, and influence, was the moſt conſiderable ſubject that ever appeared in England. "He was (ſays Mr. Hume) the greateſt, as well as the laſt, of thoſe mighty barons, who formerly overawed the crown, and rendered the people incapable of any regular ſyſtem of civil government." He was ſometimes called the King-Maker, becauſe he placed Edward IV. upon the throne, and afterwards, dethroning that prince, reſtored Henry VI. It is obſerved by Rapin, that "ſince the beginning of the quarrel between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, the earl of Warwick had made in England ſo great a figure, as no ſubject had ever done the like before him. In a word, he had made and unmade kings juſt as he pleaſed. This (adds the hiſtorian) is the moſt glorious thing that could be ſaid of a private man, if true glory conſiſted in exceſs of power." Indeed, it muſt be acknowledged, that little can be ſaid in defence of the earl of Warwick's moral character. For it appears evidently, that he ſacrificed every thing to his ambition; and that, to gratify his own paſſions and private reſentments, he made no ſcruple of involving his country in all the horrors and calamities of civil war.

WATTS (Dr. Isaac) an eminent diſſenting miniſter, and ingenious writer, was born at Southampton, on the 17th of July, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion, and were great ſufferers in the perſecution of the proteſtant diſſenters, in the reign of king Charles II. The uncommon genius of this their ſon early appeared; for he began to learn Latin at four years of age, in the knowledge of which, as well as of the Greek language, he made a rapid progreſs, un-

der the care of the reverend Mr. Pinhorne, a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church; to whom the doctor has inſcribed an ingenious Latin ode in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. He was early taken notice of for the ſprightlineſs and vivacity of his wit; and in the year 1690 was ſent up to London for academical education, where he was placed under the tuition of the reverend Mr. Thomas Rowe. It is reported of him, that while he reſided in this academy, his behaviour was not only ſo inoffenſive, that his tutor declared, he never once gave him occaſion for reproof; but ſo exemplary, that he often propoſed him as a pattern to his other pupils for their imitation. In 1693 he joined in communion with the church of which his worthy tutor was paſtor. When he had finiſhed his ſtudies at the academy, he returned to his father's houſe, where he ſpent two years in reading, meditation, and prayer, in order to his being further qualified for that great work, to which he was determined to devote his life, and of the importance of which he had a deep ſenſe upon his mind. In 1696 he was invited by Sir John Hartopp, baronet, to reſide in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his ſon; where he continued four years, and where his behaviour gained him ſuch eſteem and reſpect, as laid the foundation of that intimate friendſhip, which ſubſiſted between him and his pupil to the day of his death.

He began to preach on his birth-day, in 1698, and was the ſame year choſen aſſiſtant to Dr. Iſaac Chauncy, at the meeting-houſe near Duke's-Place. But his public labours, which met with general acceptance, were ſoon after interrupted by a threatening illneſs for five months, which was thought to be occaſioned by the fervour of his zeal in preaching the goſpel of Chriſt. In March 1701-2 he ſucceeded Dr. Chauncy in the paſtoral office; but he was not long after ſeized with a dangerous illneſs, which confined him for ſome time, and from which he recovered by ſlow degrees. Upon this, his congregation found it neceſſary to provide him with a ſtated aſſiſtant; and accordingly the reverend Mr. Samuel Price was choſen to that ſervice, in July 1703. But notwithſtanding his miniſterial labours were by this means eaſed, his health remained very fluctuating and tender for ſome years. However, as it increaſed, he renewed his diligence in fulfilling his miniſtry; and delighted and edified his flock with his ſermons in public, and with his entertaining and inſtructive converſation in the viſits which he made to their families. It was in this ſeaſon of his more confirmed health, that he formed a ſociety of the younger members of his church, for prayer and religious conference; to whom he delivered the ſubſtance of that excellent book, which he afterwards publiſhed under the title of A Guide to Prayer. Now he went on, without any conſiderable interruption in his work, and with great ſucceſs and proſperity to his church, till the year 1712, when, in the month of September, he was viſited with a violent fever, which broke his conſtitution, and left ſuch weakneſs upon his nerves, as continued with him, in ſome meaſure, to his dying day. Upon this occaſion, prayers were continually offered up for his ſafety by his congregation; ſeveral days of prayer were kept on his account, in which many of his brethren in the miniſtry aſſiſted, and prayed earneſtly for the continuance of ſo valuable a life; and Heaven was graciouſly pleaſed to anſwer their prayers, by adding to his life more than thirty-ſix years; moſt of them years of feeble health, yet of eminent advantage to his church, and to the world. It was not till October 1716, that he was able to return to his public miniſtry. In the mean time his aſſiſtant Mr. Price was at his requeſt choſen by the congregation to be joint

paſtor

paſtor with him. Though this long interval of ſickneſs was, on ſome accounts, a very melancholy ſeaſon, yet a kind providence made it the happieſt æra of his life, as it was the occaſion of introducing him into the family of Sir Thomas Abney, who, on a principle of the moſt generous friendſhip and compaſſion, took him, in a very languiſhing ſtate of health, into his houſe; where, from that moment to the day of his death, he was abundantly ſupplied with whatever could adminiſter to the convenience and ſatisfaction of his life: but he ſtill continued to preach to his congregation, and during that time conſtantly devoted a fifth part of his income to charitable uſes. In the year 1728, the univerſities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen in Scotland, without his knowledge, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity.

At length, after a life ſpent in the ſervice of God and mankind, this pious and worthy man died on the 25th of November, 1748, in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age. His numerous writings have rendered his name famous among people of every denomination, both in this and other countries; and they have been tranſlated into ſeveral languages. His Lyric Poems, his Pſalms and Hymns, and his Divine Songs for Children, are ſufficient proofs of his poetical talents, and have paſſed through a great number of editions. His Logic and Philoſophy have been much admired. He alſo wrote works upon various other ſubjects, and printed ſeveral volumes of his ſermons. He was univerſally beloved for the mildneſs and benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the ſweetneſs of his manners. After his death, his works were collected and publiſhed in ſix volumes 4to, 1753.

WAYNFLEET (William) biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high-chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VI. was the ſon of Richard Patten, and was born at Waynfleet in Lincolnſhire, from whence he took his name. He received the firſt part of his education at a ſchool in his own county, and completed his ſtudies at Oxford, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, polite literature, and philoſophy. His firſt preferment was the place of ſchoolmaſter of Wincheſter college, which having enjoyed twelve years, he was made provoſt of Eton college; and, in 1447, was advanced to the biſhopric of Wincheſter, in which ſtation his abilities, integrity, and prudence, gave him a very conſiderable weight in his majeſty's councils. In October, 1456, he was appointed lord high chancellor of England, in the room of Thomas Bourchier, archbiſhop of Canterbury; but, on the 7th of July, 1460, being with the king at Northampton, a few days before the fatal battle near that town, wherein his majeſty's army was defeated, he reſigned the office of chancellor. Notwithſtanding his attachment to Henry VI. upon Edward the Fourth's eſtabliſhment on the throne, he was treated by that prince with great lenity. He was eminent for his piety, his amiable and obliging temper, and his unbounded charity to the poor; nor was his love of learning, and his zeal for the promotion of it, leſs conſpicuous; for he made, at a vaſt expence, a very noble collection of books in the ancient languages, and alſo founded Magdalen college in Oxford, which, for building and revenues, can be paralleled by few colleges in Europe, the endowment taking in one preſident, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity-lecturer, a ſchoolmaſter and uſher, four chaplains, an organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters. He held the ſee of Wincheſter thirty-nine years, and died on the 11th of Auguſt, 1486 after

after having ſeen, to his great joy, the houſe of Lancaſter reſtored in the perſon of Henry VII.

WENTWORTH (Sir THOMAS) the unfortunate earl of Strafford, was the ſon of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth in Yorkſhire, baronet; and was born at London on the 13th of April, 1593. He ſpent ſome years in St. John's college, Cambridge, where he applied to his ſtudies with great diligence, and made a conſiderable progreſs in learning. On his quitting the univerſity, he travelled abroad for further accompliſhments. In the year 1614, by his father's death, he became poſſeſſed of the family eſtate, and was appointed cuſtos rotulorum for the county of York. He repreſented this county in parliament ſeveral times, particularly in the new parliament called on the acceſſion of Charles I. in which he ſteadily oppoſed the meaſures of the court. His eloquence gave him ſuch great ſway in the houſe, that he was made ſheriff of Yorkſhire in order to diſable him from ſitting in it; and, in 1627, he was impriſoned by the lords of the council, for refuſing to contribute to the royal loan. In the ſucceeding parliament he exerted himſelf with great vigour, inſiſting upon the petition of rights, and obtaining a reſolution of the houſe, that the redreſs of grievances, and the granting of ſupplies, ſhould go together. But at the end of the ſeſſion, the king found means to draw him off from the popular party. He was now made preſident of the council in the north, and raiſed to the dignity of a peer, by the title of viſcount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Wood-houſe; he was alſo ſworn of the privy-council. He was at firſt aſhamed of his apoſtacy; but at length deſired an interview with Pym, to perſuade him to continue his aſſociate, and to juſtify his conduct. Mr. Pym ſaid to him, "You have left us, but I will not leave you whilſt your head is on your ſhoulders." About this time he contracted an intimate friendſhip with archbiſhop Laud, and became an active ſecond in all the arbitrary meaſures of that prelate.

During his preſidentſhip in the north he exerciſed his power with great ſeverity, and, in ſome caſes, even with childiſh inſolence, particularly in committing to priſon the ſon of lord Falconberg, for not having pulled off his hat to him, though he pleaded that he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. His behaviour, however, recommended him to his royal maſter; and in 1631 he was appointed deputy of Ireland, where, by his wiſe conduct and regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000l. bought off all the incumbrances on the revenue, and made an improvement of 40,000l. in the yearly income. He provided too for the opulency of the clergy; and brought the church of Ireland to a conformity with that of England. But, during his government, there were many exertions of deſpotiſm, and he ſhewed a fondneſs for being punctiliouſly treated with all the formalities of ſtate. He reprimanded the earl of Kildare, the firſt peer of Ireland, for oppoſing his propoſitions to the parliament, and afterwards obliged him, without any legal proceſs, to ſubmit his title to an eſtate to his deciſion, and impriſoned him a whole year on this buſineſs. But his ſentence of death againſt lord Mountnorris, lies the heavieſt on his memory of any part of his adminiſtration. Wentworth had given Mountnorris's kinſman a blow for having accidentally hurt his foot, which being mentioned before Mountnorris at the chancellor's, he obſerved, that the gentleman had a brother who would not have taken

taken such an affront. He was, for those words, hurried before a court martial, and in the space of two hours condemned to suffer death. The king gave him his life; but he was obliged to acknowledge the justice of his sentence, imprisoned for three years, deprived of his estate, and all his employments both civil and military. However his majesty was so pleased with Wentworth's administration, that he not only raised him to the dignity of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but, on the 12th of January, 1639, created him baron of Raby, and earl of Strafford: he was likewise installed knight of the garter. The same reasons which procured him the king's favour, raised against him the utmost resentment of the people. On the opening of the long parliament, in 1640, Mr. Pym, his implacable enemy, after having harangued the house with all the force of his eloquence on the grievances of the nation, concluded with accusing the earl of Strafford as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greatest promoter of tyranny, that any age had ever produced. Upon this a motion was made that the earl should be impeached of high treason. Accordingly, on the 11th of November, Mr. Pym appearing at the bar of the house of lords, impeached him in the name of all the commons of England, and desired that he might be sequestered from all councils, and put into safe custody; and the lords immediately complied with the request. His impeachment consisted of twenty-eight articles, regarding his conduct as president of the council of York, as governor of Ireland, and as prime-minister in England.

His trial lasted eighteen days, during which he defended himself with such eloquence and address, that the commons, doubting whether the lords would give judgment against him, passed a bill for attainting him of high treason. The bill was stopped for some time in the house of lords, and the king tried every method he could think of to appease the resentment of the commons, and save his faithful servant. But the populace, armed with clubs and swords, surrounded his palace; crying out, "justice, justice," and threatening destruction to all the royal family unless his majesty would consent to Strafford's death. The earl understanding the distress the king was in, generously wrote to him, not to hazard the safety of his family and the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but pass the bill; adding, that his consent would abundantly acquit his majesty in the eye of heaven, and that he should resign his life with all the chearfulness imaginable, as an acknowledgment of the favours he had received from his sovereign. After passing two days and nights in the utmost perplexity, the king, with extreme reluctance, signed a commission for passing the bill. The earl was accordingly beheaded on Tower-hill, the 12th of May, 1641, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and died with surprising resolution and magnanimity. After the Restoration, the bill of attainder was reversed, as a stain to the justice of the nation. In 1739 the earl of Strafford's letters were published in two volumes folio.

Lord Clarendon, speaking of the earl of Strafford, gives him the following character: "He was (says he) a man of too high and severe a deportment, and too great a contemner of ceremony, to have many friends at court, and therefore could not but have enemies enough. He was a person of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature, not unadorned with some addition of art and learning, though that again was more improved and illustrated by the other; for he had a readiness of conception, and sharpness of expression, which made his learning thought more than in truth it was. His first inclina-

tions and addreſſes to the court were only to eſtabliſh his greatneſs in the country, where he apprehended ſome acts of power from the lord Saville, who had been his rival always there, and of late had ſtrengthened himſelf by being made a privy-counſellor and officer at court: but his firſt attempts were ſo proſperous, that he contented not himſelf with being ſecure from that lord's power in the country, but reſted not till he had bereaved his adverſary of all power and place in court, and ſo ſent him down a moſt abject, diſconſolate old man, to his country, where he was to have the ſuperintendency over him too, by getting himſelf, at this time, made lord preſident of the north. Theſe ſucceſſes, applied to a nature too elate and haughty of itſelf, and a quicker progreſs into the greateſt employments and truſt than uſual, made him more tranſported with diſdain of other men, and more contemning the forms of buſineſs, than haply he would, if he had met with ſome interruptions in the beginning, and had paſſed in a more leiſurely gradation to the office of a ſtateſman. He was a man of great obſervation, and a piercing judgment, both in things and perſons; but his too good ſkill in perſons made him judge the worſe of things, for it was his misfortune to be in a time when very few wiſe men were equally employed with him, and ſcarce any but the lord Coventry (whoſe truſt was more confined) whoſe faculties and abilities were equal to his: ſo that upon the matter he relied wholly upon himſelf; and diſcerning many defects in moſt men, he too much neglected what they ſaid or did. Of all his paſſions his pride was the moſt predominant, which a moderate exerciſe of ill fortune might have corrected and reformed; and which was, by the hand of heaven, ſtrangely puniſhed, by bringing his deſtruction upon him by two things which he moſt deſpiſed, the people, and Sir Harry Vane. In a word, the epitaph which Plutarch records that Sylla wrote for himſelf, may not be unfitly applied to him: "That no man ever did exceed him, either in doing good to his friends, or in doing miſchief to his enemies;" for his acts of both kinds were moſt notorious."

WHARTON (Thomas) marquis of Wharton, an eminent ſtateſman, was the eldeſt ſon of Philip lord Wharton, and was born about the year 1640. He ſat in parliament during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his oppoſition to the court; and, in 1688, he joined the prince of Orange at Exeter, ſoon after his landing at Torbay. Upon the advancement of king William and queen Mary to the throne, Mr. Wharton was appointed comptroller of the houſhold, and ſworn of the privy council. On the death of his father, he ſucceeded to the title of lord Wharton; and, in 1697, was made chief juſtice in eyre on this ſide the Trent, and lord-lieutenant of Oxford-ſhire.

Upon the acceſſion of queen Anne to the throne, his lordſhip was removed from his employments; and, in December 1702, was one of the managers for the lords in the conference with the houſe of commons relating to the bill againſt occaſional conformity, which he oppoſed upon all occaſions with great vigour and addreſs. In April 1705 he attended the queen at Cambridge, and, among other noble perſons, was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. In the latter end of that year his lordſhip, who was attached to the Whig party, opened the debate in the houſe of lords for a regency in caſe of the queen's demiſe, who ſhould be empowered to act in the name of the ſucceſſor till he ſhould ſend over orders; and this motion being ſupported by all the Whig lords,

a bill

a bill was ordered to be brought into the houſe for that purpoſe. In 1706 he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the union with Scotland, and the ſame year was created earl of Wharton. In November 1708, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he exerted himſelf in producing unanimity among the proteſtants of all denominations, that they might be able to defend themſelves againſt their enemies of the church of Rome; and his lordſhip's conduct was ſuch in that great poſt, that the houſe of peers of that kingdom, in their addreſs to the queen, returned their thanks to her majeſty for ſending a perſon of ſuch wiſdom and experience to be their chief governor. However, in October 1710, upon the change of the miniſtry, he delivered up his commiſſion of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, which was given to the duke of Ormond; and he was ſoon after ſeverely reproached in the Examiner, and other political papers, on account of his adminiſtration in that kingdom, and no writer attacked him with greater aſperity than dean Swift, who endeavoured to expoſe him under the character of Verres, though that divine had, not long before, ſolicited very earneſtly to be admitted his lordſhip's chaplain. The earl oppoſed with great vigour the meaſures of the court during the four laſt years of the queen's reign, and particularly the ſchiſm bill. In September 1714, ſoon after the arrival of George I. in England, his lordſhip was made keeper of the privy-ſeal; and, in the beginning of January following, created marquis of Wharton: but he did not long enjoy theſe diſtinctions, for he died at his houſe in Dover-ſtreet on the 12th of April, 1715, in the ſeventy-ſixth year of his age. Dr. Smollett ſtyles him "a nobleman poſſeſſed of happy talents for the cabinet, the ſenate, and the common ſcenes of life; talents, which a life of pleaſure and libertiniſm did not prevent him from employing with ſurpriſing vigour and application."

WHARTON (PHILIP) duke of Wharton, ſon of the former, a nobleman of the moſt whimſical, extravagant, and inconſiſtent turn of mind, was educated by his father's expreſs order at home. He early married a young lady, the daughter of major-general Holmes, which diſappointed his father's views of diſpoſing of him in ſuch a marriage as would have been a conſiderable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illuſtrious family; yet that amiable lady deſerved infinitely more felicity than ſhe met with by this alliance. After the death of his father, being free from paternal reſtraints, he plunged into thoſe exceſſes which rendered him, as Pope expreſſes it,

"A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
"A rebel to the very king he lov'd."

In the beginning of the year 1716, the young marquis began his travels; and, as he was deſigned to be inſtructed in the ſtricteſt Whig principles, Geneva was thought a proper place for his reſidence. He firſt paſſed through Holland, and viſited ſeveral courts of Germany; and being arrived at Geneva, conceived ſuch a diſguſt againſt his governor, that he left him and ſet out poſt for Lyons, where he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, who then reſided at Avignon, to whom he preſented a very fine horſe, which the chevalier no ſooner received than he ſent a man of quality to him, who took him privately to his court, where he was entertained with the greateſt marks of eſteem,

eſteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. He remained there, however, but one day, and then returned to Lyons, from whence he ſet out for Paris. During his ſtay in that metropolis, his winning addreſs and abilities gained him the eſteem and admiration of all the Britiſh ſubjects of rank who were there.

About the latter end of December 1716, he arrived in England, whence he ſoon after repaired to Ireland, where, though under age, he was allowed to take his ſeat in the houſe of peers, and immediately diſtinguiſhed himſelf, notwithſtanding his former conduct, as a violent partiſan for the miniſtry; in conſequence of which zeal the king created him a duke. He no ſooner came of age than he was introduced into the Engliſh houſe of lords with the ſame blaze of reputation. In a little time he oppoſed the court, and appeared one of the moſt vigorous in defence of the biſhop of Rocheſter; and ſoon after printed his thoughts twice a week in a paper called the True Briton, ſeveral thouſands of which were diſperſed weekly.

The duke's boundleſs profuſion had, by this time, ſo burthened his eſtate, that by a decree of Chancery it was veſted in the hands of truſtees for the payment of his debts, but not without allowing him a proviſion of 1200l. per annum for his ſubſiſtance. This not being ſufficient to ſupport his title with ſuitable dignity at home, he went abroad, and ſhone to great advantage with reſpect to his perſonal character at the imperial court. From thence he made a tour to Spain, where the Engliſh miniſter was ſo alarmed at his arrival, as to ſend two expreſſes from Madrid to London, upon the apprehenſion that his grace was received there in the character of an ambaſſador; upon which the duke received a ſummons under the privy-ſeal to return home; but, inſtead of obeying it, he endeavoured to inflame the Spaniſh court againſt that of Great Britain, for exerciſing an act of power, as he called it, within the juriſdiction of his catholic majeſty. He then acted openly in the ſervice of the pretender, and was received at his court with the greateſt marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed, his neglected dutcheſs died in England on the 14th of April, 1726, without iſſue; and ſoon after the duke became violently enamoured of M. Oberne, one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain, whoſe fortune chiefly conſiſted in her perſonal accompliſhments. All his friends, and particularly the queen of Spain, oppoſed the match; but he falling into a lingering fever, occaſioned by his diſappointment, the queen gave her conſent, and they were married. He then ſpent ſome time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, aſſumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the pretender. But not always keeping within the bounds of Italian gravity, it became neceſſary for him to remove from Rome, when, going by ſea to Barcelona, he wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would aſſiſt at the ſiege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his ſervice; but the duke ſoon growing weary of this, ſent a reſpectful letter to the chevalier de St. George, expreſſing a deſire to viſit his court, but the chevalier adviſed him to draw near to England. The duke ſeemed reſolved to follow this advice, and ſetting out with his dutcheſs, arrived at Paris in May 1721, whence he proceeded to Rouen, where he took up his reſidence, and was ſo far from making any conceſſion to the government of England, that he did not give himſelf the leaſt trouble about his eſtate, or any other concern there; though,

though, on his arrival at Rouen, he had only about 600l. in his poſſeſſion, and a bill of indictment was preferred againſt him in England for high treaſon. Soon after the chevalier ſent him 2000l. which he ſquandered away in a courſe of extravagance, when, to ſave the charges of travelling by land, he went from Orleans to Nantz, by water, and ſtaid there till he obtained a remittance from Paris, which was ſquandered almoſt as ſoon as received. At Nantz he was joined by his ragged ſervants, and from thence took ſhipping with them for Bilboa, when the queen of Spain took the dutcheſs to attend her perſon. About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke, who commanded a regiment, was at Lerida, but declined ſo faſt in his health, that he could not move without aſſiſtance, yet, when free from pain, did not loſe his gaiety. He, however, received benefit from ſome mineral waters in Catalonia, but ſoon relapſed at a ſmall village, where he was utterly deſtitute of all the neceſſaries of life, till ſome charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent removed him to their houſe, and gave him all the relief in their power. Under their hoſpitable roof he languiſhed a week, and then died, without one friend or acquaintance to cloſe his eyes; and his funeral was performed in the ſame manner in which the fathers inter thoſe of their own fraternity.

Thus died Philip duke of Wharton, "who, like Buckingham and Rocheſter (ſays the ingenious Mr. Walpole) comforted all the grave and dull, by throwing away the brigtheſt profuſion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and ſcrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compoſe one. If Julius Cæſar had only rioted with Cataline, he had never been emperor of the world. Indeed, the duke of Wharton was not made for conqueſts; he was not equally formed for a round-houſe and Pharſalia. In one of his ballads he bantered his own want of heroiſm. It was in a ſong he made on being ſeized by the guard, in St. James's park, for ſinging the Jacobite air, "The king ſhall have his own again."

"The duke he drew out half his ſword,
"——the guard drew out the reſt."

"With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively man changed the free air of Weſtminſter for the gloom of the Eſcurial, the proſpect of king George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic lord who had writ the ballad on the archbiſhop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a capuchin. It is difficult to give an account of the works of ſo mercurial a man, whoſe library was a tavern, and women of pleaſure his muſes. A thouſand ſallies of his imagination may have been loſt. There are only two volumes in octavo, called his Life and Writings. Theſe contain nothing of the latter but ſeventy-four numbers of the True Briton, and his ſpeech in favour of the biſhop of Rocheſter. His other works are the ballads above-mentioned, the Drinking-Match at Eden-hall, in imitation of the Chevy-Chace, printed in a miſcellany called Whartoniana; and a parody of a ſong ſung at the Opera-houſe by Mrs. Tofts. His lordſhip alſo began a play on the ſtory of the Queen of Scots."

WHICHCOTE (Dr. BENJAMIN) a learned divine, was born at Whichcote-hall in Shropſhire, the 11th of March, 1609, and was educated at Emanuel

college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. Having taken orders, he every Sunday in the afternoon, for almost twenty years together, preached in Trinity church Cambridge, to great numbers of scholars, who were his constant and attentive auditors; and in those wild and unsettled times, he contributed more to the forming the students of that university to a sober sense of religion, than any man of that age. In 1644 he was made provost of King's-college, which place he lost at the Restoration. In 1658 he wrote a copy of Latin verses upon the death of Oliver Cromwell. On his leaving Cambridge he went to London, and in 1662 was chosen minister of Black-friars church, where he continued till the fire of London in 1666, and then retired to a living which he had at Milton near Cambridge, where he preached constantly, relieved the poor, had their children taught to read at his own charge, and made up differences among his neighbours. At length in 1668, he was presented to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and during the rebuilding of that church, preached before the lord-mayor and aldermen at Guildhall chapel, for about seven years. When his church was finished, he preached there twice a week, and obtained the general love and esteem of his parishioners. Going to Cambridge a little before Easter, in the year 1683, he was taken ill, and died there in May, the same year. Dr. Tillotson, who preached his funeral sermon, observes, that his whole life was a series of the most exemplary piety and devotion, and that he was remarkable for his universal charity and goodness; his conversation was kind and affable, he was slow to declare his judgment, modest in delivering it, and never passionate, nor peremptory. Mr. Baxter numbers him with the "best and ablest of the conformists;" and another author speaks of Chillingworth, Cudworth, and Whichcote, as "men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning." The first volume of Dr. Whichcote's Sermons was published, with a preface, by Anthony earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics; the three next by Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge.

WHISTON (William) a pious English divine, of uncommon parts and learning, but of a very singular character, was born on the 9th of December, 1667, at Norton in Leicestershire, of which parish Josiah Whiston, his father, was rector. He studied at Clare-hall in Cambridge, and having become master of arts, and fellow of the college, set up for a tutor; when such was his reputation for probity and learning, that archbishop Tillotson sent him his nephew for a pupil. In 1694 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. More, then bishop of Norwich, and soon after published his New Theory of the Earth, by which he obtained a great reputation. In 1698 bishop More gave him the living of Lowestoft cum Kessingland, in Suffolk. He now preached twice every Sunday, and, at least during all the summer-season, read a catechetical lecture in the evening, chiefly for the instruction of adults. While he possessed this living, the parish-officers once applied to him for his hand to a licence, in order to set up a new ale-house; to whom he answered, "That if they would bring him a paper to sign, for the pulling an ale-house down, he would certainly sign it, but would never sign one for setting an ale-house up."

In the beginning of the present century, he was named by sir Isaac Newton as his deputy in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics, and was afterwards chosen his

his succeſſor in that office; upon which he reſigned his living and went to Cambridge. In 1702 he publiſhed his Short View of the Chronology of the Old Teſtament, and of the Harmony of the Four Evangeliſts; and, in 1706, his Eſſay on the Revelation of St. John. In 1707 he preached eight ſermons upon the accompliſhment of Scripture-Propheſies, at the lecture founded by the honourable Mr. Boyle, which he printed the following year, with an appendix; and theſe were followed by his Eſſay on the Apoſtolical Conſtitutions, which he offered to the vice-chancellor for his licence to be printed at Cambridge, but this was refuſed. His zeal in ſupporting his heterodox notions with reſpect to the doctrine of the Trinity, now alarmed his friends, who repreſented the dangers he would bring upon himſelf and family by perſiſting in his Arian principles: but all they could ſay availed nothing; ſo that, in 1710, he was deprived of his profeſſorſhip, and baniſhed from the univerſity of Cambridge. At the concluſion of the ſame year, he publiſhed his Hiſtorical Preface, ſhewing the ſeveral ſteps and reaſons of his departing from the commonly received notions of the Trinity; and, in 1711, his Primitive Chriſtianity Revived, in four volumes octavo. He now fell under the laſh of the convocation; and of their proceedings againſt him, as well as thoſe of the univerſity, he publiſhed diſtinct accounts, in two appendixes to his Hiſtorical Preface, when it was prefixed to his Primitive Chriſtianity Revived.

On his expulſion from Cambridge, he ſettled in London, where he had conferences with Dr. Clarke, Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, afterwards biſhop of Wincheſter, and other learned men, who endeavoured to moderate his zeal, which, however, he would not ſuffer to be corrupted, as he imagined it would be, with the leaſt mixture of prudence, or worldly wiſdom. In 1712, when prince Eugene of Savoy was in England, Mr. Whiſton imagining he had proved, in his Eſſay on the Revelation of St. John, that ſome of the propheſies therein had been fulfilled by that general's victory over the Turks in 1697, and by the ſucceeding peace, he printed a ſhort dedication in Latin, and fixing it to the cover of a copy of that Eſſay, preſented it to the prince, who is ſaid to have replied, that he did not know he had the honour of having been known to St. John. However, in return, he ſent Mr. Whiſton a preſent of fifteen guineas.

In 1715, and the two following years, a ſociety for promoting primitive Chriſtianity met weekly at Mr. Whiſton's houſe in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, to which Chriſtians of all perſuaſions were equally admitted. In the year 1719 he publiſhed a ſatirical piece, entitled, a Letter of Thanks to Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London, for his late Letter to his Clergy againſt the Uſe of new Forms of Doxology; and this ironical letter ſo diſpleaſed Dr. Sacheverel, that he attempted to ſhut him out of St. Andrews, Holborn, which was then his pariſh-church. In 1721 a ſubſcription was made for the ſupport of his family, which amounted to 470l. For, though he drew profits from reading aſtronomical and philoſophical lectures, and alſo from his own publications, which were very numerous, yet theſe of themſelves would have been very inſufficient; nor, when joined with the benevolence and charity of thoſe who loved and eſteemed him for his learning, integrity, and piety, did they prevent his being frequently in great diſtreſs. He continued long a member of the church of England, and regularly frequented its ſervice, though he diſapproved of many things in it: but at laſt he went over to the Baptiſts, and attended Dr. Foſter's meeting at Pinner's-Hall, Broad-ſtreet. But ſtill regardleſs of the appearance of ſingularity in religious concerns, he conſtantly repeated aloud the Lord's prayer after the miniſter, and received the ſacra-

ment

ment upon his knees. This conſcientious and worthy man died after a week's illneſs, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1752, aged eighty-four.

Beſides the books already mentioned, he publiſhed, 1. Tacquet's Euclid, with ſelect Theorems of Archimedes, in Latin: 2. *Prælectiones Aſtronomicæ*: 3. *Prælectiones Phyſico-Mathematicæ*: 4. The Primitive New Teſtament, in Engliſh: 5. An Eſſay towards reſtoring the true Text of the Old Teſtament: 6. An Engliſh tranſlation of the Works of Flavius Joſephus, from the original Greek: 7. The Sacred Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, from the Creation of the World, till the Days of Conſtantine the Great, reduced into Annals: 8. Memoirs of his own Life and Writings: 9. The Literal Accompliſhment of Scripture Propheſies: 10. Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke: 11. The Primitive Euchariſt revived: 12. Athanaſian Forgeries, Impoſitions, and Interpolations: 13. A Collection of authentic Records belonging to the Old and New Teſtament: 14. A Volume of Sermons and Eſſays on ſeveral Subjects; and other works.

WHITEHEAD (Paul) Eſq. a late ingenious writer, was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Edmund Whitehead, and was born in Caſtle-yard, Holborn, on St. Paul's day, 1710; from which circumſtance he was baptized by the name of Paul. His father very early diſcovered a quick genius and promiſing talents in his ſon, and put him under the tuition of a learned and worthy clergyman, at Hitchen in Hertfordſhire, where he received his claſſical knowledge. He was at firſt intended for buſineſs, and for that purpoſe was placed with a mercer in the city of London. He afterwards retired to the Temple, where he ſtudied the law with great diligence. It was thence he firſt threw out his political ſquibs, and publicly appeared as an author, though the bond-debt in which he was engaged to Mr. Fleetwood's creditors confined him a long time in the Fleet priſon. The firſt whimſical circumſtance, which drew the eyes of the world upon him, was his introduction of the mock proceſſion of free maſonry; and ſo powerful was the laugh and ſatire againſt that ſecret ſociety, that the anniverſary parade was laid aſide from that period.

In the conteſted election for Weſtminſter, in 1751, between lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, Mr. Whitehead engaged on the part of Sir George, and exerted himſelf with great zeal in ſupport of his intereſt, by perſonally heading great mobs, and writing ſongs and paragraphs for the occaſion: but here the *argumentum baculinum* was ſo prevalent, that proſecutions teemed from the fountain of law; and the honourable Alexander Murray fell under the ſevereſt rigour of perſecution and impriſonment; whoſe caſe Mr. Whitehead ſtated in a pamphlet to the world in a very maſterly manner.

The firſt pieces of Mr. Whitehead that drew him any fame, were the State Dunces, a ſatire, and another called Manners: the former appeared in the year 1733, and was inſcribed to Mr. Pope; the latter was publiſhed in 1738. The reputation which theſe poems procured him, was the means afterwards of producing another of the ſame kind, under the title of Honour, not inferior in the ſpirit of poetry and patriot virtue. Where Mr. Whitehead failed in genius, he roſe in judgment; but a manly expreſſion, and an eaſy-flowing ſtream of poeſy, marked his deſcent from the fountain of Helicon; nor was he without true humour, as his Gymnaſiad will prove, which was written in ridicule of a brutiſh cuſtom of boxing, of which the late illuſtrious duke of Cumberland was a great encou-

encourager. This poem was printed about the year 1748, and addreſſed, in a burleſque manner, "to the moſt puiſſant and invincible Mr. John Broughton," who was the champion of the athletic race. Thus he deſcribes him, when entering on a battle with Stephenſon:

"Now Neptune's offspring, dreadfully ſerene,
"Of ſize gigantic, and tremendous mien,
"Steps forth, and 'midſt the fated liſts appears;
"Rev'rend his form, but yet not worn with years.
"To him none equal, in his youthful day,
"With feather'd oar to ſkim the liquid way;
"Or through thoſe ſtreights whoſe waters ſtun the ear,
"The loaded lighter's bulky weight to ſteer.
"Soon as the ring their ancient warrior view'd,
"Joy fill'd their hearts, and thund'ring ſhouts enſu'd;
"Loud as when o'er Thameſis' gentle flood,
"Superior with the Triton youths he row'd;
"While far a-head his winged wherry flew,
"Touch'd the glad ſhore, and claim'd the *badge* it's due."

GYMNASIAD, Book II.

After this period Mr. Whitehead little concerned himſelf with the fame of writing; nor have we any material compoſition of his extant, after his Epiſtle to Dr. Thompſon. He amuſed himſelf with a few light ſongs, epigrams, and other poetical *bagatelles*; and if he finiſhed any other work of a more voluminous nature, it was deſtroyed in the general conflagration three days before his death, which he ſpent entirely in burning his papers. In 1751, when his royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales died, with whoſe partiſans our author had always ſided, he was made eaſy in his circumſtances by the friendſhip and munificence of his generous patron lord Le Deſpencer; and from his villa on Twickenham-heath he iſſued his Epiſtle to Dr. Thompſon, who was his intimate friend and companion. To this hermitage of his Muſe his particular friends reſorted, whom he always entertained with a peculiar, jocoſe vein of humour, and ſhowed ſuch a conviviality of ſoul, that all were gay and feſtive with him. He was many years a favourite member of the original Beef-ſteak Club, conſiſting of all ſuch, in whatever rank of life, as were celebrated for their wit and pleaſantry. Mr. Whitehead bore the excruciating pains of a tedious diſeaſe with a manly reſignation, and at length, on the 30th of December, 1774, laid down a life which had been honourably paſſed in the variegated courſe of ſixty-four years. By his will he bequeathed his heart to his patron, in the following words: "I give to the right honourable lord Le Deſpencer my heart aforeſaid, together with 50l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of a marble urn, in which I deſire it may be depoſited, and placed, if his lordſhip pleaſes, in ſome corner of his Mauſoleum, as a memorial of it's warm attachment to the noble founder." On the 13th of Auguſt, 1775, lord Le Deſpencer fulfilled the laſt requeſt of his friend, by depoſiting, in a mauſoleum erected for that purpoſe, in his garden at High-Wycomb in Buckinghamſhire, the heart of an honeſt man. The inſcription upon the urn was as follows:

" Paul Whitehead, Esq.
" of Twickenham,
" Obiit Dec. 30, 1774.
" Unhallow'd hands, this urn forbear!
" No gems or orient spoil
" Lie here conceal'd——but, what's more rare,
" A heart that knew no guile!"

Of the many elegiac verses offered to the memory of Mr. Whitehead, the following are not the most unworthy of our notice:

" Within this urn lies Whitehead's heart——
" Ah, ruthless Death! why didst thou part
" Such a body——such a mind?
" Surely, Death, it was unkind!
" Could not so much virtue save
" Such a poet from the grave?
" But when no trace remains of heart or limb,
" His works shall be a monument to him."

Mr. Whitehead left no issue by his wife Anne Dyer, the daughter of Sir Swinnerton Dyer, bart. of Spains-Hall in Essex, to whom he was married in the year 1735.——*Life of Paul Whitehead, Esq. by Captain Edward Thomson, prefixed to an edition of his Works in one volume 4to*, 1777.

WHITELOCKE (Bulstrode) Esq. eminent as a lawyer, politician, and historian, was the son of Sir James Whitelocke, knight, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas; and was born at London on the 6th of August, 1605. After having been educated in grammar-learning at Merchant-Taylors school, he was sent in 1620 to St. John's college, Oxford, of which Dr. Laud, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, was then president. He left the university before he had taken a degree, and went to the Middle-Temple, where he acquired great skill in the law, as well as in other studies. At the commencement of the long parliament, he was chosen burgess for Marlow in the county of Bucks; and was chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. In 1642 he was made one of the deputy-lieutenants of Buckinghamshire; and in 1643 was named one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford, and one of the lay-gentlemen to sit among the assembly of divines. In 1645 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, as also one of the parliament's commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. The next year he was sent for to Oxford by general Fairfax, who was then besieging that city; and being admitted a member of his council of war, he often, out of the particular regard he had for the university, expressed great unwillingness to have any damage done to it, and urged that honourable terms might be offered to the garrison there. In October 1648 he was chosen attorney of the duchy of Lancaster. He soon after retired into the country, that he might have no concern in the king's trial and condemnation. In February 1648-9, after the death of Charles I. he was made one of the commissioners of

of the new great seal of the commonwealth, and likewise one of the council of state. In June following he was elected high steward of the city of Oxford; and in July was constituted keeper of the king's library and medals. In November 1653 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, where he was particularly honoured by queen Christina. He returned from thence in the succeeding year; and in 1657 was dignified by the protector Cromwell with the title of lord Whitelocke. In 1659 he was appointed president of the council of state, one of the committee of safety, and keeper of the great seal. In the latter end of the same year he retired into the country, for fear of being sent to the Tower by some powerful members of the rump parliament, then newly restored; and at his departure left the great seal in the hands of his wife, who delivered it to Lenthall the speaker. From this period to the time of his death, Mr. Whitelocke lived in retirement, chiefly at Chilton in Wiltshire; where he died on the 28th of January, 1675-6.

In 1682 was published his famous work, entitled, "Memorials of the English Affairs, or an Historical Account of what passed from the beginning of the Reign of King Charles the First to King Charles the Second's happy Restoration; containing the public Transactions civil and military, together with the private Consultations and Secrets of the Cabinet." in folio. He also wrote "Memorials of the English Affairs, from the supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island, to the end of the Reign of King James the First," published in 1709, folio.

"Bulstrode Whitelocke (says Mr. Granger), who was equally eminent for capacity and integrity, deserves a distinguished place among the writers of English history. He had a great share in those transactions of which he has given us an account; and is, in point of impartiality, at least equal, if not superior, to lord Clarendon himself. He was a man of a clear and cool head, yet zealous in the cause which he espoused; but he was very rarely misled by his affections, and was never known to be transported to bigotry.—His knowledge in the laws was very extensive; his judgment, his experience, his dexterity and address in the management of affairs, were no less extraordinary. He was a leading member of the house of commons, and a principal commissioner in the treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge. His candour was conspicuous in the warmest debates; and though he still adhered to the side that was uppermost, it appears to have been more owing to his moderation than the flexibility of his principles."

WHITGIFT (John) archbishop of Canterbury, was descended of an ancient family in Yorkshire; and was born at Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in 1530. The early part of his education was managed by his uncle Robert Whitgift, who was an abbot; and who used to say, that "the Romish religion, he was sure, could not continue long; because (said he) I have read the whole Scriptures over and over, and could never find therein, that it was founded by God." He was afterwards sent to St. Anthony's school in London, and was lodged with an aunt in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Imbibing when very young, a relish for the doctrines of the reformation, he constantly refused to go to mass; upon which his aunt resolved to entertain him no longer under her roof, imputing all her losses and misfortunes to her harbouring such an heretic; and at parting told him, that "she thought at first she had received a saint into her house, but now she perceived he was a devil." He escaped the plague, while he was here, in a manner next to mi-

miraculous: he was bed-fellow with another school-boy, who died of it; and, by miſtake, being thirſty, drank off his urine, thinking it was beer; yet no harm befell him from this circumſtance. In 1548 he was ſent to Queen's-college in Cambridge, and ſoon after removed to Pembroke-Hall, where John Bradford, the martyr, was his tutor. He took the degrees in arts in 1554 and 1557, having been choſen fellow of Peter-Houſe in 1555; and in 1560 entered into holy orders. His great parts and learning recommended him to the notice of Cox biſhop of Ely, who made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Feverſham in Cambridgeſhire. In 1563 he commenced bachelor of divinity; and the ſame year, was choſen lady Margaret's divinity-profeſſor at Cambridge.

About the year 1565, he was brought up to court to preach before queen Elizabeth, to whom he gave ſo much ſatisfaction, that ſhe immediately cauſed him to be ſworn her chaplain. In 1567 he was elected maſter of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge; and, about three months after, was made by the queen maſter of Trinity-College in that univerſity. The ſame year he was appointed to keep the commencement-act for his degree of doctor of divinity; and his theſis on this occaſion was, *Papa eſt ille Antichriſtus*, i. e. The Pope is Antichriſt. He was alſo about the ſame time made regius profeſſor of divinity. In 1571 he was elected vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge. The year following he began to wage openly that war with the puritans, which laſted to the end of his life, by publiſhing "An Anſwer to a certain Libel, entitled An Admonition to the Parliament." This Admonition contained two parts, and was written during the diſputes concerning the eccleſiaſtical habits and ceremonies. It totally condemned the church of England, and the miniſtry of it; and aſſerted, that we had neither a right miniſtry of God, nor a right government of the church; and bitterly inveighed againſt the book for ordering miniſters and deacons, which was ſtiled in it the pontifical. To Whitgift's anſwer Mr. Thomas Cartwright publiſhed a reply; which occaſioned Whitgift to write a defence in 1573, to which Cartwright publiſhed a ſecond reply.

Dr. Whitgift's labours in defence of the eſtabliſhed church, and his zeal againſt the puritans, were the means of his being promoted to the deanery of Lincoln; and in 1576 he was made biſhop of Worceſter. The queen had her eye upon him to prefer him to the higheſt eccleſiaſtical honour, ſome time before her intentions took place; and ſhe was inclined, as was ſaid, to put him into archbiſhop Grindall's room before that prelate's death. It is certain that Grindal was deſirous of reſigning, and equally deſirous that Whitgift ſhould ſucceed him; but Whitgift could not be perſuaded to comply with this, and in preſence of the queen begged her pardon for not accepting the archbiſhopric on any condition whatever, during the life of the other. Grindal however dying in 1583, Whitgift was choſen his ſucceſſor in the ſee of Canterbury; and in this poſt he acted with great vigour, eſpecially againſt the puritans; upon which account he was reviled in the moſt ſcurrilous terms in a piece called Martin Mar-Prelate, and in other pamphlets publiſhed by ſome of that party. He died on the 29th of February, 1603-4, and was interred in the pariſh church of Croydon, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Stow, in his Annals, tells us, that "he was a man born for the benefit of his country, and the good of the church; wherein he ruled with ſuch moderation,

deration, as to continue all his life in his prince's favour:" and Fuller*, in his Church Hiſtory, ſtiles him "the worthieſt man that ever the Engliſh hierarchy did enjoy." He erected an hoſpital, free-ſchool, and chapel, at Croydon. It ſhould be obſerved here, to the honour of this illuſtrious prelate, that he was "the great reſtorer of order and diſcipline in the univerſity of Cambridge, when deeply wounded, and almoſt ſunk;" and that, for his ſake, the ſalary of the lady Margaret's profeſſorſhip was raiſed from twenty marks to twenty pounds. It is alſo worthy of remark, that the great Sir Francis Bacon ſtudied under him, when he was at Trinity-College.

WICKHAM, or WYKEHAM, (WILLIAM) biſhop of Wincheſter, founder of New-College in Oxford, and alſo of Wincheſter College, was born at the village of Wickham, in Hampſhire, in 1324. He ſtudied at a ſchool in Wincheſter; but it is not certain, that he was ever a ſtudent at either of the univerſities. His patron, Nicholas Uvedale, being made governor of the province of Southampton, appointed him his counſellor and ſecretary, and he could not have made choice of a fitter perſon for that employment: for ſcarce any man in that age either wrote or ſpoke more politely than Wickham: for this reaſon, Edington, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord high treaſurer of England, made him his ſecretary three years after, and at length recommended him to king Edward III. That prince took him into his ſervice; and as Wickham underſtood geometry and architecture, he was appointed ſurveyor of the royal buildings. It was by his advice and perſuaſion, that the king was induced to pull down great part of Windſor caſtle, and to rebuild it in the magnificent manner in which it now appears; and the execution of this great work was committed entirely to him. He had likewiſe the ſole direction of the building of Queenborough caſtle. Theſe employments he executed in ſuch a manner, as to gain a conſiderable place in his maſter's favour and affections: but his enemies giving a malicious turn to an inſcription which he had put on the palace of Windſor, expoſed him for a ſhort time to the king's diſpleaſure. The words of the inſcription are, "THIS MADE WICKHAM," which have an ambiguous meaning, ſignifying either This was made by Wickham, or This advanced the fortune of Wickham. Thoſe who wiſhed him ill interpreted them in the former ſenſe, and hinted to the king, that he inſolently aſcribed all the glory of it to himſelf. His majeſty, being highly exaſperated, reproached Wickham; but was appeaſed, and even laughed, after hearing his anſwer; he replying,

* Dr. THOMAS FULLER, an eminent hiſtorian and divine, was born at Aldwincle in Northamptonſhire, in 1608, and received his education in the univerſity of Cambridge. His firſt ſtation in the church was that of miniſter of St. Bennet's pariſh in Cambridge; whence he roſe ſucceſſively to be a prebendary in the cathedral of Saliſbury, rector of Broad-Windſor in Dorſetſhire, and lecturer of the Savoy in London: but adhering to king Charles I. on the breaking out of the civil war, he was deprived by the parliament of all his preferments. He continued however, during the troubles that enſued, to exerciſe his talents as a preacher, being appointed chaplain to lord Hopton, one of the commanders in the royal army. About the year 1648 he was preſented to the rectory of Waltham-Abbey in Eſſex; and upon the Reſtoration, he recovered his prebend of Salisbury, was created doctor of divinity, and made chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty. He died on the 16th of Auguſt, 1661. His Hiſtory of the Holy War, his Holy and Profane State, his Church Hiſtory of Britain, his Piſgah-Sight of Paleſtine, his *Abel Redivivus*, and his Hiſtory of the Worthies of England, are the moſt conſiderable of his works. Of theſe, the Church Hiſtory is the moſt erroneous; the Piſgah-Sight the moſt exact; and his Hiſtory of the Worthies the moſt eſtimable.

with a ſmile, that his accuſers muſt either be extremely malicious, or extremely ignorant of the rules of grammar, ſince the true meaning of the inſcription was, "I am the creature of this palace; to it I owe the favour indulged me by my ſovereign, who has raiſed me from a low condition to an exalted fortune."

From this time, the king was continually heaping on him preferments both eccleſiaſtical and civil, and Wickham ran through a long liſt of promotions in the church, from his being made rector of Pulham in Norfolk, in 1357, which was his firſt, to his being raiſed to the ſee of Wincheſter, in 1366; his advancement in the ſtate all the while keeping pace with theſe preferments. Thus, in 1359, he was conſtituted chief warden and ſurveyor of the king's caſtles at Windſor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam; in 1363, warden and juſticiary of the king's foreſts on this ſide the Trent; in 1364, keeper of the privy-ſeal; and, two years after, ſecretary to the king. Soon after his advancement to the ſee of Wincheſter, he was appointed lord high chancellor, and preſident of the council. That he might at once diſcharge the ſeveral duties of his employments, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, he endeavoured, on the one hand, to regulate his own life according to the ſtricteſt maxims, and to promote to benefices only ſuch pariſh-prieſts as were able to give due inſtructions to their pariſhioners, and at the ſame time led exemplary lives; and, on the other hand, he endeavoured to the utmoſt of his power to have juſtice impartially adminiſtered. In 1371 he reſigned the great ſeal.

At length John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, ſet every engine at work to ruin Wickham, and procured articles of impeachment to be brought againſt him; whereupon our prelate was condemned to loſe all the temporalities of his biſhopric, without being allowed time for putting the papers in order that were neceſſary for his defence. But king Edward, ſuſpecting the injuſtice of the ſentence, and that the duke of Lancaſter was concerned in ſome plot, reſtored to Wickham all that the duke had diveſted him of, and died a few days after, in 1377. Richard II. who ſucceeded him, being but eleven years of age, the duke of Lancaſter, then preſident of the council, revived the accuſations againſt the biſhop of Wincheſter; but that prelate refuted them with ſuch ſtrength of argument, that he was fully cleared. He at length founded two noble colleges, one at Oxford, and the other at Wincheſter; and while he was exerting his utmoſt endeavours to improve thoſe magnificent foundations, he was called to court, in 1389, and, almoſt in ſpite of himſelf, made lord high chancellor, which poſt he reſigned in 1391. This able ſtateſman, and munificent prelate, died at South-Waltham, the 27th of September, 1404, aged eighty years; and was interred in the cathedral of Wincheſter.

WICKLIFF (John) the celebrated Engliſh reformer, or, more properly the father of the Reformation, was born in the north of England, about the year 1324. His parents, who deſigned him for the church, ſent him to Queen's-college in Oxford, then juſt founded. He did not, however, in that new-eſtabliſhed houſe, meet with the advantages for ſtudy which he expected, and therefore removed to Merton-college. His application to his ſtudies was very great: he is ſaid to have committed to memory the moſt abſtruſe parts of the works of Ariſtotle. His attention appears to have been chiefly engaged by the logic of that philoſopher; in which he was ſo converſant, that he became a moſt ſubtle

ſubtle diſputant, and reigned in the ſchools unrivalled. He then proceeded to his theological ſtudies, and made himſelf maſter of all the niceties and ſubtle diſtinctions of ſchool-divinity. His ſuperior penetration, however, ſoon enabled him to diſcover the unprofitableneſs of theſe ſtudies. He choſe, therefore, a more ſimple and rational method of enquiring after truth; he took the plain text of ſcripture into his hands, uncorrupted by commentators and ſcholaſtic divines, and endeavoured to diſcover the true ſenſe of the ſacred writings, without regarding, or implicitly aſſenting to, any prevailing or eſtabliſhed ſyſtem. By this method of inveſtigating truth, he attained that noble freedom of thought, by which his writings were afterwards ſo much diſtinguiſhed; and which procured him among his cotemporaries the title of the Evangelic Doctor. To theſe ſtudies he added that of the civil and canon law, and is ſaid to have been well acquainted with the municipal laws of his country. As he continued thus to extend his knowledge, he increaſed alſo in reputation; and was reſpected not only as an able ſcholar, but as a man of piety and virtue.

Wickliff drew upon himſelf the public attention in a more particular manner, by his defence of the univerſity againſt the mendicant friars. Theſe religious, who firſt ſettled in Oxford in 1230, had made themſelves very troubleſome to the univerſity, by ſetting up a different intereſt, aiming at a diſtinct juriſdiction, and fomenting feuds between the ſcholars and their ſuperiors, and in many other reſpects; ſo that the univerſity were obliged to curb them by ſevere ſtatutes. By theſe means the foundation of an endleſs quarrel was laid between them. The friars appealed to the pope, and the ſcholars to the civil power; and ſometimes one party prevailed, and ſometimes the other; ſo that the cauſe became ſo general, that an oppoſition to the friars was conſidered as the teſt of a ſtudent's attachment to the univerſity. Whilſt things were in this ſituation, the friars had imbibed a notion, which they zealouſly propagated, that Chriſt was a common beggar, that his diſciples were alſo beggars, and that begging, by their example, was an inſtitution of the goſpel. Wickliff, who had long deſpiſed theſe friars on account of their uſeleſs and lazy lives, conſidered this as a fair opportunity of expoſing them. He therefore drew up and publiſhed a treatiſe againſt able beggary; in which he pointed out the difference between the poverty of Chriſt and that of the friars, and ſhewed the obligations which all Chriſtians lay under, to labour in ſome way or other for the good of ſociety. He alſo proved the friars to be an infamous and uſeleſs ſet of men, who wallowed in luxury, and were ſo far from being objects of charity, that they were a diſgrace, not only to religion, but even to human ſociety. This piece made a great impreſſion on the generality of the people, and likewiſe increaſed his reputation with men of ſenſe and learning.

The univerſity, from this time, began to conſider Wickliff as one of their principal champions; and in conſequence of the reputation which he had acquired, he was ſoon after preferred to the maſterſhip of Baliol-college, and about the year 1365 was choſen warden of Canterbury-hall. He did not, however, long enjoy this laſt dignity in peace; for he ſoon found himſelf involved in difficulties, in conſequence of it. He was ſcarcely eſtabliſhed in it, when archbiſhop Iſlip, the founder of the hall, died, and was ſucceeded in the ſee of Canterbury by Langham biſhop of Ely; a prelate who had ſpent his life in a cloiſter. The monks who had been ejected from Canterbury-hall, took advantage of this opportunity, and made immediate application to the new archbiſhop, not doubting

doubting his good-will to their order. Langham readily eſpouſed their cauſe, ejected Wickliff, and the ſeculars his companions, and ſequeſtered their revenues. So manifeſt a piece of injuſtice raiſed a general outcry; and Wickliff's friends adviſed him to appeal to the pope. His holineſs appointed a cardinal to hear the cauſe, who decided it in favour of the monks, and ordered that Wickliff and his aſſociates ſhould leave the college.

It has been inſinuated, by the enemies of Wickliff, that his chief motive for oppoſing popery, was his reſentment againſt the court of Rome, for determining his ſuit, relative to the wardenſhip of Canterbury-hall, againſt him. This inſinuation will, however, appear to be totally void of foundation, if it be conſidered, that his book in which he diſallowed the pope's right to the tribute-money from England, was prior to the determination of his ſuit. Indeed, his appearing ſo openly againſt the papal ſee, at the time when his cauſe was depending at Rome, is the ſtrongeſt evidence of his integrity.

Wickliff ſtill continued to reſide at Oxford; and his friends, about this time, procured him a benefice there. And the divinity-profeſſor's chair falling vacant ſoon after, he took a doctor's degree, and was elected into it. This ſituation appears to have been very agreeable to Wickliff, as it afforded him an opportunity of throwing ſome light, as he imagined, upon ſome important ſubjects of religion. He was now fully convinced, by a long courſe of reaſoning, that the Romiſh religion was full of errors. He was firſt led into this train of thinking by the looſe and immoral lives of the monaſtic clergy; and was confirmed in it by his reſearches into antiquity. It was, however, a bold undertaking, and which required the utmoſt caution, to oppoſe errors of ſuch long ſtanding; which had been ſo deeply rooted, and ſo widely ſpread. He reſolved, for a beginning, to make an attack on the monaſtic clergy, whom he inveighed againſt in his public lectures with great ſeverity. He repreſented them as a ſet of men, who profeſſed indeed to live like ſaints, but who had ſo far degenerated from their original inſtitution, that they were become a ſcandal to their founders. Men might well cry out, he ſaid, againſt the decay of religion; but he could ſhew them from whence this decay proceeded. Whilſt the preachers of religion never inculcated religious duties, but entertained the people with idle ſtories, and lying miracles; whilſt they never inforced the neceſſity of a good life, but taught their hearers to put their truſt in a bit of ſealed parchment, and the prayers, of hypocrites, it was impoſſible, he ſaid, but religion muſt decay. Such treacherous friends did more hurt than open enemies. Wickliff further obſerved, that a regard for religion was not to be expected from ſuch men. They had nothing in view, he ſaid, but the advancement of their own order. In every age they had made it their practice to invent and multiply ſuch new opinions and doctrines, as ſuited their avaricious views: nay, they had, in a manner, ſet aſide Chriſtianity, by binding men with their traditions in preference to the rule of Chriſt; who, it might well be ſuppoſed, left nothing uſeful out of his ſcheme. In this ſenſible and ſpirited manner, did Dr. Wickliff open the eyes of men to a number of abuſes, which were before concealed in the darkneſs of ignorance and ſuperſtition. Hitherto, however, he had not avowedly queſtioned any eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church, contenting himſelf with only attempting to looſen the prejudices of the vulgar. But he now began to think of attacking ſome of the fundamentals of popery. He proceeded in this deſign with his uſual caution; he thought it ſufficient at firſt to lead his adverſaries into logical and metaphyſical diſputes,

diſputes, in order to accuſtom them to bear contradiction, and to hear novelties. In the ſeminaries of learning at that time, ſcarce any thing paſſed but learned arguments on the form of things, on the increaſe of time, on ſpace, ſubſtance, and identity. In diſputations of this kind, he artfully intermixed new opinions in divinity, in order to ſound the minds of his hearers. And at length finding that he had a conſiderable party in the ſchools, and was liſtened to with attention, he ventured to be more explicit, and by degrees to open himſelf at large. He began with ſhewing the little regard which ought to be paid to the writings of the fathers after the tenth century. At that time, he ſaid, an age of darkneſs and error commenced; and doctrines and opinions then took their riſe, among which the honeſt enquirer after truth could never ſatisfy himſelf. The errors in matters of opinion which had crept into religion were the firſt ſubject of his enquiry; many of which he traced out from their earlieſt origin, and with great acuteneſs and accuracy pointed out the progreſs they had made, as they deſcended through the ages of ſuperſtition. He next proceeded to the uſurpations of the court of Rome, which was a favourite topic with him, and on which he was very copious and warm. He inſiſted on theſe, and other ſimilar ſubjects, with a ſtrength of reaſon far ſuperior to the learning of thoſe times, and with great freedom and ſpirit. This vigorous attack upon the church of Rome, occaſioned the clergy to raiſe a violent clamour againſt him; and the archbiſhop of Canterbury determined to proſecute him with the utmoſt rigour. The church had, however, ſlept in its errors thro' ſo many ages, in conſequence of the extreme ignorance that had been long ſpread over every part of Europe, that it was not prepared for an attack; herely being now a new crime. Nevertheleſs, they ſearched records, and examined precedents; and at length, with ſome difficulty, Dr. Wickliff was deprived and ſilenced. It was a very fortunate circumſtance for our reformer, that there was in England, at this time, no law in force for the burning of heretics.

We find him in his lectures afterwards inveighing againſt the church of Rome with more warmth than before. The exemption of the clergy from the juriſdiction of the civil power, indulgencies, and the uſe of ſanctuaries, were among the topics of his invective; and there are very few of the corrupt principles or practices of the Romiſh church, which his penetration had not diſcovered at that early period: and though his reaſonings wanted that accuracy and ſtrength which may be found in the writings of later times, yet when we conſider the darkneſs and ignorance of the age in which he lived, and the little appearances there were of any thing like real learning, even in the public ſchools, we have much more reaſon to be amazed at that force of genius which carried him ſo far, than to wonder that he did not go farther. The pope himſelf was frequently the ſubject of his invective; and on his infallibility, uſurpations, pride, avarice, and tyranny, he declaimed with peculiar warmth. The epithet of Antichriſt, which the pope has had ſo frequently beſtowed upon him in later ages, is thought by ſome to have been firſt givenhim by Dr. Wickliff. He would frequently inveigh againſt the luxury and pomp of biſhops; and would aſk the people, when they ſaw their prelates riding abroad, attended with fourſcore horſemen in ſilver trappings, whether they perceived any reſemblance between ſuch ſplendor, and the ſimplicity of primitive biſhops? It does not certainly appear where theſe lectures were read; but moſt probably at Oxford, where he appears by this time to have recovered his former ſtation, and where he had yet a conſiderable party in his favour.

Dr. Wickliff was frequently at court, where he continued to be in great favour with the duke of Lancaſter, who had taken him under his protection. It was expected by many, that ſome conſiderable eccleſiaſtical preferment was intended for him; but no offer of this ſort appears, whether he himſelf declined it, or that the duke thought an elevated ſtation would only expoſe him the more to the malice of his enemies. The duke, however, took care to place him in a ſtate of independence, by beſtowing upon him the rectory of Lutterworth in Leiceſterſhire; whither he immediately repaired. He was ſcarce ſettled in his pariſh, when his enemies, taking advantage of his retirement, commenced a freſh and vigorous proſecution againſt him. Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and William Courtney, biſhop of London, were at the head of this. The primate, Sudbury, was a man of great moderation for the times he lived in, and appears to have been brought into this proſecution againſt Wickliff contrary to his inclinations; for indeed he contributed nothing towards it but the ſanction of his name. But Courtney was a fiery bigot, and full of zeal againſt hereſy; he therefore took the management of it upon himſelf, and cited Dr. Wickliff to appear before him on a fixed day, at St. Paul's in London. This ſummons was a very unexpected one to our reformer, who probably imagined that in the ſhade of retirement and obſcurity he ſhould have been ſheltered from the malice of his enemies. He repaired immediately to the duke of Lancaſter, to conſult with him on the affair; and that prince did what he could to avert the proſecution, but found himſelf unable to oppoſe a force, which was compoſed of almoſt the whole body of the clergy. He reſolved, however, to countenance Wickliff in the moſt open and honourable manner; and therefore the duke in perſon, accompanied by lord Percy, earl-marſhal of England, who appears to have been a proſelyte to the opinions of Wickliff, attended him to his trial. When they were come to St. Paul's, they found the court ſitting, and a great multitude aſſembled, through which the earl-marſhal made uſe of his authority to gain an entrance. A conſiderable diſturbance was raiſed in the church, by the arrival of ſuch perſonages and their attendants; and the biſhop of London, who was chagrined to ſee Dr. Wickliff ſo attended, peeviſhly told the earl-marſhal, that if he had known before what a diſturbance he would have made, he ſhould have been ſtopped at the door. The lord Percy then deſired Wickliff to ſit down, ſaying, that he had need of a ſeat, for he had many things to ſay. To this the biſhop replied, "It is unreaſonable that a clergyman, cited before his ordinary, ſhould ſit during his anſwer: he ſhall ſtand." "My lord Percy is in the right, (ſaid the duke of Lancaſter) and for you, my lord biſhop, who are grown ſo proud and arrogant, I will take care to humble your pride; and not only yours, but that of all the prelates in England. Thou dependeſt upon the credit of thy relations; but far from being able to help thee, they ſhall have enough to do to ſupport themſelves." The biſhop replied, "I place no confidence either in my relations, or in any man elſe, but in God himſelf, in whom I ought to truſt, and who will give me boldneſs to ſpeak the truth." Whether the biſhop added any thing to this, which more particularly irritated the duke of Lancaſter, is not quite clear; however, the duke, who was greatly provoked, turned to lord Percy, and ſaid to him in a half-whiſper, that rather than take ſuch uſage from the biſhop, he would pull him by the hair of his head out of the church. Theſe words were caught up by ſome who ſtood near; and being ſpread among the croud, threw the whole aſſembly into a ferment. The confuſion aroſe to ſuch a height, that all buſineſs was at

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an end; and a ſtop was put, for the preſent, to all further proceedings againſt Wickliff.

Some time after, pope Gregory XI. being alarmed at the progreſs of Wickliff's doctrines, wrote to the Engliſh biſhops, to cauſe him to be apprehended, and at the ſame time ſent them nineteen propoſitions advanced by our reformer, which he condemned as heretical and erroneous. Upon this, Wickliff was ſummoned to a ſynod in Lambeth chapel, where he endeavoured to explain away ſome of the opinions which he had advanced. When the aſſembly were in the midſt of their deliberations, the people both within and without doors grew very tumultuous and cried aloud, that they would ſuffer no violence to be offered to Wickliff. At this very juncture Sir Lewis Clifford, a man of ſome diſtinction, entered the chapel, and, in an authoritative manner, forbade the biſhops to proceed to any definitive ſentence, and then retired. This is ſaid to have intimidated the prelates, who, though they knew not from whence this order came, took it for granted that Clifford durſt not have acted thus of his own head. The perplexity of the biſhops was alſo heightened by the tumult at the door, which continued to increaſe; ſo that at length they diſſolved the aſſembly, having forbid Wickliff to preach any more thoſe doctrines which had been objected to him. But to this prohibition he paid very little regard; for we are informed, that he went about bare-footed, in a long frize gown, preaching every where occaſionally to the people, and without any reſerve in his own pariſh.

Towards the end of the year 1378, Dr. Wickliff was ſeized with a violent diſtemper, which it was apprehended might prove fatal to him. On this occaſion, it is ſaid, he was waited upon by a very extraordinary deputation from the mendicant friars, whom he had formerly attacked with ſo much ſeverity; who ſent four of their order, accompanied by four of the moſt eminent citizens of Oxford, to attend him; and having gained admittance to his bed-chamber, they acquainted him, that hearing he lay at the point of death, they were come, in the name of their order, to remind him of the many injuries which he had done them; and hoped, for his ſoul's ſake, that he would do them all the juſtice now in his power, by retracting, in the preſence of thoſe reſpectable perſons, the many ſevere and unjuſt things he had ſaid of them. Wickliff, ſurpriſed at this ſolemn meſſage, raiſed himſelf in his bed, and with a ſtern countenance cried out, "I ſhall not die, but live to declare the evil deeds of the friars." At this the friars were driven away in confuſion, ſtruck with the ſternneſs of his manner, and the unexpected force of his expreſſion.

Dr. Wickliff did recover from his indiſpoſition; and ſoon after began a work which he had long intended, the tranſlation of the ſcriptures into Engliſh; for he had ever conſidered the locking up the Bible from the people as one of the principal errors of popery, and of the moſt dangerous tendency. But before his tranſlation appeared, he publiſhed a tract, in which he ſhewed the neceſſity of freeing the ſcriptures from the bondage they lay under, with great force of argument. The Bible, he affirmed, contained the whole of God's will. Chriſt's law, he ſaid, was ſufficient to guide his church, and every Chriſtian might there attain knowledge ſufficient to make him acceptable to God: and as to comments, he ſaid, a good life was the beſt guide to the knowledge of ſcripture; or, in his own language, "He that keepeth righteouſneſs, hath the true underſtanding of holy writ." When he apprehended theſe arguments to be ſufficiently digeſted,

digeſted, his tranſlation made its public appearance, much to the ſatisfaction of all judicious men.

The publication of this work had not the leaſt tendency to re-eſtabliſh Wickliff in the good opinion of his eccleſiaſtical brethren: on the contrary, an univerſal clamour was immediately raiſed againſt it. And after much conſultation among the biſhops, and heads of the clergy, a bill was brought into parliament to ſuppreſs Wickliff's Bible; and the advocates for it ſet forth the alarming proſpect of hereſy, which this verſion of the ſcriptures opened, and the ruin of all religion which muſt inevitably enſue. The arguments, however, which were urged by Wickliff and his friends, in defence of the utility of an Engliſh verſion of the ſcriptures, were ſo ſtrong, that the bill was thrown out by a great majority.

Before the clamour, that was raiſed againſt Wickliff on account of the publication of his Bible, was in any degree ſilenced, he ventured to go a ſtep further, by attacking the favourite doctrine of the Romiſh church, tranſubſtantiation, which he did with great ſpirit and freedom; being, after a thorough examination, convinced that it had no ſcriptural foundation. In his lectures before the univerſity of Oxford, in 1381, which he appears ſtill to have continued every ſummer as divinity-profeſſor, he undertook to confute this error, and to explain the real deſign of the Lord's Supper. He endeavoured chiefly to prove, that the ſubſtance of the bread and wine in the Lord's ſupper, remained the ſame after conſecration; and that the body and blood of Chriſt were not ſubſtantially in them, but only figuratively. He offered to defend theſe concluſions publicly in the ſchools; but the religious, who had now gained ground in the univerſity, would not ſuffer any queſtion of this kind to be debated; for they were unwilling to ſubmit ſo important a doctrine as that of tranſubſtantiation, and which they could ſo well defend by the authority of the church, to the hazardous teſt of reaſon and examination. Dr. Wickliff, however, without further ceremony, publiſhed a confutation of that doctrine, in a profeſſed treatiſe upon the ſubject.

Dr. Barton was at this time vice-chancellor of Oxford, a great enemy to hereſy, and no friend to Wickliff, of whom he always ſpoke with great bitterneſs. He therefore laid hold of this opportunity of perſecuting him with much pleaſure. He called together the heads of the univerſity, and finding he could influence a majority, obtained a decree by which the doctrine of Wickliff was condemned as heretical, and himſelf and his followers threatened, if they perſiſted in their errors, with impriſonment and excommunication. Wickliff was extremely mortified to find himſelf thus treated at Oxford; which, till this time, had been his ſanctuary. However, he reſolved to fly for protection to his generous friend the duke of Lancaſter; and, in hopes of his intereſt, to appeal to the king from the vice-chancellor's ſentence. But even this reſource failed him; for his appeal met with no countenance: the duke, who found his credit declining, and probably ſuppoſed his attachment to Wickliff might be one of the cauſes, did now, for the firſt time, deſert him; and when Wickliff preſſed this prince with religious motives, to induce him to intereſt himſelf on his behalf, he anſwered him coolly, that of theſe things the church was the moſt proper judge, and that the beſt advice he could give him, was to quit theſe novelties, and ſubmit quietly to his ordinary. Wickliff, thus expoſed to the perſecutions of his adverſaries, had no other remedy but to meet the ſtorm with all the fortitude he was maſter of. It was a circumſtance very unfavourable to our reformer, that Courtney, who had been

been his moſt active enemy, when biſhop of London, was now promoted to the ſee of Canterbury, in the room of archbiſhop Sudbury. Courtney very much approved what the vice-chancellor had done, and reſolved to go on vigorouſly with the proſecution. Dr. Wickliff being cited before the new archbiſhop, refuſed to appear; alledging, that as he was a member of the univerſity, and held an office in it, he was exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction. With this plea the primate was obliged to reſt ſatisfied. But though he could not proceed againſt the perſon of Wickliff, he reſolved to proceed againſt his opinions; and accordingly, when the court met on the day appointed, a large collection of articles, extracted from his books and ſermons, was produced. The aſſembly entered warmly into the buſineſs; and, after examining all the articles, came to a determination, that ſome of them were erroneous, and ſome plainly heretical. This determination, which was afterwards publiſhed, was anſwered by Wickliff; who ſhewed how much his enemies had in ſeveral points miſrepreſented him, and defended his tenets with ſuch a ſpirit of truth and freedom, that he gained many over to his party.

The archbiſhop took freſh offence at this audacity, as he called it, of Wickliff; and being determined, if poſſible, to cruſh him, preferred a bill in parliament to enable ſheriffs, upon proper information from biſhops, to proceed as far as impriſonment againſt the preachers of hereſy. This bill paſſed the lords, but was thrown out by the commons, who were by no means diſpoſed to increaſe the power of the clergy. The archbiſhop thus baulked, applied to king Richard II. for his licence for the ſame purpoſe, which he imagined might ſerve inſtead of an act of parliament. His majeſty thought proper to agree to the primate's requeſt, and immediately ordered letters patent to be made out, which granted the full powers that he required. Theſe unlimited powers were very diſagreeable to the whole nation; and therefore, when the parliament met, heavy complaints came from every county to their repreſentatives, ſetting forth how much the people thought themſelves aggrieved by them. The commons intereſted themſelves in this affair, with that warmth which became Engliſhmen, and freemen, on ſuch an occaſion. "Theſe new powers (it was ſaid) were dangerous encroachments.—If the liberties of the people were thus put into the hands of the clergy, the nation became ſubject to a new kind of deſpotiſm.——*Hereſy* was an unlimited word, and might bear as wide a conſtruction as a biſhop might chuſe to give it: nor could it be doubted, but it would often be made to ſignify whatever the pride or avarice of the clergy might think expedient." Filled with theſe ſentiments, the commons petitioned the king againſt the licence which he had granted; and Richard, agreeable to the unſteadineſs of his character, now revoked that licence to oblige the laity, which he had before granted to oblige the clergy.

Thus was the zeal of the archbiſhop baffled a ſecond time; but in another point he had better ſucceſs; for he obtained letters from the king to the vice-chancellor and proctors of the univerſity of Oxford, requiring them to make diligent ſearch in their colleges and halls for all who maintained heretical opinions, and who had in their poſſeſſion the books of John Wickliff. Delinquents of this kind were ordered to be expelled the univerſity; and the ſheriff and mayor of Oxford were commanded to aſſiſt the academical magiſtrates in the execution of this order. The primate himſelf alſo wrote to the vice-chancellor, to enjoin him to publiſh in St. Mary's church the king's letter, and alſo thoſe articles of the doctrine of Wickliff which had been condemned. It does not appear, that Wickliff was, after theſe proceedings, brought to any public examination. He pro-

bably retired from the ſtorm; for it is certain that at this time he quitted the profeſſor's chair, and took his final leave of the univerſity of Oxford. Thus the unwearied perſecution of the bigotted primate did ſo far prevail, as to oblige Wickliff to retreat from the univerſity to his living of Lutterworth; where this great reformer was, not long after, ſtruck with the palſy, of which he died in December 1384.

Such was the life of John Wickliff; who, for his ſuperior penetration, the juſtneſs of his ſentiments, and the undaunted ſpirit with which he engaged in the cauſe of religious liberty, was an honour to his country. He appears to have been a man of exemplary piety, and unblemiſhed morals; and notwithſtanding the number and vigilance of his enemies, none of them have preſumed to tax him with any immoralities. But though in his private life he appears to have been very reſpectable, yet it is his public character which principally entitles him to our attention and regard. In an age of darkneſs and ſuperſtition, he let in ſuch a radiance of light, that all the arts of the Romiſh church, and all the terrors of perſecution, could never totally obſcure it. And the propagation of his opinions had certainly the happieſt effect in promoting that reformation, which afterwards delivered this kingdom from ignorance, ſuperſtition, and eccleſiaſtical tyranny. By every true proteſtant, therefore, the memory of Wickliff will ever be held in the higheſt honour. He wrote many pieces for the eſtabliſhment of his doctrines, both in Latin and Engliſh; but few of them have been printed.

Wickliff, after his death, ſuffered many anathemas; kings, popes, and councils held in various places, repeated their condemnations. King Richard II. cauſed his writings to be thrown into the fire, and Henry V. who, though a brave prince, was a cruel bigot, exterminated the reſt of the Wickliffites, ſeveral of whom he cauſed to be burnt at the ſtake: but a gentleman of Bohemia, who ſtudied in the univerſity of Oxford, having carried Wickliff's books into his own country, gave birth to the ſect of the Huſſites; therefore, the council of Conſtance aſſembled in the year 1414, before they proceeded againſt the perſons of John Huſs and Jerome of Prague, not only condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and forbade the reading of his books, but declared that he had died a notorious and obſtinate heretic, and ordered that his bones ſhould be dug up, and thrown out of holy ground. It was not without reaſon that the church of Rome acted with ſuch vigour againſt theſe reformers, who in reality began what Luther and Calvin, a century after, continued with better ſucceſs.

WIDVILLE (ANTHONY) earl Rivers, lord Scales and Newſells, lord of the iſle of Wight; and, as Caxton expreſſes it, "defenſeur and directeur of the cauſes apoſtolique for our holy fader the pope in this royaume of England, and uncle and governor to my lord prince of Wales." He was the ſon of Sir Richard Widville (afterwards created earl Rivers) by Jaquelina of Luxemburgh, ducheſs dowager of Bedford, and brother of lady Elizabeth Grey, who captivated Edward IV. The credit of his ſiſter, the countenance and example of his prince, the boiſterouſneſs of the times, nothing ſoftened, (ſays Mr. Walpole) nothing roughened the mind of this amiable lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious brother-in-law, without his weakneſſes, and as brave as the heroes of either Roſe, without their ſavageneſs; ſtudious in the intervals of buſineſs, and devout after the manner of thoſe whimſical times, when men challenged others whom they never ſaw, and

and went barefoot to viſit ſhrines in countries of which they had ſcarce a map. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as a warrior and a ſtateſman. The Lancaſtrian party making an inſurrection in Northumberland, he attended the king into thoſe parts, and was a chief commander at the ſiege of Alnwick caſtle; ſoon after which he was created knight of the Garter. In the tenth of the ſame reign, he defeated the adherents of the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick in a naval ſkirmiſh near Southampton, and prevented their ſeizing a great ſhip called the Trinity. On the change of the ſcene, he attended king Edward IV. into Holland, and returning with him, had a great ſhare in his victories, and was conſtituted governor of Calais, and captain-general of all the king's forces by ſea and land. He had before been ſent ambaſſador to negociate a marriage between the king's ſiſter and the duke of Burgundy; and, in the ſame character, concluded a treaty between king Edward and the duke of Britanny. When the king's eldeſt ſon was created prince of Wales, he was appointed his governor, and had a grant of the office of chief butler of England. He was even on the point of attaining the high honour of eſpouſing the Scottiſh princeſs, ſiſter of king James III. the biſhop of Rocheſter and ſir Edward Widville being diſpatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage.

A remarkable event of his life was the victory he gained in a tournament over Anthony count de la Roche, called the Baſtard of Burgundy, natural ſon of Philip the Good. This encounter was performed in a ſolemn and moſt magnificent tilt held for that purpoſe in Smithfield. The prize was a collar of gold, with a rich flower of ſouvenance enamelled, and was faſtened above the earl's knee by ſome of the queen's ladies, on the Wedneſday after the feaſt of the Reſurrection. The Baſtard, attended by four hundred lords, knights, ſquires, and heralds, landed at Graveſend, and was met at Blackwall by the lord high conſtable with ſeven barges, and a galley full of attendants, richly covered with gold and arras. In Fleet-ſtreet the champions ſolemnly met in the king's preſence, and the palaces of the biſhops of Saliſbury and Ely were appointed for their lodging, as St. Paul's cathedral was for holding a chapter for the ſolution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The pavillions, trappings, &c. prepared for the liſts, were extremely ſumptuous; yet the queen could not but think it well beſtowed in obtaining the ſatisfaction of beholding her brother victorious in ſo ſturdy an encounter. The ſpike in the front of lord Scales's horſe having run into the noſtrils of the Baſtard's horſe, he reared up and threw his rider. The generous conqueror diſdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat; but the Baſtard refuſed to fight any more on horſeback. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the ſport growing warm, the king gave the ſignal to part them. After the death of his brother-in-law king Edward, this brave and accompliſhed nobleman was beheaded at Pontefract by order of Richard duke of Glouceſter, on the 13th of June, 1483. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Lord Rivers was the greateſt reſtorer and patron of learning among the nobility of his age. He tranſlated ſeveral books from the French, and preſented to king Edward IV. "the Dictes and Sayings of the Philoſophers," which is ſaid to have been the ſecond or third book printed in England by Caxton our firſt printer, and is dated November 18, 1477.

WILD (Henry) a taylor, who, from an extraordinary love of ſtudy, became a pro-

a profeſſor of languages. He was born in the city of Norwich, where he was educated at a grammar-ſchool till he was almoſt qualified for the univerſity; but his friends, wanting fortune and intereſt to maintain him there, bound him apprentice to a taylor, with whom he ſerved ſeven years, and afterwards worked ſeven years more as a journeyman. About the end of the laſt ſeven years, he was ſeized with a fever and ague, which continued with him two or three years, and at laſt reduced him ſo low, as to diſable him from working at his trade. In this ſituation he amuſed himſelf with ſome old books of controverſial divinity, wherein he found great ſtreſs laid on the Hebrew original of ſeveral texts of ſcripture; and though he had almoſt loſt the learning he had obtained at ſchool, his ſtrong deſire of knowledge excited him to attempt to make himſelf maſter of that language. He was at firſt obliged to make uſe of an Engliſh Hebrew grammar and lexicon, but by degrees recovered the knowledge of the Latin tongue, which he had learned at ſchool. On the recovery of his health, he divided his time between the buſineſs of his profeſſion and his ſtudies, which laſt employed the greateſt part of his nights. Thus ſelf-taught, and aſſiſted only by his own great genius, he, by dint of continual application, added to the knowledge of the Hebrew, that of all or moſt of the oriental languages, but ſtill laboured in obſcurity, till at length he was accidentally diſcovered. The late worthy Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, being offered ſome Arabic manuſcripts in parchment, by a bookſeller of that city, thinking, perhaps, that the price demanded for them was too great, declined buying them; but ſoon after, Mr. Wild hearing of them, purchaſed them, and the dean, on calling at the ſhop and enquiring for the manuſcripts, was informed of their being ſold. Chagrined at this diſappointment, he aſked of the bookſeller the name and profeſſion of the perſon who had bought them; and being told he was a taylor, he bad him inſtantly to run and fetch them, if they were not cut in pieces to make meaſures: but he was ſoon relieved from his fears by Mr. Wild's appearance with the manuſcripts, though, on the dean's enquiring whether he would part with them, he anſwered in the negative. The dean then haſtily aſked what he did with them: he replied, that he read them. He was deſired to read them, which he did. He was then bid to render a paſſage or two into Engliſh, which he readily performed with great exactneſs. Amazed at this, the dean, partly at his own expence, and partly by a ſubſcription raiſed among perſons whoſe inclinations led them to this kind of knowledge, ſent him to Oxford; where, though he was never a member of the univerſity, he was by the dean's intereſt admitted into the Bodleian library, and employed for ſome years in tranſlating, or making extracts out of oriental manuſcripts, and thus bid adieu to his needle. At Oxford he was known by the name of the Arabian Taylor. He conſtantly attended the library all the hours it was open, and, when it was ſhut, employed moſt of his leiſure time in teaching the oriental languages to young gentlemen, at the pitiful price of half a guinea a language, except for the Arabic, for which he had a guinea, and his ſubſcriptions for teaching amounted to no more than 20 or 30l. a year. Unhappily for him, the branch of learning in which he excelled, was cultivated by few; and the reverend Mr. Gagnier, a Frenchman ſkilled in the oriental tongues, was in poſſeſſion of all the favours the univerſity could beſtow in this way, being recommended by the heads of colleges to inſtruct young gentlemen, and employed by the profeſſors of thoſe languages to read public lectures in their abſence.

Mr. Wild's

Mr. Wild's perſon was thin and meagre, and his ſtature moderately tall. He had an extraordinary memory, and as his pupils frequently invited him to ſpend an evening with them, he would often entertain them with long and curious details out of the Roman, Greek, and Arabic hiſtories. His morals were good; he was addicted to no vice, but was ſober, temperate, modeſt, and diffident of himſelf, without the leaſt tincture of vanity. About the year 1720 he removed to London, where he ſpent the remainder of his life under the patronage of Dr. Mead. In 1734, a ſhort time after his death, was publiſhed his Tranſlation from the Arabic of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, which is the only piece of his that was ever printed.

WILKINS (JOHN) biſhop of Cheſter, a moſt ingenious and learned prelate, was the ſon of Mr. Walter Wilkins, citizen and goldſmith of Oxford; and was born in 1614, at a village near Daventry in Northamptonſhire, in the houſe of his grandfather Mr. John Dod, the famous decalogiſt. He was placed at a private ſchool in Oxford, where he made ſo rapid a progreſs in grammar-learning, that, at thirteen years of age, he was thought ſufficiently qualified for academical ſtudies, being admitted of New-Inn in that univerſity, in Eaſter term, 1627. Thence he removed to Magdalen-hall, where he took the degrees in arts. Having entered into holy orders, he became chaplain, firſt to William lord Say, then to George lord Berkeley, and afterwards to Charles count palatine of the Rhine, during the reſidence of that prince in England. In 1638 he commenced author, by publiſhing an ingenious piece, entitled, "The Diſcovery of a new World; or a Diſcourſe tending to prove, that it is probable there may be another habitable World in the Moon; with a Diſcourſe concerning the Poſſibility of a Paſſage thither." Two years after, in 1640, appeared his "Diſcourſe concerning a new Planet, tending to prove, that it is probable our Earth is one of the Planets;" and this was followed the next year by a third piece, under the title of "Mercury, or the ſecret and ſwift Meſſenger; ſhewing how a Man may, with Privacy and Speed, communicate his Thoughts to a Friend at any Diſtance."

During the civil war, our author adhered to the parliament, and took the ſolemn league and covenant. In 1648 he was appointed warden of Wadham-college, Oxford, in the room of Mr. John Pitt, who had been ejected by the parliamentary viſitors. The ſame year he publiſhed his "Mathematical Magic; or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry." In December 1649 he was created doctor of divinity, and about that time took the engagement. In 1656 he eſpouſed Robina, widow of Dr. Peter French, and ſiſter to Oliver Cromwell, then lord protector of England; and, notwithſtanding this marriage was contrary to the ſtatutes of Wadham-college, which prohibit the warden from marrying, yet Dr. Wilkins did not ſcruple to retain the wardenſhip, by virtue of a diſpenſation granted by the protector. After the death of Oliver, he was preferred by Richard Cromwell to the maſterſhip of Trinity-college in Cambridge; but was ejected from thence at the Reſtoration. However, ſoon after that great event, he was choſen preacher to the honourable ſociety of Gray's-Inn, London; and in 1662 was preſented to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Seth Ward to the biſhopric of Exeter. Upon the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Society in 1663, he was appointed one of their council, and proved one of their moſt eminent and uſeful members. He was afterwards made dean of Rippon, and in 1668 was advanced to the ſee of Cheſter. He died

at London on the 19th of November, 1672, and was interred in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry; his funeral ſermon being preached by Dr. William Lloyd, ſucceſſively biſhop of St. Aſaph, Litchfield, and Worceſter, who, although Wilkins had been abuſed and vilified perhaps beyond any man of his time, has not ſcrupled to ſay every thing that was good of him. Mr. Wood alſo, howſoever different his complexion and principles were from thoſe of Dr. Wilkins, has been candid enough to give him the following character: "He was (ſays that biographer) a perſon endowed with rare gifts; he was a notable theologiſt and preacher, a curious critic in ſeveral matters, an excellent mathematician and experimentiſt, and one as well verſed in mechaniſms and new philoſophy, of which he was a great promoter, as any man of his time. He alſo highly advanced the ſtudy and perfecting of aſtronomy, both at Oxford while he was warden of Wadham-college, and at London while he was fellow of the Royal Society; and I cannot ſay, that there was any thing deficient in him, but a conſtant mind and ſettled principles."

Biſhop Wilkins had two principles in his nature, which rendered him very obnoxious to the churchmen, from whoſe leaders the prejudices againſt him principally flowed: firſt, he avowed moderation, and was kindly affected towards the diſſenters, for a comprehenſion of whom he openly and earneſtly contended; ſecondly, he thought it right and reaſonable to ſubmit to the powers in being, be thoſe powers who they would, or let them be eſtabliſhed how they would. And this making him as ready to ſwear allegiance to Charles II. after he was reſtored to the crown, as to the uſurpers while they prevailed, he was charged with being various and unſteady in his principles, with having no principles at all, and, in ſhort, was branded with many other imputations. Nevertheleſs, the greateſt and beſt qualities are aſcribed to him by ſeveral eminent and worthy perſons. Dr. Burnet in particular, in his Life of Sir Matthew Hale, declares of our biſhop, that he was a man of as great a mind, as true a judgement, as eminent virtues, and of as good a ſoul, as any he ever knew: and in his Hiſtory of his own Time, he ſays, that though Wilkins "married Cromwell's ſiſter, yet he made no other uſe of that alliance, but to do good offices, and to cover the univerſity of Oxford from the ſourneſs of Owen and Goodwin. At Cambridge he joined with thoſe, who ſtudied to propagate better thoughts, to take men off from being in parties, or from narrow notions, from ſuperſtitious conceits, and a fierceneſs about opinions. He was alſo a great obſerver and promoter of experimental philoſophy, which was then a new thing, and much looked after. He was naturally ambitious, but was the wiſeſt clergyman I ever knew. He was a lover of mankind, and had a delight in doing good."

"Dr. Wilkins, a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged underſtanding, (ſays Mr. Granger) ſeems to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himſelf. He was a very able naturaliſt and mathematician, and an excellent divine. He diſdained to tread in the beaten track of philoſophy, as his forefathers had done; but ſtruck into the new road pointed out by the great lord Bacon. Conſiderable diſcoveries were made by him and the ingenious perſons who aſſembled at his lodgings in Oxford, before the incorporation of the Royal Society; which was principally contrived by Theodore Haak, Mr. Hartlib, and himſelf. His books on prayer and preaching, and eſpecially his Principles and Duties of Natural Religion

Religion, ſhew how able a divine he was. His Eſſay towards a real Character and a Philoſophical Language, is a maſter-piece of invention, yet has been laughed at together with his chimeras: but even theſe ſhew themſelves to be the chimeras of a man of genius. He projected the impracticable art of flying, when the nature of the air was but imperfectly known.' This excellent perſon, whoſe character was truly exemplary, as well as extraordinary, died much lamented, the 19th of November 1672."

WILLIS (Dr. Thomas) a very eminent anatomiſt, philoſopher, and phyſician, was born at Great Bedwin in Wiltſhire the 27th of January, 1621, and ſtudied at Chriſt-church college, Oxford. When that city was garriſoned for the king, he, among other ſcholars, bore arms for his majeſty, and devoted his leiſure hours to the ſtudy of phyſic. The garriſon of Oxford at length ſurrendering to the parliament, he applied himſelf to the practice of his profeſſion, and ſoon became famous for his ſkill, and ſucceſs. He ſettled in a houſe over-againſt Merton-college, and appropriated a room in it as an oratory for divine ſervice according to the church of England, whither moſt of the loyaliſts in Oxford daily reſorted. In 1660 he was choſen Sedleian profeſſor of natural philoſophy, and honoured with the degree of doctor of phyſic. In 1664 he diſcovered the famous medicinal ſpring at Aſtrop, near Brackley, in Northamptonſhire; for, obſerving his horſe drink plentifully of it, he made ſeveral experiments upon that water. He was one of the firſt members of the Royal Society, and ſoon rendered his name illuſtrious by his excellent writings. In 1666, after the fire of London, he removed to Weſtminſter, and took a houſe in St. Martin's Lane. He roſe early in the morning, that he might be preſent at divine ſervice, which he ſeldom failed of attending before he viſited his patients; and, for this purpoſe, he cauſed prayers to be read in St. Martin's church, at ſix in the morning in ſummer, and at ſeven in the winter. His practice was as great as that of any of the phyſicians his cotemporaries; and it was always his cuſtom to dedicate a part of his profits to charitable uſes: in the latter years of his life, he beſtowed all his Sunday fees on the poor, though theſe amounted to more than thoſe of any other day of the week. He was fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and refuſed the honour of knighthood. He was exact and regular in all his hours; and though his table was the reſort of moſt of the great men in London, yet he was remarkable for his plainneſs, and his being a man of little diſcourſe, complaiſance, or ſociety. He was juſtly celebrated for his deep inſight and happy reſearches into natural and experimental philoſophy, anatomy, and chemiſtry; for his extraordinary ſucceſs in his practice, and for the elegance and purity of his Latin ſtyle. This great and good man died on the 11th of November, 1675, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey. He wrote, 1. A plain and eaſy method for preſerving thoſe that are well from the Infection of the Plague, and for curing ſuch as are infected: 2. Several Latin works, which were collected and printed at Amſterdam, in 1682, in two volumes, quarto. This collection contains three diſſertations, one on fermentation, another on fevers, and a third on urine; the anatomy of the brain, with a deſcription of the nerves and their uſe; a treatiſe on the reaſon of muſcular motion; another on the diſeaſes of the brain, and of the nervous kind, in which he treats of convulſive and ſcorbutic diſorders; a treatiſe on hyſteric and hypochondriac diſeaſes, with a diſſertation

ſertation on the inflammation of the blood; another on the ſouls of brutes, and a rational pharmacy. Theſe ſeveral works, which are much eſteemed, have been tranſlated into Engliſh by S. Pordage, eſq.

WILLIS (Browne,) L L. D. grandſon to the above-named phyſician, was eminent for his knowledge in antiquities, and was one of the revivers and moſt induſtrious members of the Society of Antiquaries. He publiſhed, 1. *Notitia Parliamentaria*; or an Hiſtory of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in England and Wales, with Liſts of all the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in two volumes 8vo: 2. Surveys of the Cathedrals of England, three volumes 4to: 3. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of Buckingham, &c. 4to: and other uſeful works. He preſented to the univerſity of Oxford his fine cabinet of Engliſh coins, which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting, and which was eſteemed the moſt complete collection in England. His death happened in 1760, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age.

WILLOUGHBY (Francis) Eſq. the famous naturaliſt, was deſcended from two ancient families, and was the only ſon of ſir Francis Willoughby, knight. He was fond of ſtudy from his childhood, and held idleneſs in abhorrence, being ſo great an œconomiſt with regard to his time, as not willingly to loſe or miſapply the leaſt part of it; by which means he attained great ſkill in all branches of learning, and particularly in the mathematics: but obſerving that the hiſtory of animals was in a great meaſure neglected by his countrymen, he chiefly applied himſelf to that province, and for this purpoſe carefully read over what had been written on that ſubject by others. He then travelled ſeveral times over his native country, and afterwards into France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, accompanied by his ingenious friend Mr. John Ray. It is remarkable, that, notwithſtanding the advantages of birth, fortune, and parts, he was as humble as any man of the meaneſt fortune; was ſober, temperate, and chaſte, ſcrupulouſly juſt, ſo true to his word and promiſe, that a man might venture his eſtate and life upon it; ſo faithful and conſtant to his friend, as never to deſert him when fortune frowned upon him; and eminently pious, patient, and ſubmiſſive to the divine will. Such is the character given of him by Mr. Ray, whoſe integrity and veracity none will doubt. This ingenious and learned gentleman died, univerſally lamented, on the 3d of July, 1672, when he was but thirty-ſeven years of age. He wrote, 1. *Ornithologiæ Libri tres*, folio, which was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, with an Appendix by Mr. Ray: 2. *Hiſtoriæ Piſcium Libri quatuor*, folio: 3. A Letter containing Obſervations about that kind of Waſps called Ichneumones, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions: 4. A Letter on the hatching a kind of Bee lodged in old Willows, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions: 5. Letters, added to Philoſophical Letters between Mr. Ray and ſeveral of his learned correſpondents, publiſhed, in octavo, by William Derham, the celebrated author of the Phyſico-Theology, Chriſto-Theology, &c. Mr. Willoughby was ſome time a member of the Royal Society, to which he was a great ornament.

WILMOT (John) earl of Rocheſter, was the ſon of Henry lord Wilmot (created earl of Rocheſter in 1652) who engaged with great zeal in the ſervice of

of king Charles I. during the civil war; and who was the chief manager of the eſcape of Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter. The ſubject of our preſent conſideration was born at Ditchley, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, in April 1648; and was inſtructed in grammar and claſſical literature in the free-ſchool at Burford, where he obtained an acute reliſh of the beauties of the Latin tongue. In 1659 he was admitted of Wadham-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of maſter of arts. He afterwards travelled into France and Italy, and, at his return, appeared to great advantage at the court of Charles II. His perſon was graceful and well-proportioned; he was maſter of the moſt refined breeding, and poſſeſſed a very obliging and eaſy manner. He had a vaſt vivacity of thought, and a happy flow of expreſſion, ſo that all who converſed with him entertained the higheſt opinion of his underſtanding; and indeed it is no wonder he was ſo much careſſed at a court which abounded with men of wit, countenanced by a merry prince, who reliſhed nothing ſo much as brilliant converſation. Mean-while he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, and comptroller of Woodſtock-Park.

In 1665, on the breaking out of the Dutch war, lord Rocheſter went to ſea, and was in the Revenge, commanded by Sir Thomas Tiddiman, when the attack was made on the port of Bergen in Norway, the Dutch ſhips having got into that port. "It was (ſays Dr. Burnet) as deſperate an attempt as ever was made; and, during the whole action, the earl of Rocheſter ſhewed as brave and reſolute a courage as poſſible. A perſon of honour told me he heard the lord Clifford, who was in the ſame ſhip, often magnify his courage at that time very highly; nor did the rigour of the ſeaſon, the hardneſs of the voyage, and the extreme danger he had been in, deter him from running the like the very next occaſion; for the ſummer following he went to ſea again, without communicating his deſign to his neareſt relations. He went aboard the ſhip commanded by Sir Edward Spragge, the day before the great ſea-fight of that year; in which almoſt all the volunteers that went in that ſhip were killed. During the action, Sir Edward Spragge, not being ſatisfied with the behaviour of one of the captains, could not eaſily find a perſon that would undertake to venture through ſo much danger to carry his command to the captain; when this lord offered himſelf to the ſervice, and went in a little boat, through all the ſhot, and delivered his meſſage, and returned back to Sir Edward; which was much commended by all who ſaw it."

Theſe are the only inſtances of valour which can be produced in favour of lord Rocheſter, whoſe courage was afterwards impeached, and very juſtly; for, in many private broils, he diſcovered a timid, puſillanimous ſpirit, very unſuitable to thoſe noble inſtances of the contrary which have juſt been mentioned. The author of his life, prefixed to his works, accounts for this, upon the general obſervation of that diſparity between a man and himſelf upon different occaſions. "Let it ſuffice (ſays he) to obſerve, that we differ not from one another more than we do from ourſelves at different times." But we imagine another, and a ſtronger, reaſon may be given, for the cowardice which Rocheſter diſcovered in private broils, particularly in the affair between him and the earl of Mulgrave, in which he behaved very meanly. The courage which lord Rocheſter ſhewed in a naval engagement, was in the early part of his life, before he had been immerſed in thoſe labyrinths of exceſs

and luxury into which he afterwards ſunk. It is a true obſervation that guilt makes cowards; a man who is continually ſubjected to the reproaches of conſcience, who is afraid to examine his heart leſt it ſhould appear too horrible, cannot have much courage; for, while he is conſcious of ſo many errors to be repented of, of ſo many vices that he has committed, he naturally ſtarts at danger, and flies from it as his greateſt enemy. It is true, courage is ſometimes conſtitutional; and there have been inſtances of men, guilty of every enormity, who have diſcovered a large ſhare of it; but theſe have been wretches who have overcome all ſenſe of honour, been loſt to every conſideration of virtue, and whoſe courage is like that of the lion of the deſart, a kind of ferocious impulſe unconnected with reaſon. Lord Rocheſter had certainly never overcome the reproaches of his conſcience, whoſe alarming voice at laſt ſtruck terror into his heart, and chilled the fire of his ſpirits.

Since his travels and naval expeditions, he ſeemed to have contracted a habit of temperance; in which had he been ſo happy as to perſevere, he muſt have eſcaped that fatal rock, on which he afterwards ſplit, upon his return to court, where love and pleaſure kept their perpetual rounds, under the countenance of a prince whom nature had fitted for all the enjoyments of the moſt luxurious deſires. In times ſo diſſolute as theſe, it is no wonder if a man of ſo warm a conſtitution as Rocheſter could not reſiſt the too flattering temptations, which were heightened by the participation of the court in general. The uncommon charms of Rocheſter's converſation induced all men to court him as a companion, though they often paid dear for their curioſity, by being made the ſubject of his lampoons, if they happened to have any ſingularities in their temper, by the expoſing of which he could humour his propenſity to ſcandal. His pleaſant extravagancies ſoon became the ſubject of general converſation; by which his vanity was at once flattered, and his turn for ſatire rendered more keen, by the ſucceſs it met with.

Rocheſter had undoubtedly a true talent for ſatire, and he ſpared neither friends nor foes, but let it looſe on all without diſcrimination. Majeſty itſelf was not ſecure from it; he more than once lampooned the king, whoſe weakneſs and attachment to ſome of his miſtreſſes he endeavoured to cure by ſeveral means; that is, either by winning them from him, or by ſeverely lampooning them and him on various occaſions; which the king, who was a man of wit and pleaſure as well as his lordſhip, took for the natural ſallies of his genius, meant rather as the amuſements of his fancy than as the efforts of malice. At length, however, the king baniſhed him the court for a ſatire made directly on him. This ſatire, which conſiſts of twenty-eight ſtanzas, is entitled, The Reſtoration, or The Hiſtory of the Inſipids; and contains the keeneſt reflections againſt the political conduct and private character of that prince.

About this time, the duke of Buckingham was under diſgrace for things of another kind; and, being diſengaged from any particular attachment in town, he and lord Rocheſter reſolved, like Don Quixote of old, to ſet out in queſt of adventures; and they met with ſome that will appear entertaining to our readers, which we ſhall give upon the authority of the writer of Rocheſter's life, prefixed to his works. Among other adventures, the following was one. There happened to be an inn on the Newmarket road to be let; they diſguiſed themſelves in habits ſuitable to the characters they were to aſſume, and jointly took this inn, in which each in his turn officiated as maſter;

maſter: but they ſoon made this ſubſervient to purpoſes of another nature. They carefully obſerved the pretty women in the country; and, to gain opportunities of ſeducing them, they invited their neighbours, who had either wives or daughters, to frequent feaſts; where the men were plied hard with good liquor, and the women ſufficiently warmed to make but as little reſiſtance as would be agreeable to their inclinations. Thus they were able to deflower many a virgin, and alienate the affections of many a wife by this ſtratagem; and it is difficult to ſay, whether it is poſſible for two men to live to a worſe purpoſe. It is natural to imagine that this kind of life could not be of long duration. Feaſts ſo frequently given, and that without any thing to pay, muſt give a ſtrong ſuſpicion that the inn-keepers would ſoon break; or, that they were of ſuch fortune and circumſtances as did not well ſuit the poſt they were in. This their lordſhips were ſenſible of, but not much concerned about it, ſince they were ſeldom found long to continue in the ſame ſort of adventures, variety being the life of their enjoyments.

There was an old miſer in the neighbourhood, who, notwithſtanding his age, was in poſſeſſion of a handſome young wife. Her huſband watched her with the ſame aſſiduity he did his money, and never truſted her out of his ſight but under the protection of an old maiden ſiſter. Our noble inn-keepers had no manner of doubt of his accepting a treat, as many had done, for he loved good living with all his heart when it coſt him nothing; and, except upon theſe occaſions, he was the moſt temperate and abſtemious man alive: but, when they could never prevail with him to bring his wife, notwithſtanding they urged the preſence of ſo many good wives in the neighbourhood to keep her company, all their ſtudy was then how to deceive the old ſiſter at home. It was agreed that lord Rocheſter ſhould be dreſſed in woman's cloaths, and, while the huſband was feaſting at the inn with the duke of Buckingham, ſhould make trial of his ſkill with the old woman at home. He had learned that ſhe had no averſion to the bottle when ſhe could come ſecretly and conveniently at it. Equipped like a country laſs, and furniſhed with a bottle of ſpirituous liquors, he marched to the old miſer's houſe. It was with difficulty he found means to ſpeak with the old woman, but he at laſt obtained that favour; when, perfect in all the cant of thoſe people, he began with telling the occaſion of his coming, in hopes ſhe would invite him to come in, but all in vain; he was admitted no farther than the porch, with the houſe-door a-jar. At laſt, finding no other way, he fell upon this expedient: he pretended to be taken ſuddenly ill, and tumbled upon the threſhold. This noiſe brings the miſer's wife to them, who, with much trouble, perſuades her keeper to help the pretended female into the houſe, in regard to the decorum of her ſex and the unhappy condition ſhe was in. The door had not been long ſhut before our impoſtor, by degrees, recovered, and, being ſet on a chair, canted a very religious thankſgiving to the good gentlewoman for her kindneſs, and obſerved how deplorable it was to be ſubject to ſuch fits, which often took her in the ſtreet, and expoſed her to many accidents; but every now and then took a ſip of the bottle, and recommended it to the old benefactreſs, who was ſure to drink a hearty dram. His lordſhip had another bottle in his pocket qualified with opium, which would ſooner accompliſh his deſire, by giving the woman a ſomniferous doſe, which drinking with greedineſs, ſhe ſoon fell faſt aſleep. Rocheſter having ſo far ſucceeded, and being fired

fired with the preſence of the young wife, for whom he had formed this extravagant ſcheme, his deſires became impetuous, which produced a change of colour, and made the artleſs creature imagine the fit was returning. My lord then aſked if ſhe would be ſo charitable as to let him lie down on the bed. The good-natured young woman ſhewed him the way; when, he being laid down, and ſhe ſtaying with him at his requeſt, he put her in mind of her condition, aſking about her huſband, whom ſhe painted in his true colours, as a ſurly, jealous old tyrant. The rural innocent, imagining ſhe had only a woman with her, was leſs reſerved in her behaviour and expreſſions on that account, and his lordſhip ſoon found that a tale of love would not be unpleaſing to her. Being now no longer able to curb his appetite, which was wound up beyond the power of reſtraint, he declared his ſex to her, and, without much ſtruggling, accompliſhed his Deſign. He now became as happy as indulgence could make him; and, when the firſt tranſports were over, he contrived the eſcape of this young adultreſs from the priſon of her keeper. She hearkened to his propoſals with pleaſure, and, before the old gentlewoman was awake, ſhe robbed her huſband of an hundred and fifty pieces, and marched off with lord Rocheſter to the inn about midnight. They were to paſs over three or four fields before they could reach it; and, in going over the laſt, they very nearly eſcaped falling into the enemy's hands; but the voice of the huſband diſcovering who he was, our adventurers ſtruck down the field out of the path; and, for the greater ſecurity, lay down in the graſs. The place, the occaſion, and the perſon that was ſo near, put his lordſhip in mind of renewing his pleaſure, almoſt in ſight of the huſband. The fair was no longer coy, and eaſily yielded to his deſires. He, in ſhort, carried the girl home, and then proſtituted her to the duke's pleaſure, after he had been cloyed himſelf. The old man going home, and finding his ſiſter aſleep, his wife fled, and his money gone, was thrown into a ſtate of madneſs, and ſoon hanged himſelf. The news was quickly ſpread about the neighbourhood, and reached the inn, where both lovers now adviſed the young woman to go to London; with which ſhe complied, and, in all probability, followed there the trade of proſtitution for a ſubſiſtance. The king, ſoon after this infamous adventure, coming that way, found them both in their poſts at the inn, took them again into favour, and ſuffered them to go with him to Newmarket.

This exploit of lord Rocheſter is not at all improbable when his character is conſidered; his treachery in the affair of the miſer's wife is very like him; and ſurely it was one of the greateſt acts of baſeneſs of which he was ever guilty: he artfully ſeduced her, while her unſuſpecting huſband was entertained by the duke of Buckingham; he contrived a robbery, and produced the death of the injured huſband. This complicated crime was one of thoſe heavy charges on his mind when he lay on his death-bed, under the dreadful alarms of his conſcience. His lordſhip's amours at court made a great noiſe in the world of gallantry, eſpecially that which he had with Mrs. Roberts, miſtreſs to the king, whom ſhe abandoned for the poſſeſſion of Rocheſter's heart, which ſhe found it was not in her power long to hold. The earl, who was ſoon cloyed with the poſſeſſion of any one woman, though the faireſt in the world, ſoon forſook her: the lady, after the firſt tranſports of her paſſion ſubſided, grew as indifferent, and conſidered upon the proper means of retrieving the king's affections.

Lord Rocheſter's frolics in the character of a mountebank are well known; and

and the ſpeech which he made upon his firſt turning itinerant doctor, has been often printed; there is in it a true ſpiritof ſatire, and a keenneſs that is very much in the character of his lordſhip, who had certainly an original turn for invective and ſatirical compoſition. That Rocheſter was envious, and jealous of the reputation of other men of eminence, appears evidently from his behaviour to Dryden, which could proceed from no other principle; as his malice towards him had never diſcovered itſelf till the tragedies of that great poet met with ſuch general applauſe, and his poems were univerſally eſteemed. Such was the inveteracy he ſhewed to Mr. Dryden, that he ſet up John Crown, an obſcure man, in oppoſition to him, and recommended him to the king to compoſe a maſque for the court, which was the province of Dryden, who was then poet-laureat: but, when Crown's Conqueſt of Jeruſalem met with as great ſucceſs as ſome of Dryden's plays, his lordſhip, in the ſame envious ſpirit, withdrew his favour from Crown. His malice to Dryden was ſtill further diſcovered in his hiring ruffians to cudgel him for a ſatire he was ſuppoſed to be the author of; which was at once malicious, cowardly and cruel.

We have now ſurveyed thoſe ſcenes of lord Rocheſter's life, in which he appears to little advantage. It is with infinite pleaſure we can take a view of the brighter ſide of his character; to do which we muſt attend him to his death-bed. Rocheſter lived a profligate, but died a penitent. He lived in defiance of all principles of virtue and morality; but, when he felt the cold hand of death upon him, he reflected on his folly, and found that the portion of iniquity is ſure to be, at laſt, only pain and anguiſh. Dr. Burnet, biſhop of Sarum, has given us ſome account of lord Rocheſter, particularly of his behaviour on the approach of his diſſolution. That divine had, in October 1679, viſited the earl, upon an intimation that ſuch a viſit would be very agreeable to his lordſhip, who was then ſlowly recovering from a violent diſeaſe. Rocheſter opened to the doctor all his thoughts both of religion and morality, and repreſented to him a full view of his paſt life; upon which Burnet frequently waited on him, and they canvaſſed, at various times, the principles of natural and revealed religion, which the doctor endeavoured to enlarge upon and explain in a manner ſuitable to the condition of a dying penitent. His lordſhip expreſſed much contrition for his having ſo often violated the laws of the one, contrary to his better knowledge, and having ſpurned the authority of the other in the pride of wanton ſophiſtry. He declared, that he was perfectly convinced of the truth of the Chriſtian religion; that he conſidered it as the inſtitution of Heaven, and as affording the moſt natural idea of the Supreme Being, as well as the moſt forcible motives to virtue, of any faith profeſſed among men. "He was not only ſatisfied (ſays Burnet) of the truth of our holy religion, merely as a matter of ſpeculation, but was perſuaded, likewiſe, of the power of inward grace; of which he gave me this ſtrange account: He ſaid, Mr. Parſons, in order to his conviction, read to him the fifty-third chapter of the prophecies of Iſaiah, and compared that with the hiſtory of our Saviour's paſſion; that he might there ſee a prophecy concerning it, written many ages before it was done; which the Jews that blaſphemed Jeſus Chriſt ſtill kept in their hands as a book divinely inſpired. He ſaid, as he heard it read, he felt an inward force upon him, which did ſo enlighten his mind and convince him, that he could reſiſt it no longer; for the words had an authority which did ſhoot like rays or beams into his mind; ſo that he was not only convinced by the reaſonings he had about it, which ſatisfied his underſtanding; but by a power, which did ſo effectually conſtrain him, that he ever after firmly believed in his Saviour, as if he had ſeen him in the clouds."

The biſhop gives an inſtance of the great alteration of his lordſhip's temper and diſpoſitions, from what they were formerly, in his ſickneſs. "Whenever he happened to be out of order, either by pain or ſickneſs, his temper became quite ungovernable, and his paſſions ſo fierce that his ſervants were afraid to approach him; but, in his laſt ſickneſs, he was all humility, patience and reſignation. Once he was a little offended with the delay of a ſervant, who he thought made not haſte enough with ſomewhat he called for, and ſaid, in a little heat, 'that damn'd fellow.' "Soon after (ſays the doctor) I told him that I was glad to find his ſtile ſo reformed, and that he had ſo entirely overcome that ill habit of ſwearing, only that word of calling any damned, which had returned upon him, was not decent; his anſwer was, 'Oh! that language of fiends, which was ſo familiar to me, hangs yet about me; ſure none has deſerved more to be damned than I have done!' And, after he had humbly asked God pardon for it, he deſired me to call the perſon to him that he might ask him forgiveneſs; but I told him that was needleſs, for he had ſaid it of one who did not hear it, and ſo could not be offended by it. In this diſpoſition of mind (continues the biſhop) he remained all the while I was with him, four days together. He was then brought ſo low, that all hope of recovery was gone; much purulent matter came from him with his urine, which he paſſed always with pain, but one day with inexpreſſible torment; yet he bore it decently, without breaking out into repinings, or impatient complaints. Nature being at laſt quite exhauſted, and all the floods of life gone, he died, without a groan, on the 26th of July, 1680, in the thirty-third year of his age. A day or two before his death he lay very ſilent, and ſeemed extremely devout in his contemplations. He was frequently obſerved to raiſe his eyes to Heaven, and ſend forth ejaculations to the Searcher of hearts, who ſaw his penitence, and who, he hoped, would forgive him."

Thus died lord Rocheſter, an amazing inſtance of the goodneſs of God, who permitted him to enjoy time, and inclined his heart to penitence. As by his life he was ſuffered to ſet an example of the moſt abandoned profligacy to the world; ſo, by his death, he was a very lively demonſtration of the fruitleſſneſs of vicious courſes, and may be propoſed as an example to all thoſe who are captivated with the charms of guilty pleaſure.

His poems have been often printed, and are too well known. Mr. Walpole ſays, that "they have much more obſcenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeneſs." His poem on Nothing, and his ſatire againſt Man, are a ſufficient proof of his abilities: but it muſt be acknowledged, that the greateſt part of his works are trivial or deteſtable. He has had a multitude of readers: ſo have all other writers, who have ſoothed, or fallen in with, the prevailing paſſions and corruptions of mankind. Mr. Granger obſerves, that lord Rocheſter "held the firſt rank of the men of wit and pleaſure of his age, and will ever be remembered for the extreme licentiouſneſs of his manners and his writings. He had an elegant perſon, an eaſy addreſs, and a quickneſs of underſtanding and invention almoſt peculiar to himſelf; and, what may now perhaps ſeem almoſt improbable, he had natural modeſty. He entered, with bluſhes in his face, into the faſhionable vices of Charles the Second's reign; but he well knew that even theſe vices would recommend him, and only be conſidered as ſo many graces added to his character. His ſtrong and lively parts quickly enabled him to go far beyond other men in his irregularities; and he ſoon became one of the moſt daring profligates of the age. He was in a continual ſtate of intoxication for ſeveral years together; and the king, who admired his ſallies of wit and humour, was more delighted with his company when he was

was drunk, than with any other man's when he was ſober. He was ever engaged in ſome amour or other, and frequently with women of the loweſt order, and the vileſt proſtitutes of the town. He would ſometimes, upon thoſe occaſions, appear as a beggar, or a porter; and he as well knew how to aſſume the character as the dreſs of either. After he had run the giddy round of his pleaſures, his eyes were open to conviction, and he became the Chriſtian and the penitent. His repentance began with remorſe and horror, but ended with hope and conſolation."

WILSON (THOMAS) a moſt pious, benevolent, and learned biſhop of the Iſle of Man, was born on the 20th of December, 1663, at Burton in Wirral, near Cheſter, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Dublin. After having taken orders, he attended the lord Strange, ſon and heir to the earl of Derby, as his tutor, during three years; at the expiration of which time, his pupil dying in Italy, he returned home; but his behaviour was ſo much approved by the earl, his late pupil's father, that his lordſhip preſented him to the biſhopric of Sodor and Man, upon which he received the degree of doctor of laws. Soon after his conſecration he repaired to the iſland, where he diligently applied himſelf to the duties of his function. He carefully ſuperintended the ſeveral ſchools in the iſland, and cauſed the Whole Duty of Man, and ſome uſeful treatiſes of his own, to be tranſlated into the Manks language. Not confining his ſpiritual regards to his dioceſe, he erected and endowed a ſchool at the place of his nativity; earneſtly promoted the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts; and wrote an excellent piece on the duties of a Communicant, for the inſtruction and edification of the converted Indians. He was a ſhining example of the virtues of ſocial life, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hoſpitality and diffuſive charity. His ſervants aſſembled in his domeſtic chapel every morning, where he conſtantly read prayers to them at ſix o'clock in the ſummer, and at ſeven in the winter. He regarded the temporal concerns of the iſlanders with a truly paternal care. The induſtrious poor he aſſiſted with his purſe. He imported the choiceſt grain of all ſorts, for ſeed, and procured the moſt proper horſes, oxen, ſheep, and other cattle, out of England, to improve the breed of them in the little territory allotted for his reſidence. He not only attended the people as the phyſician of their ſouls, but applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine, that he might be ſerviceable in that capacity, and bring health and comfort to thoſe that ſtood in need of ſuch aſſiſtance: inſomuch that, in 1744, he had laid out in theſe and other charities upwards of 10,000l. ſterling. With ſuch piety and benevolence, ſuch humanity, affability, and other amiable qualities, it is no wonder he greatly endeared himſelf to his flock, who endeavoured upon all occaſions to ſhew their reverence and affectionate regard towards him. Yet in the midſt of theſe acts of beneficence, he ſuffered the moſt cruel treatment from the governor of Man, with whom he had a diſpute, from the year 1713 to 1723, about ſome matters of right, which the biſhop could not conſcientiouſly give up; whereupon that governor at length ſtretched forth the hand of power, and committed this worthy prelate to the gloomy priſon of Caſtle-Ruſhin, where he remained many weeks, till the affair was determined by king George I. and his council, in the biſhop's favour. The people were ſo affected with this treatment of their patron and benefactor, that they came from all parts of the iſland to the town, at leaſt once a week, and kneeling down before the walls of the caſtle, expreſſed their concern with tears and lamentations, and alſo attended their pious paſtor's prayers and bleſſings, which he uttered from a grated loop-hole. This excellent biſhop acquired the eſteem of ſeveral eminent perſonages in this nation, particularly

ticularly of queen Caroline, who, on ſeeing him come into her preſence-chamber, when ſeveral biſhops were with her, ſaid, "Here, my lords, comes a biſhop whoſe errand is not to apply for a tranſlation, nor would he part with his ſpouſe [his dioceſe] becauſe ſhe is poor." This exemplary divine lived to the ninety-ſecond year of his age, and the fifty eighth of his conſecration: and expired in the beginning of March, 1755.

He was father of the preſent Dr. Thomas Wilſon, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the year 1777 by erecting in that church an elegant ſtatue of white marble, in honour of the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay; which, however, on account of the clamour raiſed againſt it, he ſoon after cauſed to be taken down. This gentleman alſo, in 1776, preſented to the ſame church a moſt beautiful altar-piece, repreſenting the death of St. Stephen, painted at his expence by the ingenious Mr. Weſt, hiſtorical painter to his majeſty.

WOLFE (Major-general JAMES) was the ſon of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and was born at Weſterham in the county of Kent, where he was baptized on the 11th of January, 1726. He ſeemed to have been formed by nature for military greatneſs; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, and his comprehenſion amazingly quick and clear: his conſtitutional courage was very great, and he poſſeſſed that ſtrength, ſteadineſs, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obſtruct, nor dangers deter. With an unuſual livelineſs of temper, he was not ſubject to paſſion; with the greateſt independance of ſpirit, he was free from pride. Generous almoſt to profuſion, he contemned every little art for the acquiſition of wealth, while he ſearched after proper objects for his charity and beneficence: the deſerving ſoldier never went unrewarded, and even the needy inferior officer frequently experienced his bounty. He was conſtant and ſteady in his attachments; manly and unreſerved, yet gentle, kind, and conciliating, in his manners. He enjoyed a large ſhare of the friendſhip and goodwill of mankind: and, to crown the whole, ſincerity and candour, a true ſenſe of honour, juſtice, and public liberty, ſeemed the inherent principles of his nature, and the uniform rule of his conduct.

He betook himſelf, when very young, to the profeſſion of arms; and with ſuch talents, joined to the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, it is no wonder he was ſoon ſingled out as a riſing military genius. At the battle of Laffeldt, in the year 1747, he exerted himſelf in ſo maſterly a manner, that he obtained the higheſt encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army. During the whole war, he went on without interruption, forming the military character; was preſent in every engagement, and never paſſed undiſtinguiſhed. Even after the peace, he cultivated the arts of war, and introduced the utmoſt regularity and exactneſs of diſcipline into his corps. He was afterwards at the attack of Rochefort, in 1757, and at the taking of Louiſbourg in 1758, from whence he was ſcarcely returned, when he was appointed to command the important expedition againſt Quebec, the capital of Canada. Here his abilities ſhone out in their brighteſt luſtre: in ſpite of many unforeſeen difficulties, from the nature of the ſituation, from the enemy's great ſuperiority of numbers, the ſtrength of the place itſelf, and his own bad ſtate of health, he perſevered with indefatigable diligence, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect his purpoſe; at laſt, he formed and executed that great, that dangerous, yet neceſſary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and muſt give him the

the title of conqueror of Canada. An account of this engagement, and of the conſequent reduction of Quebec, may not improperly be introduced.

The fleet and army employed in this expedition arrived at the iſle of Orleans, a few leagues from Quebec, in June 1759, without the leaſt accident, notwithſtanding the ill accounts which had been given of the dangerous navigation of the river St. Lawrence. As ſoon as general Wolfe had ſecured the weſt point of the iſle of Orleans, and alſo Point Levi, he erected batteries there of cannon and mortars, which fired continually upon the town of Quebec. Admiral Saunders, who commanded the fleet, was ſtationed below, in the north channel of the iſland; and admiral Holmes was poſted above the town, in order to diſtract the enemy's attention, and to prevent any attempts againſt the batteries that played upon the town. As there appeared no probability of annoying the enemy above the city, it was agreed to convey the troops farther down in the boats, and land them during the night within a league of Cape Diamond, in hopes of aſcending the heights of Abraham, which riſe abruptly with a ſteep aſcent from the banks of the river, that they might take poſſeſſion of the ground on the back of the city, where the fortifications were but indifferent: but great were the dangers and difficulties attending this enterpriſe: the ſtream was rapid; the ſhore ſhelving; the banks of the river lined with centinels; the landing-place ſo narrow, as to be eaſily miſſed in the dark; and the ground ſo difficult, as hardly to be ſurmounted in the day-time, even if no oppoſition had been made. Had the enemy received the leaſt intimation from a ſpy or deſerter, or even ſuſpected the deſign; had the embarkation been diſcovered in conſequence of the rapidity of the river or the ſteepneſs of the north ſhore, near which they were obliged to row; had only one centinel been alarmed, or the landing-place much miſtaken; the heights of Abraham muſt have been inſtantly ſecured by ſuch a force as would have rendered the undertaking abortive; confuſion would have neceſſarily enſued in the dark; and that confuſion would naturally have produced a panic, which might have proved fatal to the greateſt part of the detachment. This did not eſcape the penetration of the intrepid Wolfe, who executed the plan in perſon, though he was at that very time afflicted with a dyſentery and fever. Having prepared for this dangerous enterpriſe, admiral Holmes moved with his ſquadron about three leagues above the intended landing-place, in order to deceive the enemy, and amuſe M. de Bougainville, whom Montcalm, the French commander, had detached with 1500 men to watch the motions of that ſquadron; but admiral Holmes was directed to fall down the river in the night, and protect the landing of the forces. At one o'clock in the morning of the 12th of September, the firſt diſembarkation, conſiſting of four complete regiments, the light infantry commanded by colonel Howe, a detachment of Highlanders and the American grenadiers, was made in flat-bottomed boats, under the command of the brigadiers Monckton and Murray, though general Wolfe accompanied them in perſon, and was one of the firſt that landed. They fell down with the tide, rowing cloſe to the north ſide, in order to find the place of diſembarkation; but by the darkneſs of the night and the rapidity of the ſtream, they overſhot the mark, and landed, without the leaſt knowledge of the enemy, a little below the place intended. The troops were no ſooner on ſhore, than the boats were inſtantly ſent back for a ſecond body, which was under the direction of brigadier Townſhend. In the mean time colonel Howe, with the light infantry and Highlanders, aſcended the woody precipice with admirable

mirable courage and activity; although a narrow path, which ſlanted up the hill from the landing-place, had been rendered impaſſable by croſs-ditches, and the hill was, in every other part, ſo ſteep and dangerous, that the ſoldiers were obliged to pull themſelves up by the roots and boughs of trees. In their way they diſlodged a captain's guard that defended a paſſage, by which alone the reſt of the troops could reach the ſummit. The whole army then mounted without moleſtation, and the general drew up the troops in order of battle as faſt as they arrived.

M. de Montcalm no ſooner heard that the Engliſh had gained the heights of Abraham, than he determined to hazard a battle; and ſoon collecting his whole force, marched towards the Engliſh. Mean while general Wolfe, perceiving the French advance, formed his own line; the right was commanded by brigadier Monckton, and the left by brigadier Murray; while colonel Howe, who had juſt returned with his light infantry from taking a four-gun battery, was poſted in the rear of the left. Montcalm advancing in ſuch a manner as ſhewed that his intention was to flank the left of the Engliſh, brigadier Townſhend was ſent with Amherſt's regiment, which he formed ſo as to preſent a double front to the enemy, and was afterwards reinforced by two battalions. The reſerve conſiſted of one regiment drawn up in eight ſubdiviſions, with large intervals. The enemy's right was compoſed of half the troops of the colony, and a body of Canadians and Indians: their center conſiſted of a column of two other regular battalions; and on their left were poſted one battalion, and the remainder of the colony troops: the buſhes in their front were lined with 1500 of their beſt markſmen, who kept up an irregular galling fire. The diſpoſition of both armies was judicious, and the engagement on both ſides began with great ſpirit. The Engliſh were exhorted to reſerve their fire; and they bore that of the enemy's light troops in front with the utmoſt patience and good order, waiting for the main body of the enemy, which advanced faſt upon them. At the diſtance of forty yards our troops gave their fire, which took place in its full extent, and made a terrible havoc among the French. General Wolfe ſtood in the warmeſt part of the attack, at the head of Brag's regiment and the Louisbourg grenadiers, conſpicuous in the very front of the line, where he was aimed at by the enemy's markſmen, and at laſt received a ſhot in his wriſt; but wrapping a handkerchief about the wound, he continued to give his orders without the leaſt emotion. Soon after, he received another ball in his belly, of which he took no notice, and exerted himſelf as before; when he received a third in his breaſt, and fell at the moment when victory was crowing all his labours with ſucceſs; for, at that inſtant, every regiment of the Britiſh army ſeemed to exert themſelves in a peculiar manner. Brigadier-general Monckton fell immediately after the gallant Wolfe, and both were conveyed out of the lines. The command now devolved on brigadier-general Townſhend, who ſhewed the utmoſt bravery and conduct. The grenadiers with their bayonets, the Highlanders with their broad ſwords, and the reſt of the forces with a ſteady and continued fire, drove the enemy in great diſorder from every poſt, and compleated their defeat. During the whole engagement, colonel Howe, with his light infantry, covered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as entirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enemy's Indians and Canadians upon that flank. The victory ſeemed completely decided, when a new enemy appeared, which threatened to bring on a freſh engagement, and to put all again to the hazard. M. de Bougainville, whom the feigned movements of the Britiſh troops had drawn up the river, turned back on diſcovering their real deſign, and now appeared on the rear of the army with a body of two thouſand men. But the

main

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

main body of the French was by this time ſo broken and diſperſed, that general Townſhend was able to eſtabliſh his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on that ſide, that the enemy retired after a very feeble attempt.

In this deciſive action, the Engliſh loſt about 500 men; but, on the ſide of the enemy, at leaſt 1500 were ſlain, among whom was M. de Montcalm. The loſs of the brave general Wolfe was, indeed, almoſt irreparable. He had ſuffered himſelf, unwillingly, to be carried behind the ranks; and as he lay ſtruggling with the anguiſh and weakneſs occaſioned by three grievous wounds, he ſeemed only ſolicitous about the fortune of the battle. He begged one who attended him to ſupport him that he might view the field; but finding that the approach of death had rendered his ſight dim and confuſed, he deſired an officer, who ſtood by him, to give him an account of what he ſaw. The officer anſwered, that the enemy ſeemed broken. A few minutes after, he repeated his queſtion; when being told, that the enemy were totally routed, and fled on all ſides, "Then," ſaid he, "I am ſatisfied," and almoſt inſtantly expired. Thus died this valiant commander on the 13th of September, 1759, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. On the 18th of September, five days after the battle, the enemy ſeeing that the communication between the town and the army was cut off, and that the Engliſh fleet and troops were preparing for a vigorous ſiege, ſurrendered Quebec upon very honourable and advantageous terms. The artillery and warlike ſtores of the place were delivered up; and a garriſon of 5000 men, under brigadier general Murray, was put into the town, with plenty of proviſions and ammunition for the winter. The conquerors took care of the ſick and wounded, and the fleet ſoon after ſailed for England, where the news of this deciſive victory, with the conqueſt of the capital of Canada, was received with extraordinary marks of joy by all ranks of people; at the ſame time that the death of the heroic general Wolfe ſpread an univerſal concern throughout the nation.

The body of general Wolfe was brought to Portſmouth, and from thence carried with great funeral pomp to Greenwich, where it was depoſited in the burying place belonging to his family. A magnificent monument has been ſince erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey.

WOLSEY (Thomas) a man, who, by the force of uncommon abilities, and a happy concurrence of circumſtances, raiſed himſelf from a low condition to the higheſt offices both in church and ſtate, was born at Ipſwich in Suffolk, in March 1471. The common tradition is, that he was the ſon of a butcher. His father obſerving in him an uncommon aptneſs to learn, ſent him to the grammar-ſchool of his native place, whence he was removed to the univerſity of Oxford. Here he made a progreſs, which is altogether aſtoniſhing. His ſervant Cavendiſh aſſures us, that a very few months after his being entered at Magdalen college, and ſo early as his fifteenth year, Wolſey was made a bachelor of arts; in conſequence of which he was called the boy-bachelor: He was afterwards admitted to a fellowſhip in the ſame college; and was at length appointed maſter of Magdalen ſchool, where the ſons of the marquis of Dorſet were among his pupils. This was a circumſtance extremely fortunate for our new preceptor; for the marquis, ſending for his ſons, on the ſucceeding Chriſtmas, to paſs the holidays at his country ſeat, invited the maſter along with them; and was ſo highly pleaſed with Wolſey's converſation, and found the young gentlemen ſo much improved for the ſhort time they had been under his care, that he determined to reward ſuch merit and diligence with ſome diſtinguiſhed mark

mark of his approbation: and the rectory of Lymington, a benefice in his lordſhip's gift, falling vacant in 1500, he beſtowed it on Wolſey; which was his firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment. He had not reſided long on this benefice, before Sir Amias Pawlet, a juſtice of the peace, ſet him in the ſtocks for being drunk, as it is ſaid, and making a diſturbance at a fair in the neighbourhood; but the knight had afterwards reaſon to repent of this affront. Upon the death of his patron, the marquis of Dorſet, Wolſey procured himſelf to be admitted, in the ſtation of chaplain, into the family of Dr. Dean, archbiſhop of Canterbury: but that prelate dying ſoon after, he offered his ſervice to Sir John Nephant, governor of Calais, who immediately appointed him one of his domeſtic chaplains. Sir John was an old man, in want of ſome perſon able to relieve him from the heavy load of government; and being (as we may ſuppoſe) previouſly acquainted with his chaplain's abilities, he made no ſcruple of committing every thing to his care and management. Wolſey was by no means unequal to the great truſt repoſed in him; he diſcharged the office of governor with extraordinary ſkill and fidelity; and upon Sir John's being, at his own requeſt, called home, he recommended Wolſey in a particular manner to king Henry VII. and, as a reward of his faithful ſervices, had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing him inrolled among the number of royal chaplains.

Wolſey now inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, and of ſir Thomas Lovel, chancellor of the exchequer; who recommended him to the king as a proper perſon to be employed in negociating the intended marriage between his majeſty and Margaret of Savoy. He was accordingly diſpatched to the emperor Maximilian, the lady's father, then at Bruſſels, and returned from his embaſſy with ſuch expedition, that the king ſeeing him, imagined he had not been gone. Having reported the ſucceſs of his negociation, he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, in February 1508. Upon the acceſſion of Henry VIII. in 1509, the biſhop of Wincheſter obſerving that his influence at court declined apace, and that the earl of Surry ſtood too much between him and the throne, introduced Wolſey to the young king, hoping that he might rival that nobleman in his inſinuating arts, and yet be content to act in the cabinet a part ſubordinate to the perſon who had promoted him. But here the biſhop was wretchedly miſtaken in his policy; for, in a little time, Wolſey gained ſo much on Henry's good graces, that he not only ſupplanted Surry in his favour, but Fox in his truſt and confidence. The youthful character of Henry VIII. is well known, which was as remarkable for gaiety and diſſipation, as his maturer years were for cruelty and injuſtice; and it ſeems to have been upon this baſis, that Wolſey began to build his fortune; for being admitted to all the royal parties of pleaſure, he was ever the moſt facetious in company, and appeared ſtudious to promote by a thouſand devices that mirth and feſtivity, which were ſo ſuitable to his maſter's age and inclination. In 1513 he attended the king in his expedition to France, who committed to him the direction of the ſupplies and proviſions for the army; and the Engliſh troops having taken Tournay, his majeſty conferred the biſhopric of that city upon Wolſey. On his return to England, in 1514, he was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln; and the ſame year, upon the death of cardinal Bambridge, was tranſlated to the archbiſhopric of York. He now ſhone forth in all the eclat of royal favour; and while he ſecretly directed

directed all public measures, he still pretended an implicit submission to the king's will; by that means concealing from his sovereign, whose imperious temper would otherwise have ill brooked a director, the absolute power he was gaining over him. And Henry, who was in nothing more violent than in his attachments while they lasted, thought he could never sufficiently reward a man so entirely devoted to his pleasure and service. In consequence of this, Wolsey held at one time such a multitude of preferments, as no churchman besides himself was ever endowed with; he was even suffered to unite with the see of York the bishoprics of Durham and Winchester, and also the rich abbey of St. Albans; till pope Leo X. observing the daily progress he made in the king's favour, and that in fact he governed the nation, became desirous of engaging so powerful a minister in the interest of the apostolic state, and, to complete his exaltation at once, created him in 1515 a cardinal of the holy Roman empire, under the title of St. Cecilia, beyond the river Tiber. The grandeur which Wolsey assumed upon this new acquisition of dignity, is hardly to be parallelled; the splendor of his equipage, and costliness of his apparel, exceeds all description. He caused his cardinal's hat to be borne aloft before him by a person of rank; and, when he came to the king's chapel, would permit it to be laid on no place but the altar. A priest, the tallest and most comely he could find, carried before him a pillar of silver, on the top of which was placed a cross: but not content with this parade, to which he thought himself entitled as cardinal, he provided another priest of equal stature and beauty, who marched along, bearing erect the cross of York, even in the diocese of Canterbury; contrary to the antient rule and agreement between those rival metropolitans. Warham, chancellor, and archbishop of Canterbury, having frequently remonstrated against this affront to no purpose, chose rather to retire from public employment than wage an unequal contest with the haughty cardinal. He therefore resigned his office of chancellor, and the seals were immediately intrusted to Wolsey.

The cardinal, while he was only almoner to the king, had rendered himself extremely unpopular, by his sentences in the star-chamber, a most arbitrary and unconstitutional court, where he presided, and determined every thing as his master would have it, without any respect to the justice of the cause. But now that he was lord high chancellor of England, he made full amends, by discharging that great office with as penetrating a judgment, and as enlarged a knowledge of law and equity, as any of his predecessors: yet, even then, he was not free from the censure of mal-administration in other matters.

Cardinal Campeggio had been sent as a legate into England, in order to procure a tythe from the clergy, for enabling the pope to oppose the progress of the Turks; a danger which was real and formidable to all Christendom, but had been so often made use of to serve the interested purposes of the court of Rome, that it had lost all influence on the minds of the people: the clergy refused to comply with Leo's demand; Campeggio was recalled; and the king desired of the pope, that Wolsey, who had been joined in this commission, might alone be invested with the legatine power. This additional honour was no sooner obtained, than Wolsey made a great display of pomp and magnificence. On solemn festivals he was not contented without celebrating mass after the manner of the pope himself: he had not only bishops and abbots to serve him, but even engaged the first nobility to give him water and a towel; and Warham the primate having wrote him a letter, wherein he subscribed himself "Your loving

brother," Wolsey complained of his presumption, in challenging such an equality: Warham, however, being told of the offence he had given, made light of it, saying, "Know ye not that this man is drunk with too much power." But Wolsey carried the matter much farther than vain pomp and ostentation. He erected a new court of judicature, called the legatine court; in which, if credit may be given to lord Herbert, he exercised a most odious and tyrannical jurisdiction. He appointed one Allen judge of this bench, a man of scandalous life, whom he himself, as chancellor, had condemned for perjury. This wretch committed all sorts of rapine and extortion; for, making an enquiry into the life of every body, no offence escaped censure and punishment, unless privately bought off; in which people found two advantages; one, that it cost less; the other, that it exempted them from shame. Thus as the rules of conscience are in many cases of greater extent than those of law, he found means of searching into their secret corners; besides, under this colour, he arrogated a power to call in question the executors of wills, and the like. He summoned also all religious persons (of what degree soever) before him; who, casting themselves at his feet, were grievously rebuked, and threatened with expulsion, till they had compounded: besides, all spiritual livings that fell were conferred on the cardinal's creatures. No one dared to carry to the king any complaint against these usurpations of Wolsey, till archbishop Warham ventured to do it. Henry professed his ignorance of the whole matter; "A man (said he) is not so blind any where as in his own house: but do you go to Wolsey, and tell him, if any thing be amiss, that he amend it." A reproof of this kind was not likely to be regarded, and indeed it only served to augment Wolsey's enmity to Warham, whom he had never loved since the dispute about erecting his crosses: however, one John London having prosecuted our legate's judge in a court of law, and convicted him of malversation and iniquity, the clamour at last reached the king's ears, who rebuked the cardinal so sharply, that from that time he became, if not better, more circumspect than before.

Wolsey was now building himself a very magnificent palace at Hampton-Court, whither he sometimes retired as well to observe the progress of the work, as to procure a short recess from the fatigues of business; which at that time must have been very great, considering that, over and above what immediately related to his archbishopric, his legatine character, and his post of chancellor, he had all the affairs of the nation on his hands; yet the public tranquility was so well established, that ease and plenty blest the land, in a manner unknown for many preceding reigns. This happy disposition at home, led Henry, in the year 1520, to give way to the solicitations of Francis I. king of France; and he consented to an interview with that monarch, which was to be between Guines and Ardres; the kings, by mutual consent, committing the regulation of the ceremonial to the cardinal's abilities, which he so eminently displayed upon that memorable occasion, as to acquire the applause, and receive the congratulation of most of the states of Europe. The republic of Venice, in particular, addressed him in a letter, in which they felicitated him on the fortunate conduct of an event that required the most consummate prudence; the pope too gave him very strong testimonies of his approbation, granting him a yearly pension of 2000 ducats, and constituting him administrator of the bishopric of Badajox. It must be acknowledged, that, during the whole course of Wolsey's administration, his friendship was courted by the proudest princes; nay, even the haughty Spaniard condescended

deſcended to write him a very reſpectful epiſtle, intreating him to favour that crown by the acceptance of 3000 livres per annum; the grant was dated at Ghent, June 8, 1517, and the catholic king ſtiled him in it, "our moſt dear and ſpecial friend." By theſe ſubſidies from foreign courts, and the unlimited munificence of his own ſovereign, who was continually loading him with ſpiritual and temporal monopolies, Wolſey's income is ſaid to have fallen little ſhort of the revenues of the crown of England.

Upon the death of pope Leo X. in 1521, he thought of nothing leſs than being poſſeſſed of St. Peter's chair; and immediately diſpatched a ſecretary with proper inſtructions to Rome; at the ſame time writing to the emperor Charles V. and the king of France, to aſſure them, that if he was elected ſupreme pontiff, they ſhould meet with ſuch friendly and equitable treatment as they could expect from no other quarter. The former of theſe princes was indeed bound by promiſe to aſſiſt Wolſey in procuring the papacy; which he had repeatedly given him, during a ſhort viſit he made to the Engliſh court, juſt before Henry's paſſage into France: but ere the cardinals meſſenger arrived at Rome, the election was over, and Adrian, biſhop of Tortoſa, who had been the emperor's tutor, was choſen pope. Wolſey was doubtleſs chagrined at the behaviour of Charles V. who had openly violated his word with him; yet ſmothering his reſentment for the preſent, when the emperor made another viſit to England, the cardinal very readily accepted his excuſes; and on Adrian's death, which happened in 1523, he applied again for Charles's intereſt, which was poſitively engaged to him for the next vacancy: but though this application was backed by a recommendatory letter in Henry the Eighth's own hand, and Wolſey, knowing the power of gold in the conclave, had taken care to work ſufficiently with that engine; yet his hopes of the pontificate were a ſecond time rendered abortive.

The cardinal's palace at Hampton-court was completely finiſhed, and elegantly furniſhed, by the year 1528. His majeſty was greatly taken both with the ſituation and beauty of the edifice: upon this Wolſey made him a preſent of it; and the king, highly pleaſed with the gift, gave him in return his royal palace at Richmond.

Queen Catherine was now become extremely diſagreeable to king Henry; and his paſſion for Anne Boleyn, who had lately made her appearance at the Engliſh court, was greatly augmented; ſo that fluctuating between the thoughts of a miſtreſs and a wife, Henry was ſo entangled, that, rather than be diſappointed of the one, he reſolved to rid himſelf of the other. Wolſey found it was in vain to endeavour to put this notion out of his head; he therefore, with the king's permiſſion, by his own legatine authority, iſſued writs to ſummon all the biſhops, with the moſt learned men of both univerſities, to conſult on his majeſty's caſe; but theſe counſellors thinking the point too nice for them to determine, in the end the pope was applied to, who ſent cardinal Campeggio into England, that he might, in conjunction with Wolſey, ſit in judgment, and decide whether Henry's marriage with Catherine was lawful or not. But firſt, the king called an aſſembly of all the great men in the kingdom, both ſpiritual and temporal, beſides others of inferior degree, and made them a ſpeech, in which he endeavoured to account for and excuſe the proceedings he was going upon, laying great ſtreſs upon conſcience, and the dreadful horrors of mind he had ſuffered ever ſince the biſhop of Tarbes had queſtioned

tioned the princeſs Mary's legitimacy, which made him fear that a marriage with his brother's widow was by divine law prohibited: however, he ſaid, he ſubmitted every thing to the wiſdom of the pope's legates, who were authoriſed by his holineſs to decide this important cauſe; and the meaſures he had already determined to take being thus artfully prepared, the legatine court was opened on the 21ſt of June, 1529. The queen, who was preſent, proteſted againſt the legates, as incompetent judges; ſhe appealed to the king for her conjugal fidelity; went out of court, and would never return to it again. The legates went on according to the forms of law, though the queen appealed from them to the pope, and excepted both to the place, to the judges, and her lawyers. After the trial had been protracted by various delays, his holineſs evoked the cauſe to Rome; but king Henry would by no means ſubmit to this method of deciſion. Many attempts were made to bring the queen to an eaſy compliance with his majeſty's pleaſure, but in vain: hence it followed, that the public were divided in their opinions; and while the abettors of the divorce imputed all the difficulties laid in his way to the artifice of Wolſey, the partiſans on the other ſide were as unanimous in condemning him, for prompting his maſter to ſo iniquitous a piece of violence: but of this laſt charge the cardinal fully cleared himſelf, by calling on Henry, in open court, to bear witneſs to his innocence; when the king declared he had always adviſed him againſt it, which indeed he might do with a ſafe conſcience; and for that reaſon he ſuſpected Wolſey of being a ſecret mover in the protraction of the cauſe; for which he conſigned him to deſtruction. In October following the cardinal was deprived of the great ſeal, and baniſhed from court; and all his goods, which were exceeding valuable, were ſeized for the king's uſe. On this reverſe of his fortune, thoſe who had paid him the moſt abject ſubmiſſion during his proſperity, now deſerted him. He himſelf was greatly dejected; and the ſame turn of mind which rendered him vainly elated with his grandeur, made him feel, with redoubled anguiſh, the ſtroke of adverſity. His enemies ſoon after preferred an impeachment of high treaſon againſt him in forty-four articles, which paſſed in the houſe of lords; but when the bill was carried down to the commons, Thomas Cromwell (afterwards earl of Eſſex), who had been the cardinal's domeſtic, defended him with ſuch ſtrength of argument, that no act of treaſon could be proved againſt him; and the proſecution was dropped. Wolſey manifeſted very little fortitude under his misfortunes; he became abject and diſconſolate, and at length ſickened in conſequence of the mortifications he had received. Recovering from his diſtemper, he was commanded to repair to his dioceſe of York, and took up his reſidence at Cawood, where he performed many charitable and popular acts; but he was not permitted to remain long unmoleſted in his retreat. In the beginning of November, 1530, he was arreſted for high treaſon by the earl of Northumberland, and committed to the cuſtody of Sir William Kingſton, lieutenant of the tower, who had orders to bring him to London, where he was to take his trial. The cardinal, from the agitation of his mind, co-operating with the fatigues of his journey, was ſeized at Sheffield with a diſorder which turned to a dyſentery, and with ſome difficulty reached Leiceſter-abbey. Here the abbot and monks received him with great reverence and reſpect; but he told them, that he was come to lay his bones among them, and was immediately put to bed, whence he never roſe. A ſhort time before he expired, he thus addreſſed himſelf to Sir William Kingſton: "I pray you have me heartily recommended to his royal majeſty, and beſeech him, on my behalf, to call to his remembrance

membrance all matters that have paſſed between us from the beginning, eſpecially with regard to his buſineſs with the queen; and then will he know in his conſcience, whether I have offended him. He is a prince of a moſt royal carriage, and hath a princely heart; and rather than he will miſs or want any part of his will, he will endanger the one half of his kingdom. I do aſſure you, that I have often kneeled before him, ſometimes three hours together, to perſuade him from his will and appetite, but could not prevail. Had I but ſerved God as diligently as I have ſerved the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs: but this is the juſt reward that I muſt receive for my indulgent pains and ſtudy, not regarding my ſervice to God, but only to my prince. Therefore, let me adviſe you, if you be one of the privy-council, as by your wiſdom you are fit, take care what you put into the king's head; for you can never put it out again." Adding, after a ſevere warning againſt the Lutherans, "Mr. Kingſton, farewell; I wiſh all things may have good ſucceſs; my time draweth on faſt." Having uttered theſe words, his ſpeech failed him; and, in a little time, he expired, on the 28th of November, 1530, in the 60th year of his age. After his death he was laid in an oaken coffin, with his face uncovered, that every one might be permitted to view him; and early in the morning on St. Andrew's day, he was buried in one of the abbey chapels.

Wolſey, as to his perſon, was ſtrongly made, tall, big-boned, and of a majeſtic preſence; his face was comely, but phyſiognomiſts pretend to ſay, it was ſtamped with the legible indications of pride. His character has been maliciouſly attacked by ſome, and as weakly defended by others; yet undoubtedly the known violence of Henry the Eighth's temper may alleviate much of the blame which ſome of his favourite's meaſures have undergone: and when we conſider, that the ſubſequent part of that monarch's reign was much more unfortunate and criminal, than that which was directed by the cardinal's counſels, we ſhall be inclined to ſuſpect thoſe hiſtorians of partiality, who have endeavoured to load his memory with ſuch virulent reproaches.

Notwithſtanding hiſtorians are in many circumſtances extremely divided in the accounts they give of cardinal Wolſey, there is one point concerning him in which they all agree, and mention it as the higheſt eulogium on his character; namely, that, during his zenith of glory, whoever was diſtinguiſhed by any art or ſcience paid court to him, and none paid court in vain. Eraſmus, though he was by no means an admirer of Wolſey, pays him great compliments on his generous encouragement of learning; and both univerſities, in ſeveral ſpeeches and addreſſes, publicly acknowledged the ineſtimable favours which they had received from his bounty. In Oxford particularly, among other branches of erudition which he planted there, he eſtabliſhed the firſt Greek profeſſorſhip; but not thinking that a ſufficient mark of his eſteem, he determined to build a college there as a laſting monument of his zeal and gratitude towards the ſeminary in which he had received his education; and having obtained the royal aſſent to commence his projected foundation, the firſt ſtone of that magnificent ſtructure, then called Cardinal, but now Chriſt-church college, was laid, with a ſuperſcription in honour of the founder; the cardinal at the ſame time founding a grammar-ſchool at Ipſwich, the place of his nativity, to qualify young ſcholars for admittance into his college.

WOOD (ANTHONY) a well-known biographer and antiquarian, was the ſon of Thomas Wood, bachelor of arts and of the civil law, and was born at Oxford on the 17th of December, 1632. He ſtudied at Merton-college, where he took the degrees in arts. Being naturally of a ſtudious and contemplative turn of mind, he devoted himſelf entirely to the purſuits of literature. In 1660 he began to collect materials for his *Hiſtoria & Antiquitates Univerſitatis Oxonienſis*, which was printed in 1674, in two volumes folio. This work was written by the author in Engliſh, but tranſlated into Latin, before it was publiſhed, by Mr. Waſe and Mr. Peers, under the inſpection of Dr. Fell, dean of Chriſt-church. In 1691 appeared his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, or an exact Hiſtory of all the writers and biſhops who have had their education in the univerſity of Oxford, from the year 1500 to 1690, in two volumes folio; which was greatly enlarged in the ſecond edition. Some time after the publication of this uſeful work, our author was proſecuted by the univerſity, on account of ſome reflections he had thrown upon the great lord-chancellor Clarendon. The iſſue of the proceſs was a hard judgment given againſt the defendant, which was put into the Gazette in theſe words: "Oxford, July 31, 1693. On the 29th inſtant, Anthony Wood was condemned in the vice-chancellor's court of the univerſity of Oxford, for having written and publiſhed, in the ſecond volume of his book entitled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, divers infamous libels againſt the right honourable Edward late earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and chancellor of the ſaid univerſity; and was therefore baniſhed the ſaid univerſity, until ſuch time as he ſhall ſubſcribe ſuch a public recantation as the judge of the court ſhall approve of, and give ſecurity not to offend in the like nature for the future: and his ſaid book was therefore alſo decreed to be burnt before the public theatre; and on this day it was burnt accordingly, and public programmas of his expulſion are already affixed in the three uſual places." Mr. Wood was likewiſe animadverted upon by biſhop Burnet, in a letter which that prelate wrote to the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry; upon which, in 1693, he publiſhed a vindication of himſelf, which was reprinted before the ſecond edition of his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*. In this he declares, "that he did never in heat and forwardneſs meddle with a ſubject, to which he was not prepared by education and a due method of ſtudies; that he never wrote to oblige a riſing party, or to inſinuate into the diſpoſers of preferment; but has been content with his ſtation, and aimed at no end but truth: that he never took up with the tranſcript of records, where the original might be conſulted, nor made uſe of others eyes, when his own could ſerve: that he never wrote in poſt with his body and his thoughts in a hurry, but in a fixed abode, and with a deliberate pen: that he never concealed an ungrateful truth, nor flouriſhed over a weak place; but in ſincerity of meaning and expreſſion has thought an hiſtorian ſhould be a man of conſcience: that he has never had a patron to oblige or forget, but has been a free and independent writer: and in a word, that he confeſſes there may be miſtakes in modern things and perſons, when he could have no evidence but from the information of living friends, or perhaps enemies; but he is confident, that where records are cited, and where authentic evidence could poſſibly be had, there he has been punctual and exact." Mr. Wood died at Oxford of a ſuppreſſion of urine, the 29th of November, 1695.

WREN

WREN (Sir CHRISTOPHER) an excellent architect and mathematician, was descended from an ancient family of that name, seated at Bincheſter in the biſhopric of Durham. He was nephew of Dr. Matthew Wren biſhop of Ely, and ſon of Dr. Chriſtopher Wren dean of Windſor, and was born at Knoyle in Wiltſhire, on the 20th of October, 1632. While very young, he diſcovered a ſurpriſing genius for the mathematics. At about fourteen years of age, he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Wadham-college, Oxford; and the advances he made there in mathematical knowledge, before he was ſixteen, were, as we learn from the following teſtimony of a moſt able judge, viz. Mr. Oughtred, very extraordinary and even aſtoniſhing: "Chriſtophorus Wren, Collegii Wadhamenſis Commenſalis generoſus, admirando prorſus ingenio juvenis qui, nondum ſexdecim annos natus, Aſtronomiam, Gnomonicam, Staticam, Mechanicam, præclaris inventis auxit, ab eoque tempore continuò augere pergit: et reverà is eſt, a quo magna poſſum, neque fruſtra, propediem expectare." He took the degree of bachelor of arts in March 1650, and that of maſter in December 1653; having been choſen fellow of All-Souls college in November. Soon after, he became one of that ingenious and learned ſociety, which then met at Oxford for the improvement of natural and experimental philoſophy. In Auguſt 1657, he was choſen profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham-college; and his lectures, which were much frequented, tended greatly to the promotion of real knowledge. In 1658 he read a deſcription of the body and different phaſes of the planet Saturn, which ſubject he propoſed to purſue; and the ſame year he communicated ſome demonſtrations concerning Cycloids to Dr. Wallis, which were afterwards publiſhed by the doctor at the end of his treatiſe upon that ſubject. About that time alſo, he ſolved the problem propoſed by the famous Monſieur Paſcal, under the feigned name of John de Montfort, to all the Engliſh mathematicians; and returned another to the mathematicians of France, formerly propoſed by Kepler, of which they never gave any ſolution. After having continued above three years at Greſham-college, he was, on the 5th of February, 1660-1, choſen Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, in the room of Dr. Seth Ward. In September following he was created doctor of civil law: and how far he had then anſwered, or rather exceeded, the expectations of Mr. Oughtred, the excellent character given of him by Dr. Barrow, in an oration which he delivered at Greſham-college in the year 1662, ſufficiently ſhews.

Among his other accompliſhments, he had by this time acquired ſo great a ſkill in architecture, that he was ſent for from Oxford, by order of king Charles II. to aſſiſt Sir John Denham, ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's works. In May 1663, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society; being one of thoſe, who were firſt appointed by the council, after the grant of their charter. Dr. Wren did great honour to this illuſtrious body by many curious and uſeful diſcoveries in aſtronomy, natural philoſophy, and other ſciences, related in Dr. Sprat's hiſtory of the Royal Society. Among other of his productions there enumerated, is a lunar globe, repreſenting not only the ſpots and various degrees of whiteneſs upon the ſurface, and the hills, eminences, and cavities, but alſo, when turned to the light, ſhewing all the menſtrual phaſes, with the manifold appearances that happen from the ſhadows of the mountains and valleys. This lunar globe was formed, not merely at the requeſt of the Royal Society, but likewiſe by the command of king Charles II. whoſe pleaſure for the proſecuting and perfecting of it was ſignified by a letter, under the joint hands of Sir Robert Moray and Sir Paul Neile, dated from

from Whitehall the 17th of May, 1661, and directed to Dr. Wren, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford. His majeſty received the globe with ſatisfaction, and ordered it to be placed among the curioſities of his cabinet.

In the year 1665, Dr. Wren went over to France, where he not only ſurveyed all the buildings of note in Paris, and made excurſions to other places, but took particular notice of what was moſt remarkable in every branch of mechanics, and contracted an acquaintance with the principal virtuoſi. Upon his return home, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral; as appears from Mr. Evelyn's dedication to him of the Account of Architects and Architecture, printed in 1706, where that ingenious philoſopher ſays, "I have named St. Paul's and truly not without admiration, as oft as I recall to mind, as I frequently do, the ſad and deplorable condition it was in, when, after it had been made a ſtable of horſes and a den of thieves, you with other gentlemen and myſelf were by the late king Charles named to ſurvey the dilapidations, and to make a report to his majeſty, in order to a ſpeedy reparation. You will not, I am ſure, forget the ſtruggle we had with ſome, who were for patching it up any how, ſo the ſteeple might ſtand, inſtead of new building; when, to put an end to the conteſt, five days after, that dreadful conflagration happened, out of whoſe aſhes this phœnix is riſen, and was by providence deſigned for you." Within a few days after the fire of London, which began the 2d of September, 1666, he drew a plan for rebuilding the city; of which Mr. Oldenburg, the ſecretary of the Royal Society, gave an account to Mr. Boyle, in a letter dated the 18th of that month: "Dr. Wren (ſays he) has drawn a model for a new city, and preſented it to the king, who produced it himſelf before his council, and manifeſted much approbation of it. I was yeſterday morning with the doctor, and ſaw the model, which methinks does ſo well provide for ſecurity, conveniency, and beauty, that I can ſee nothing wanting as to theſe three main articles; but whether it has conſulted with the populouſneſs of a great city, and whether reaſons of ſtate would have that conſulted with, is a quære with me," &c.

Upon the death of Sir John Denham, in 1668, Dr. Wren was made ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's works. The theatre at Oxford will remain a laſting monument of his great abilities as an architect; which curious work was finiſhed by him in 1669. But the conflagration of the city of London gave him many other opportunities of employing his genius in that way; when, beſides the works of the crown, which continued under his care, the cathedral of St. Paul, the parochial churches, and other public ſtructures which had been deſtroyed by that dreadful calamity, were rebuilt from his deſigns, and under his direction. The variety of buſineſs, in which he was by this means engaged, requiring his conſtant attendance and concern, he reſigned his Savilian profeſſorſhip in 1673; and the year following he received from the king the honour of knighthood. He was one of the commiſſioners, who, at the motion of Sir Jonas Moore, ſurveyor-general of the ordnance, had been appointed by his majeſty to find a proper place for erecting a royal obſervatory; and he propoſed Greenwich, which was approved of. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1675, the foundation of the building was laid; which, when finiſhed under the conduct of Sir Jonas, with the advice and aſſiſtance of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, was furniſhed with the beſt inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations; and the celebrated Mr. Flamſtead was conſtituted his majeſty's firſt profeſſor there.

About this time Sir Chriſtopher eſpouſed the daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill

hill of Blechington in Oxfordſhire, by whom he had one ſon of his own name; and ſhe dying ſoon after, he married a daughter of William lord Fitz-william, baron of Lifford in Ireland, by whom he had a ſon and daughter. In 1680 he was choſen preſident of the Royal Society; was afterwards appointed architect and commiſſioner of Chelſea-college; and, in 1684, comptroller of the works in the caſtle of Windſor. He was twice member of parliament; firſt for Plympton in Devonſhire, and then for Melcomb-Regis in Dorſetſhire. In 1718 he was removed from the office of ſurveyor-general. He died at a very advanced age, on the 25th of February, 1723; and was interred with great ſolemnity in St. Paul's cathedral, in the vault under the ſouth wing of the choir. Upon a flat ſtone, covering the ſingle vault which contains his body, is a plain Engliſh inſcription; and upon the ſide of a pillar is another inſcription in theſe terms:

Subtus conditur,
Hujus Eccleſiæ et Urbis conditor,
CHRISTOPHORUS WREN:
Qui vixit annos ultra nonaginta,
Non ſibi, ſed bono publico.
Lector, ſi monumentum requiris,
Circumſpice.
Obiit 25 Feb. anno 1723, ætat. 91.

As to his perſon, he was low of ſtature, and thin; but by temperance and ſkilful management, for he was not unacquainted with anatomy and phyſic, he enjoyed a good ſtate of health to a very unuſual length of life. He was modeſt, devout, ſtrictly virtuous, and very communicative of what he knew. Beſides his peculiar eminence as an architect, his learning and knowledge were very extenſive in all the arts and ſciences, and eſpecially in the mathematics. Mr. Robert Hooke, who was intimately acquainted with him, and very able to make a juſt eſtimate of his abilities, has compriſed his character in theſe few but comprehenſive words: "I muſt affirm (ſays he) that, ſince the time of Archimedes, there ſcarce ever has met in one man, in ſo great a perfection, ſuch a mechanical hand, and ſo philoſophical a mind." And a greater man than Hooke, even the illuſtrious and immortal Newton, whoſe ſignet ſtamps an indelible character, ſpeaks thus of him, with other eminent men: "Chriſtophorus Wrennus Eques Auratus, Johannes Wallisius S. T. D. et D. Chriſtianus Augenius, hujus ætatis Geometrarum facile principes." Mr. Evelyn, in the dedication before referred to, tells him, that he inſcribed his book with his name, partly through "an ambition of publicly declaring the great eſteem I have ever had (ſays he) of your virtues and accompliſhments, not only in the art of building, but through all the learned cycle of the moſt uſeful knowledge and abſtruſer ſciences, as well as of the moſt polite and ſhining; all which is ſo juſtly to be allowed you, that you need no panegyric, or other hiſtory to eternize them, than the greateſt city of the univerſe, which you have rebuilt and beautified, and are ſtill improving: witneſs the churches, the royal courts, ſtately halls, palaces, and other public ſtructures; beſide what you have built of great and magnificent in both the univerſities, at Chelſea, and in the country, and are now advancing of the royal marine hoſ-

pital at Greenwich; all of them ſo many trophies of your ſkill and induſtry, and conducted with that ſucceſs, that if the whole art of building were loſt, it might be recovered and found again in St. Paul's, the hiſtorical pillar, and thoſe other monuments of your happy talent and extraordinary genius."

Among the many public edifices erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in the city of London, the church of St. Stephen Walbrook, that of St. Mary-le-Bow, the Monument, and the cathedral of St. Paul, have more particularly drawn the attention of foreign connoiſſeurs. "The church of Walbrook, (ſays a certain writer) ſo little known among us, is famous all over Europe, and is juſtly reputed the maſter-piece of the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itſelf can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taſte or proportion. There is not a beauty, which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greateſt perfection; and foreigners very juſtly call our judgment in queſtion, for underſtanding its graces no better, and allowing it no higher a degree of fame."

This great man, who did the higheſt honour to his country, tranſlated into Latin Mr. Oughtred's treatiſe on geometrical dialling, and wrote ſeveral pieces on mathematical and other ſubjects, ſome of which were publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

WYCHERLEY (William) an ingenious comic writer, was the ſon of Daniel Wycherly, of Cleve in Shropſhire, eſq. and was born about the year 1640. At the age of fifteen he was ſent to reſide in France, and upon his return to England a little before the Reſtoration, became a gentleman-commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; but left that univerſity without being matriculated. He afterwards entered into the Middle Temple; but ſoon quitted the dry ſtudy of the law, and engaged in purſuits more agreeable to his own genius, as well as to the taſte of the age. Upon writing his firſt play, entitled Love in a Wood, he became acquainted with ſeveral of the celebrated wits, both of the court and city. He had an intrigue with the ducheſs of Cleveland, one of king Charles the Second's miſtreſſes, and though the duke of Buckingham conſidered him as his rival, yet that nobleman was ſo pleaſed with him on being introduced into his company, as to forget his reſentment, and being maſter of the horſe to the king, and colonel of a regiment, ſoon after made him one of his equerries, and captain-lieutenant of his own regiment. Mr. Wycherley was alſo in ſuch favour with king Charles, that, on his happening to fall ſick, his majeſty did him the honour to viſit him, when finding his fever abated, but his body extremely weakened, he commanded him, as ſoon as he was able, to go to the ſouth of France for the recovery of his health, and aſſured him, that he would order him 500l. to defray his expences. Mr. Wycherley accordingly went to Montpellier, and returned to England in the latter end of the following ſpring, entirely reſtored to his former vigour, both of mind and body. The king received him with the utmoſt marks of favour, and, ſhortly after his arrival, told him, that he had a ſon, whom he was reſolved to educate like the ſon of a king, and that he could not make choice of any man more proper to be his governor than Mr. Wycherley; that for that ſervice he ſhould have 1500l. a-year paid him, and that, when his office was expired, he would ſet him above the malice of the world and fortune. Immediately after theſe gracious offers, Mr. Wycherley went down to Tunbridge, where he contracted an acquaintance with the counteſs of Drogheda,

Drogheda, a rich and beautiful young widow, and on their return to town married her, without acquainting the king; which brought him into disgrace with his majesty. The countess settled her whole fortune upon him; but his title being disputed after her death, he was so reduced by the expences of the law, and other incumbrances, as to be unable to satisfy the impatience of his creditors, who threw him into prison; and the bookseller who printed his Plain Dealer, by which he got almost as much money as the author gained reputation, was so ungrateful as to refuse to lend him 20l. in his extreme necessity. In this confinement he languished seven years: but at length king James II. going to see his comedy of the Plain Dealer, was so charmed with it, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts, and even granted him a pension of 200l. per annum. But that prince's bountiful intentions were in a great measure defeated by Mr. Wycherley's modesty, he being ashamed to give the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had sent to demand it, a full account of his debts. He laboured under these difficulties till his father's death, who left him 600l. a-year; but this estate was under uneasy limitations, he being only a tenant for life, and not being allowed to raise any money for the payment of his debts. Yet as he had a power to make a jointure, he married, in his old age, a young gentlewoman of 1500l. fortune, and died eleven days after the celebration of his nuptials, in December, 1715. His gaiety and humour continued with him till the last, and a little before his death he sent for his bride to come to him, and then told her with great solemnity, that he had one request to make, which he desired she would not refuse him, since it should be his last. The lady promised that she would not; upon which he desired she would never marry an old man again. Besides his four comedies, he published a volume of poems in folio, which met with no great approbation from the public: in 1728 his Posthumous Works in prose and verse were published by Mr. Theobald. He was intimate with Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay, and the other great poets of his time; and lord Lansdowne observes, that as pointed and severe as he was in his writings, he had all the softness of the tenderest disposition, and was gentle and inoffensive to every man. "His Plain Dealer, and his Country Wife, (says Mr. Granger) are esteemed the best of his productions. If he had composed nothing but his poems he would have been one of the most neglected writers in the English language. Mr. Pope very generously undertook to correct them; but Mr. Wycherley's vanity was too great to submit to such castigations as were necessary to do honour to his reputation."

Y.

YORKE (Philip) earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of England, was the son of an attorney at Dover, where he was born on the 1st of December, 1690. After having acquired a good stock of classical learning, he studied the law in the Middle-Temple; and being called to the bar in 1714, he soon rose to great eminence in his profession, and was engaged in an extensive course of practice. In 1718 he sat in the house of commons as member for Lewes in Sussex, and in the two succeeding parliaments represented the borough of Seaford. In March 1720, before he had attained the age of thirty years, he was promoted to the office of solicitor-general; and the trial of Mr. Layer for high treason, in November 1722, gave him an opportunity of shewing his abilities in that post; his reply, in which he summed up the evidence, and answered all the topics of the prisoner's defence, being

being admired as one of the beſt performances of that kind extant. In 1724, having received the honour of knighthood, he was appointed attorney-general; in the execution of which important office, he was remarkable for his candour and lenity. Nine years after, viz. in 1733, he was made lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, and was likewiſe elected a peer, by the title of baron of Hardwicke in the county of Glouceſter, and called to the cabinet council. Upon the deceaſe of lord Talbot, in 1737, he was conſtituted lord high chancellor of Great-Britain. With what integrity and abilities his lordſhip preſided in the court of chancery, during the ſpace of almoſt twenty years, appears from this remarkable circumſtance, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even thoſe were afterwards confirmed by the houſe of lords. After he had executed that high employment about ſeventeen years, and had twice been called to exerciſe the office of lord high ſteward on the trials of peers concerned in the rebellion, he was in April 1754 advanced to the rank of an earl of Great-Britain, with the titles of viſcount Royſton and earl of Hardwicke. His reſignation of the great ſeal, in November 1756, gave an univerſal concern to the nation, however divided at that time in other reſpects. But he ſtill continued to ſerve his country in the council, in the houſe of lords, and upon every occaſion, where the courſe of public buſineſs required it, with the ſame aſſiduity as when he filled one of the higheſt poſts in the kingdom. He always felt and expreſſed the trueſt affection and reverence for the laws and conſtitution of his country; and this rendered him as tender of the juſt prerogatives inveſted in the crown for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the leaſt incroachment upon the liberty of the ſubject. The part which he acted in planning, introducing, and ſupporting the bill for aboliſhing the heritable juriſdictions in Scotland, and the ſhare which he took, beyond what his department required of him, in framing and promoting other bills relating to that country, aroſe from his zeal for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, his concern for the general happineſs and improvement of the kingdom, and for the preſervation of this equal and limited monarchy; which were the ruling principles of his public conduct through life. And theſe, and other bills which might be mentioned, were ſtrong proofs of his talents as a legiſlator. In judicature, his firmneſs and dignity were evidently derived from his conſummate knowledge and talents; and the mildneſs and humanity with which he tempered it, from the beſt heart. He was wonderfully happy in his manner of debating cauſes upon the bench. His extraordinary diſpatch of the buſineſs of the court of chancery, increaſed as it was in his time beyond what had been known in any former, was an advantage to the ſuitor, inferior only to that ariſing from the acknowledged equity, perſpicuity, and preciſion of his decrees. The manner in which he preſided in the houſe of lords added order and dignity to that aſſembly, and expedition to the buſineſs tranſacted there. His talents as a ſpeaker in the ſenate, as well as on the bench, were univerſally admired: he ſpoke with a natural and manly eloquence, without falſe ornaments or perſonal invective; and, when he argued, his reaſons were ſupported and ſtrengthened by the moſt appoſite caſes and examples which the ſubject would allow. With theſe talents for public ſpeaking, the integrity of his character gave a luſtre to his eloquence, which thoſe who oppoſed him felt in the debate, and which operated moſt powerfully on the minds of thoſe who heard him with a view to information and conviction.

Convinced of the great principles of religion, and ſteady in the practice of the duties of it, he maintained a reputation of virtue that added dignity to the ſtations which

which he filled, and authority to the laws which he adminiſtered. The amiableneſs of his manners, and his engaging addreſs, rendered him as much beloved by thoſe who had acceſs to him, as he was admired for his greater talents by the whole nation. His habitual maſtery of his paſſions gave him a firmneſs and tranquillity of mind, unabated by the fatigues and anxieties of buſineſs, from the daily circle of which he roſe to the enjoyment of the converſation of his family and friends, with the ſpirits of a perſon entirely vacant and diſengaged. Till the latter end of his ſeventy-third year he preſerved the appearance and vivacity of youth in his countenance, in which the characters of dignity and amiableneſs were remarkably united: and he ſupported the diſorder which proved fatal to him, of many months continuance, and of the moſt depreſſing kind, with an uncommon reſignation, and even chearfulneſs, enjoying the ſtrength and quickneſs of his underſtanding till the cloſe of life. He died in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, March the 6th, 1764.

YOUNG (Dr. EDWARD) a celebrated poet, was the only ſon of Dr. Edward Young, an eminent, learned, and judicious divine, who was dean of Sarum, and rector of Upham in Hampſhire. Our poet was born at Upham in 1684, and educated at Wincheſter-ſchool. In 1703 he was entered of New-college, Oxford, but removed before the expiration of the year to Corpus-Chriſti. In 1708 he was put into a law fellowſhip at All-ſouls College, where he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor in the civil law. His tragedy of Buſiris was acted at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane in 1719; and this was followed by two other tragedies, the Revenge and the Brothers, the former of which is a moſt excellent production. He afterwards publiſhed an elegant poem on the Laſt Day, and another called the Force of Religion, or Vanquiſhed Love. Theſe poems met with ſuch ſucceſs as to procure the author the particular regard of ſeveral of the nobility.

The turn of his mind leading him to divinity, he quitted the law, which he had never practiſed, and taking orders, was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king George II. in April 1728. About this time he publiſhed his Vindication of Providence, and, ſoon after, his Eſtimate of Life, which have gone through ſeveral editions, and are thought by many to be the beſt of his proſe performances. In 1730 he was preſented by his college to the rectory of Welwyn in Hertfordſhire, reputed worth 300l. beſides the lordſhip of the manor annexed to it. He was married, in 1731, to lady Betty Lee, widow of colonel Lee, and daughter to the earl of Litchfield; who brought him a ſon not long after their marriage. Though always in high eſteem with many of the firſt rank, he never roſe to great preferment. He was a favourite of the late prince of Wales, his preſent majeſty's father, and for ſome years before his death was a pretty conſtant attendant at court; but upon the prince's deceaſe all his hopes of further advancement in the church were at an end; and towards the latter part of his life his very deſire of it ſeemed to be laid aſide: however, in 1761, he was appointed clerk of the cloſet to the princeſs dowager of Wales.

In the year 1741, he had the unhappineſs to loſe his wife and both her children, which ſhe had by her firſt huſband. They all died within a ſhort time of each other. That he felt greatly for their loſs, as well as for that of his lady, may eaſily be perceived by his fine poem of the Night Thoughts, occaſioned by it. This was a ſpecies of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has

been unrivalled by all who have attempted to copy him. His applauſe here was deſervedly great. The unhappy bard, "whoſe griefs in melting numbers flow, and melancholy joys diffuſe around," has been ſung by the profane as well as pious. They were written, as before obſerved, under the recent preſſure of his ſorrow for the loſs of his wife, and his daughter and ſon-in-law; they are addreſſed to Lorenzo, a man of pleaſure and the world, and who, it is generally ſuppoſed (and very probably) was his own ſon, then labouring under his father's diſpleaſure. His ſon-in-law is ſaid to be characterized by Philander, and his daughter was certainly the perſon he ſpeaks of under the appellation of Narciſſa.

Dr. Young wrote his Conjectures on Original Compoſition when he was turned of eighty: and the Reſignation, a poem, was publiſhed a ſhort time before his death. He died at Welwyn, on the 12th of April, 1765, and was buried, according to his own deſire, under the altar of that church, by the ſide of his wife. As a Chriſtian and divine, he might be ſaid to be an example of primeval piety; he gave a remarkable inſtance of this one Sunday, when preaching in his turn at St. James's; for though he ſtrove to gain the attention of his audience, when he found he could not prevail, his pity for their folly got the better of all decorum; he ſat back in the pulpit and burſt into a flood of tears.

His turn of mind was naturally ſolemn; and he uſually, when at home in the country, ſpent many hours in a day, walking among the tombs in his own church-yard. His converſation, as well as his writings, had all a reference to a future life. Yet, notwithſtanding this gloomineſs of temper, he was fond of innocent ſports and amuſements: he inſtituted an aſſembly and a bowling-green in his pariſh, and often promoted the mirth of the company in perſon. His wit was ever poignant, and always levelled at thoſe who ſhewed any contempt for decency and religion. His epigram ſpoken extempore upon Voltaire is well known: Voltaire happening to ridicule Milton's allegorical perſonages of Death and Sin, Dr. Young thus addreſſed him;

"Thou art ſo witty, profligate and thin,
"Thou ſeem'ſt a Milton with his Death and Sin."

He publiſhed a collection of ſuch of his works as he thought the beſt in 1761, in four volumes duodecimo, and another was publiſhed ſince. Among theſe, his Satires intitled the Love of Fame, or the Univerſal Paſſion, are by moſt conſidered as his principal performance next to the Night Thoughts. They were written in early life; and if ſmoothneſs of ſtile, brilliancy of wit, and ſimplicity of ſubject, can enſure applauſe, our author may demand it on this occaſion.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 167, line 17, for *dreſs* read *addreſs*. P. 170, l. 33, for *its* read *his*. P. 212, l. 44, for *June* read *July*. P. 257. l. ult. for *Sandwich* read *Sandridge*. P. 302, l. 14, after *wearing* dele *his*. P. 303, l. 13, after *lord high*, add "*chancellor of England*. *In* 1616 *he was elected*, &c." P. 305, l. 5, for *Solomon*, read *Sollom*. P. 305, l. 22, for 1766, read 1676. P. 306, l. 38, for *Fumigium*, read *Fumifugium*. P. 306, l. ult. for *collector* read *collection*. P. 311, l. 14, for *veneſchal*, read *ſeneſchal*. P. 315, l. 25, after *to*, add *complete*. P. 324, l. 25, for *eloquence* read *elegance*. P. 326, l. 2, for *Slugs*, read *Sluys*. P. 339, l. 15, for *others*, read *orders*. P. 394, l. 32, for *Nottingham*, read *Northumberland*. P. 402, l. 10, after *had*, add *not*. P. 476, l. 44. for *decreed*, read *received*. P. 538, l. 15, for *Henry* VII. read *Henry* VIII. P. 540, l. 16, for 1669, read 1699. P. 691, l. 3, for *Cologne*, read *Cloyne*. P. 697, l. 18, for *united*, read *untied*. P. 762, l. 3. from bottom, for 1721, read 1728. P. 460, l. 5, after *for*, infert a comma.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.

THIS Book being in Alphabetical Order, the HEADS are to be placed oppoſite their reſpective Names.

John Gaselee 1781

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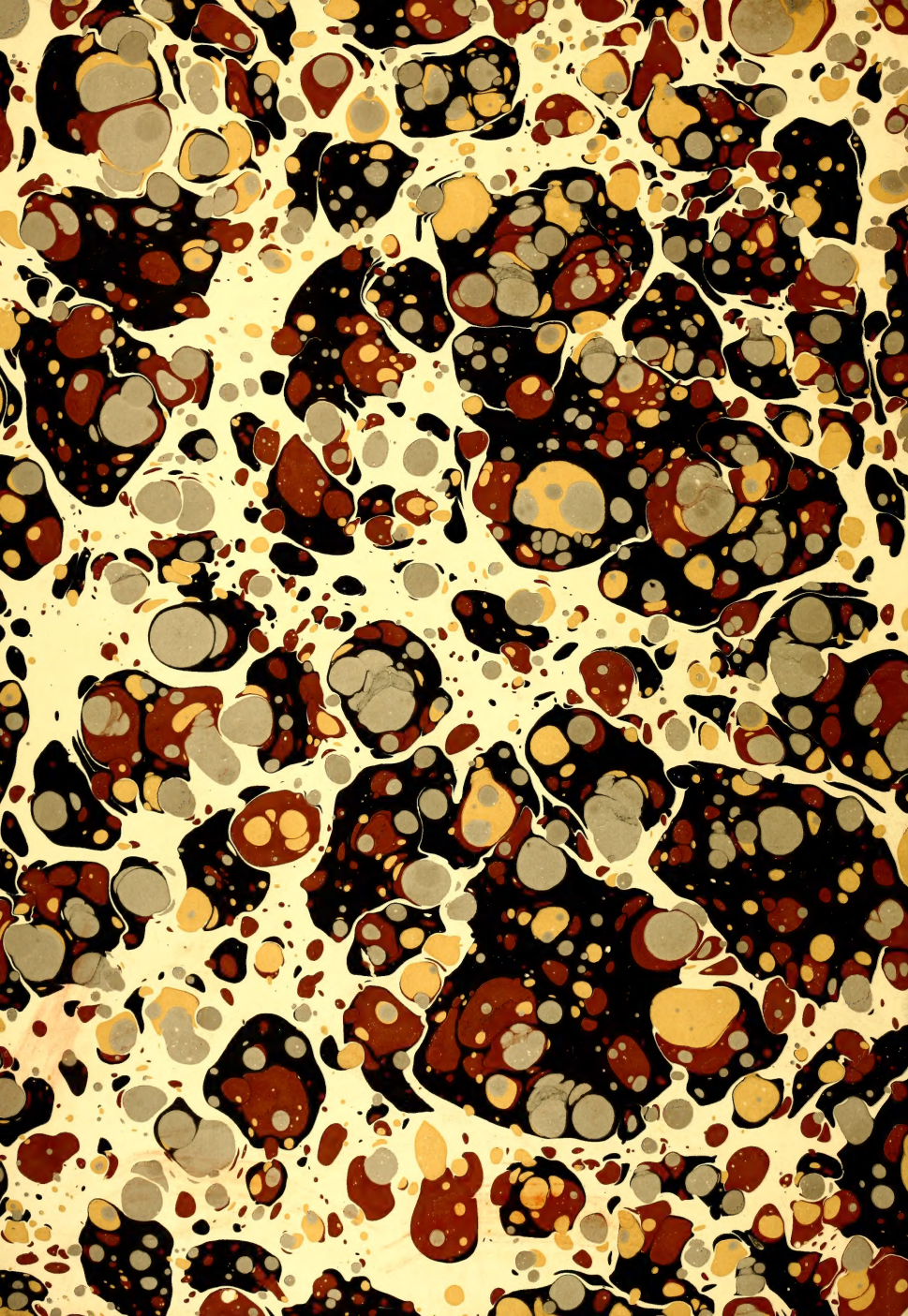
The Biographical Magazine: 1776.

Received: The book was bound in ½ brown calf with blue "shell" marbled sides. The endsheets were plain, and the endbands were blue and pink. There was a gold line where the paper met the leather. The leather had red rot, the spine was missing, the front board was detatched, and the back board was loose.

Treatment: The text block was reinforced with stab joint endpapers. Adhisive used at the spine was rice starch paste and a 50/50 mix of Jade 403 and methyl cellulose.

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